

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 14.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

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MISCELLANY.

ACCUMULATION OF PROPERTY.

I suppose the progress and decline of family fortunes have been essentially the same in all parts of the world, if we except those countries in which the laws of entail and primogeniture preserve the oldest son from the reverses which otherwise would inevitably ensue.

A young man comes into the city from his respectable home of industry in the country. He comes with energy of character, and industrious habits, and inured to economy. He has nothing to depend upon but his own resources of diligence and fidelity.

After a few years he commences business for himself. His only capital is a good name and a business talents. These guide him to wealth. In a few years he is one of the most opulent and influential merchants of the city. And the country boy who comes into Washington street, as he did in search of a fortune, now looks upon him with reverence as to one of the noblest of the land.

This is the history of many of the first merchants of Boston and of New York. These poor country boys, with the virtues which are nurtured in an economical home, come into our cities and take the lead in law, in politics and in merchandize. There are exceptions, but this is the general rule in all the principal cities of this country and of England! What is the subsequent history?

The sons and daughters of this now rich man, find a very different cradle from that which their father found in his paternal home. Profusion and splendor are all around them. Their father trod a painted floor, or perhaps ate his bread from the earthen bowl or the tin dipper. They now move in apartments furnished with splendor, and take their coffee from cups of silver. I am not saying that this is wrong, but simply describing the process which I apprehend is general. Under such influences they have many imaginary wants, and the profusion around them destroys all habits of economy. The sons feel that they are not dependent upon their exertions for support; that their father is rich—that he will set them up in business, and they think that property will flow in upon them as easy as it follows the well directed efforts of the father's strong mind. They form no habits of close application. They have received no instruction in the hard but useful school of adversity. The father has felt that in amassing property he has promoted the welfare of his family. He would be rich, and he has fallen into a snare.

The father dies. The property is divided. The sons are in business; their habits are such that they cannot endure the rigor of unwearied exertion. Their father commenced at the bottom of the ladder and gradually ascended. He came from the farm house, and rose by degrees to opulence and luxury. The sons commenced at the top of the ladder and go down. Year after year the property dwindles away, and the children are soon fairly down in the walks of obscurity and poverty. The son of the coachman and his master simply change places. The one with wife and children take the inside seat. The other with whip and rein mounts the box. It is thus the wheel is continually revolving. And it is not through the caprice of blind fortune, but through the operation of clearly defined and natural causes.

Now here is the snare into which he falls who would be rich. He may be laboring all his life for the accumulation of property, and that very property be the cause of the ruin of his own family. The exposure of the daughter's happiness may be still greater than of the son's. When an affectionate-hearted lady awakens to the consciousness that her husband has taken her but as the necessary encumbrance to her father's property, the measure of her wretchedness is almost full. The danger of unhappy marriage is under all circumstances great—even when there is no allurement to the connection, but congeniality of taste and affection, the number is great—ill sorted and discordant unions are fearfully great. But the chances of happiness which a young lady with an independent fortune has, are very small indeed. The very fact that she has money will be regarded as an objection, by many of the best minds and hearts, while the frivolous and the heartless, and the profligate will crowd around

her. An ingenious young man shrinks from the imputation of marrying for money, and he fears to take as a companion through life's hard pilgrimage one who has been nurtured in fashion and luxury.

Thus does a man not unfrequently labor for his whole life to accumulate property which ruins his sons and destroys his daughters. He neglects God, and gives himself no time for preparation for another world; and when age and infirmities press heavily upon him, he finds he has spent his strength for that which is not bread, and his labor for that which profiteth not.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There is no institution on earth, so humble in its pretensions, and at the same time so commanding in its effects, as the Sabbath School. It exists among us without noise, operates without parade, and is accomplishing the most stupendous results without any of the showy appendages which usually accompany a great enterprise. It is like a stream which has no cataract to astonish us with its magnificent thunder, but which winds tranquilly along in the valley, asserting its existence only in the life and verdure which appear along its course.

The modesty of the Sabbath School institution, has brought upon it the indifference of some, and the contempt of others. Many, however, have had the wisdom to discover that merit does not consist in noise and parade; and, overlooking the apparent insignificance of the institution, have fixed their eyes on remote results; they have there found an importance which appealed to their deepest feelings, and warranted their most strenuous efforts. They have seen consequences growing out of this institution, which involved the highest interests of society; they have determined by self-denial and indefatigable exertions to sustain it; and for years have plied their humble task with an energy and devotion, which nothing but a martyr's zeal could inspire. No orator has raised a voice in eulogy of their sacrifices and efforts; no poet has rolled their silent triumphs, through his applauding numbers; yet they have gone on, impelled by a strong sense of duty, and an ardent desire to benefit their fellow beings. Such conduct shows that piety has within itself a power that can well dispense with all the stimulants of human applause.

Those who are engaged in giving instructions in the Sabbath School, are moulding the elements of society; and will fill the future with the monuments of their humanity and virtue. They are rearing for posterity those representatives of piety and patriotism, whose influence must be felt in the undisclosed destinies of the nation. They are fashioning for a brighter and a better sphere, spirits over whom death and the grave have no power. It is this living and acting for the future that dignifies and ennobles life; it is this supreme reference to interests which shall quicken when we are dead, that invests our conduct with abiding greatness; and this is the homage the nation owes every individual who is submitting to the self-denying labors of the Sabbath School. The most retired female in these nurseries of letters and religion, is touching a string which shall vibrate when all the harps of mortal minstrelsy are silent; she is lighting a taper that shall burn when suns expire; she is starting a train of influences that will move on when the plans of the most far-reaching politician shall have gained their utmost limit.—*Christian Statesman.*

NEVER SAY TOO MUCH.

Saying too much has ever been a fault of frail man, and of lovely woman too. The evils resulting from this unconquerable propensity, are seen and felt from childhood to old age, from the mud hovels to the throne. Life, reputation, peace and fame have often been sacrificed and blasted, by saying too much. The tongue is an unruly member, than no man can perfectly tame; a wild colt, that shudders at the sight of a bridle. Pythagoras tried the experiment of regulating the motion of this little member, by imposing silence on his pupils for months, but the moment the injunction was dissolved, their wild and unruly tongues ran more irregular and rapid than before. We would not enjoin silence, but only caution our readers, never say too much.

This admonition applies to hundreds, in every grade of life in society. Many public speakers are sadly prone to say too much. It is a truth worthy of notice and imitation, that Franklin, Washington, and other truly great men, were remarkably laconic in their public speeches, keeping close to the question under debate. They sought to inform not to dazzle their audience. They were more anxious to despatch the business of their constituents, than to outshine each other in the galaxy of eloquence. If all our public speakers would follow in the same path, they would secure the fame they so much desire, much sooner, and the people's business would be more promptly and better done, and at much less expense, than it has been for years past. The legislator, the advocate or the preacher, who, without circumlocution or parade, comes to the subject matter at once; who seizes upon the strong points of argument, and presents them clearly, impartially and honestly; who says all that is proper, and nothing more; whose every sentence is charged with the arrows of conviction, calculated to reach the heart and inform the mind; and who leaves off when he has said just enough, will exercise an influence, and be listened to with an attention unknown to those whose whole aim is to show their talents by

flights of outcry, plucking flowers from the regions of fancy, instead of gathering the more substantial fruits of sound logic and common sense.

But it is not from public speakers alone that mischief arises by saying too much. In the walks of private life there are thousands whose tongues are full of deadly poison, spitting their venom on the fairest flowers that bloom. The tongue of the liar, the slanderer and the back-biter often set families, neighborhoods, and even churches, on fire; they "being set on fire of hell." The sly whispering tongue, the mysterious tongue, the guessing tongue, the inuendo tongue, the ambiguous tongue, the jealous tongue, are all, all prone to say too much. Many a pretty, well formed mouth has been disfigured by the scolding tongue. The malicious and revengeful tongue is ever charged with the poison of asps, and delights in human misery, as much as Nero did in purple gore. The envious tongue calls to its aid all the other strange tongues, and another such a crew of desperadoes, with countenances distorted and eyes flashing fire, could not be mustered by raking Pandemonium from stem to stern. Pandora could not produce the like from the quintsence of her celebrated box.

There are other tongues, innocent in their designs, that run at random. The young man whose stock of knowledge is small, who talks more than he listens, says too much. The man who engrosses all the conversation in company, in order to show off his learning, or that he is gifted in gab, says too much. The pronoun I, in relating wonders and hair-breadth escapes, is often used too much. Those who relate anecdotes in long meander, making the preface longer than the book, tire their readers by saying too much. Some persons when they are entrusted with a secret, always get some half a dozen or more to aid them in keeping it, and thus they say too much. There are persons who, if they know a fault of their neighbor, instead of going to him for the purpose of effecting a reformation, proclaim it upon the house top, and thus violate justice and charity by saying too much. In parties, in mixed company, and in our convivial or passionate moments, we are all prone to say too much.

Let all strive to lessen this evil by commencing at the fountain head; correct the heart and keep it purified with the chlorine of charity and wisdom. Put the bridle upon the tongue—subject it to the curb of caution, the bit of discretion and the reins of reason. Instead of applying whip and spur to this high-spirited little animal, endeavor to subdue its wild propensities by a uniform course of mildness and consistency, ever remembering NOT TO SAY TOO MUCH.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE DANCING MASTER.

I wish that are black heifer in the kitchen would give over singing that everlasting dismal tune, said the Clockmaker, it makes my head ache. You've heard a song afore now, said he, hav'n't you, till you was fairly sick of it? For I have. The last time I was in Rhode Island, (all the gals sing there, and it is generally allowed there's no such singers any where; they beat the Eve-talians a long chalk; they sing so high some on 'em, they go clear out of hearin sometimes, like a lark) well, you never heard nothing but "Oh no, we never mention her;" well, I grew so plagy tired of it. I used to say, to myself, I'd sooner see it than hear tell of it. I wish to gracious you "would never mention her," for it makes me fell ugly to hear that same thing for ever and ever amen that way. Well, they've got a cant phrase here, "the schoolmaster is abroad," and every fellow tells you that fifty times a day.

There was a chap said to me not long ago at Truro, Mr. Slick this country is rapidly improving, "the school master is abroad now," and he looked as knowing as though he had found a mare's nest. So I should think, and it would just be 'bout as well, I guess if he'd stay'd at home and minded his business, for your folks are consumedly ignorant, I reckon he's abroad e'en 'most all his time. I hope when he returns he'll be the better of his travels, and that's more or many of our young folks are who "go abroad," for they import more airs and nonsense than they dispose of one while, I tell you—some of the stock remains on hand all the rest of their lives. There's nothing I hate so much as cant of all kinds; it's a sure sign of a tricky disposition. If you see a man cant in religion, clap you hand into your pocket, and lay hold of your pus, or he'll steal it, as sure as your alive; and if a man cant in politics, he'll sell you if he gets a chance, you may depend. Law and physic are just the same, and every night and mornin as bad. If a lawyer takes a caution, it's like the fox preaching to the geese, he'll eat up his whole congregation; and if a doctor takes to it, he's a quack as sure as water. The Lord have massy on you, for he won't. I'd sooner trust my chance with a naked hook any item, than one that's half covered with bad bait. The fish will sometimes swallow the one, without thinkin, but they get frightened at tother, turn tail, and off like a shot.

Now, to change the tune, I'll give the blue noses a new phrase. They'll have an election most likely next year, and then "the Dancin Master will be abroad." A candidate is a most particular polite man, a noddin here and a bowing there, and a shakin hands all round. Nothing improves a man's manners like an election. "The Dancin Master's abroad then; nothin gives the graces equal to that, it makes them as squirmy as an eel; they cross hands and

back agin, set to their partners and right and left in great style, and slick it off at the end, with a complete bow, and a smile for all the world as sweet as a cat makes at a pan of milk. Then they get as full of complements as a dog is full of fleas—inquirin how the old lady is to home, and the little boy that made such a remarkable smart answer, they never can forget it till the next time; a praise a man's farm to the nines, tellin him how scandalous the road that leads to his location has been neglected, and how much he wants to find a real complete hand that can build a bridge over his brook, and axin him if he ever built one. When he gets the hook bated with the right fly, and the simple critter begins to jump out of water after it, all mouth and gills, he winds up the reel and takes leave, a thinkin to himself, "now you see whats to the end of my line, I guess I know where to find you when I want."

There's no sort of fishin here requires so much practice as this. When bait is scarce one worm must answer for several fish. A handful of oats in a pan, arter it brings one horse up in a pasture for the bridle, serves for another; a shakin of it, is better than a givin of it—it saves the grain for another time. It's a poor business after all, this electioneering, and when "the Dancin Master is abroad," he's as apt to teach a man to cut capers and get larfed at as any thing else. It aint every one that's soople enough to dance real complete. Politics take a great deal of time, and grind away a wan's honesty near about as fast as cleaning a knife with brick dust, "it takes its steal out." What does a critter get arter all for it in this country? why nothin but expense and disappointment.—As King Solomon says, (and that are man was up to a thing or two, you may depend, tho' our professor did say he warn't so knowin as Uncle Sam,) it's all vanity and vexation of spirit.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY OF 'O. P. B.'

In my last communication, I confined my remarks to the principles and measures of the abolitionists, and endeavored to show to every candid reader, that abolitionists are not the cause of "anarchy and civil war"—that it is not they, but their opponents, slave holders, and abettors of that unfortunate class of our fellow countrymen, who excite mobs, strife and wild commotion in our country. With your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall endeavor to refute, in as brief manner as the subject will allow, the following unqualified assertion, presented by your correspondent, "School Miss." "In the West India Islands, where the slaves have been set at liberty, famine rages and continues to rage. They are the most miserable people on the face of the globe."

I have facts before me, some of which will be presented in this paper, which are uncontrollable, and all of which I promise to prove true to the letter. First, the entire emancipation of the slaves in some of the West India Islands, and the partial emancipation in others, has proved an inestimable blessing to the planters as well as the slaves, in regard to their temporal, moral and eternal interests. As it regards the interests of all concerned, and the effects of emancipation in the Island of Jamaica, on the wealth, commerce, and internal improvements of the Island, the following, taken from the "Telegraph," a paper published at that place, dated May 9th, 1837, will clearly show.— "When it was understood that the Island of Jamaica, and the other British West India Islands, were to undergo the blessed transition from slavery to freedom, it was the hourly cry of the pro-slavery party and press, that the ruin of Jamaica would, as a natural consequence, follow liberty. * * * In short, the name of freedom was, according to their assertions, directly calculated to overthrow our beautiful island, and involve it in one mass of ruin, unequalled in the annals of history!! But, what has been the result? All their fearful forebodings, and horrible predictions have been entirely disproved, and instead of liberty proving a curse, she has on the contrary, unfolded her banners, and ere long, is likely to reign triumphant in our land.

Banks, steam companies, railroads, charity schools, etc. seemed all to remain dormant, until the time when Jamaica was to be involved in smoke! No man thought of hazarding his capital in an extensive banking establishment, until Jamaica's ruin by the introduction of freedom, had been accomplished!

No person was found possessed of sufficient energy to speak of navigation companies in Jamaica's brightest days of slavery. Railroads were not dreamt of till darling slavery had departed; and now, when we thought of throwing up our estates, and flying from the dangers of emancipation, the best projects are being set on foot, and what is worst, are likely to succeed. * * * Had it not been for the introduction of freedom in our land; had not the cruel monster slavery disappeared, when would we have seen banks, steamers or railroads? No man thought of hazarding his property in the days of slavery, but now that a new era has burst upon us, a complete change has taken the possession of the hearts of all just men, and they think of improving the blessing of freedom by the introduction of other things which must ever prove beneficial to the country. "The vast improvements that are every day being effected in this island, and throughout the other colonies, stamp the assertions of the pro-slavery party as the vilest of falsehoods."

Again, William Henry Anderson, Esq. Solicitor General in Kingston, of the Island of Ja-

maica, furnished the following statement to Messrs. Thome and Kimball, who the past year, made a six months tour in the West India Islands: "A very material change has taken place for the better, in the sentiments of the community, since slavery was abolished. Religion and education were formerly opposed as subversive of the security of property; now they are in the most direct manner encouraged as its best support. Many proprietors give the land gratuitously for sites for schools and chapels, and also subscriptions to a large amount. The value of all kinds of property has risen considerably, and a general sense of security appears to be rapidly pervading the public mind."

In view of the above, can you, Mr. Editor, or your Mr. "Candor," &c. believe that "famine rages" in Jamaica? I should avail myself of the pleasure it would give me, were it practicable, to introduce still further testimony with regard to the state of affairs in the island of Jamaica, but the limits of a single communication will not admit of it. Second, What is the fact as it respects the island of Barbadoes? Messrs. Thome and Kimball, above alluded to, in their visit to this island, conversed freely with the planters, overseers, ministers, police officers, magistrates, &c. They not only conversed with friends to the immediate emancipation act, but also with opposers to the measure. The testimony given by all parties in politics, religion, &c. goes conclusively and unequivocally to prove that the abolition of slavery is a great blessing to the Island, and hence, would be to the same extent to the southern States, and throughout the world.

M. Pigeot, a planter, stated that the result of the experiment on his plantation were, among other benefits, these: "The trouble of management was greatly diminished. Mr. P. was almost entirely released from the care of overseeing the work." "The condition of the people improved astonishingly. They became one of the most orderly and industrious gangs. Under the former system they were considered inadequate to do the work of the estate, and the manager was obliged to hire additional hands every year, to take off the crops; but Mr. P. never hired any, though he made as large crops as were formerly." Another planter stated that "his estates were never under better cultivation than at the present time; and he could say the same of estates throughout the Island. The largest crops that ever have been made, will be realized this year." Say Hon. R. B. Clark, Solicitor General, Dr. Clark, a physician, Maj. Colthurst, Capt. Hamilton, and Mr. Galloway, Special Magistrates: "If you would see for yourselves the evidences of our successful cultivation, you need but to travel in any part of the country, and view the superabundant crops which are now being taken off; and if you would satisfy yourselves that emancipation has not been ruinous to Barbadoes, only cast your eyes over the land in any direction, and see the flourishing condition both of houses and fields: every thing is starting into new life." The following is the testimony of several planters, merchants and ministers.

"All spoke with great gratitude of the downfall of slavery. It was not the slaves alone that were interested in that event. Political oppression, prejudice and licentiousness had combined greatly to degrade the colored community; but these evils were now gradually lessening, and would soon wholly disappear, after the first extinction of slavery—the parent of them all."

Several facts were stated to show the great rise in real estate since 1831. In one instance, a gentleman bought a sugar plantation for nineteen thousand pounds sterling, and the very next year, after taking off "a crop from which he realized a profit of three thousand pounds sterling, he sold the estate for thirty thousand pounds sterling, an advance of eleven thousand pounds sterling.

According to the declaration of one of the Special Magistrates, Barbadoes has long been distinguished for its devotion to slavery. There is probably no portion of the globe where slaveholding, slave-driving, and slave-labor, have been reduced to a more perfect system. The records of slavery in Barbadoes are stained with bloody atrocities. One planter called the whole period of slavery there, emphatically "the reign of terror." At the time when the slave system was in operation on the island, if my fair disputant had said, "they are the most miserable," or rather, "as miserable people as on the face of the globe," I should have silently concurred; but O. what a change is there! "We might," says Thome and Kimball, "extend the contrast between the past and present condition of Barbadoes, by dwelling on other topics, such as religion, education, and general morality; but we have, probably carried it far enough already. The reader must be satisfied that the abolition of slavery has been a decided blessing to the colony. Security succeeding to dismal apprehensions, and public order supplanting mob law; property rising in value, crime lessening, expenses of labor diminishing, the whole island blooming with unexampled cultivation, and waving with crops unprecedented in the memory of its inhabitants; and above all, licentiousness decreasing, prejudice fading away, marriages extending, education spreading, and religion preparing to multiply her churches and missionaries over the land, is the true picture of Barbadoes at the present time. 'These are the blessings of abolition' in the West Indies."

But third, Antigua is the brightest spot of them all. The full, unconditional and unequal-

BLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STUDENT'S COMPANION, by the Editors of the Quincy Patriot, is a new and valuable work, designed to assist the student in the study of the English Language, and to furnish him with a complete system of grammar, and a full and accurate knowledge of the principles of composition. It is a work of great value, and one which every student should possess. It is published by the Quincy Patriot, and is sold at the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., in Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

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CONGRESS.

ified abolition of slavery in this island, speaks volumes in regard to the practicability, safety and best interest of both planter and slave. At a meeting of the Wesleyan Missionaries of the Antigua district, Feb. 7, 1837, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the emancipation of the slaves of the West Indies, while it was an act of undoubted justice to that oppressed people, has operated most favorably in furthering the triumphs of the gospel.

The first temperance society in Antigua, was formed at the beginning of 1836, about a year and a half after the black population of the Island had been cut loose to massacre and destroy all before them. Here is an extract of the first annual report:

'Temperance societies have been formed in each town, and on many of the estates. * * A large number of persons who once used spirituous liquors moderately, have entirely relinquished their use. Some who were once intemperate, have been reclaimed; and in some instances, an adoption of the principles of the temperance society, has been followed by the pursuit and enjoyment of vital religion.' This I call glorious misery.

But to proceed, Mr. Watkins, of Donovan's estate, says: 'My people have become more industrious since they were emancipated. I have been induced to extend the sugar cultivation over a number of acres more than have ever been cultivated before.' S. Bourne, of Miles's estates, fearing the consequences of emancipation, says: 'I reduced my cultivation in the year 1831; but finding that my people would work as well as ever, I brought up the cultivation the next year to the customary extent, and this year (1836) I have added fifteen acres of new land.' Ralph Higginbotham, United States Consul, states that 'they as a body, are more industrious than when slaves, for the obvious reason, they are working for themselves.'

Extract of a letter from S. Bourne, Esq., Manager of Miles's estates: 'I have no hesitation in saying that if I have a supply of cash, I can take off any crop it may please God to send. Having already, since emancipation, taken off one fully sixty hogsheads above the average of the last twenty years, I can speak with confidence.'

Dr. Ferguson, of St. Johns, makes the following statement: 'Emancipation is working most admirably, especially for the planters. The credit of the Island has decidedly improved. The internal prosperity of the Island is advancing in an increased ratio. More buildings have been erected since emancipation, than for twenty years before. Stores and shops have multiplied astonishingly; I can safely say, their number has more than quintupled since the abolition of slavery.'

But I will add no more testimony, nor adduce any other facts, at this time, believing sufficient has been presented to prove to all, that instead of famine and misery, there is peace, plenty, prosperity, happiness, morality, religion, temperance—the legitimate effects of emancipation.

In closing, I will say, in a short time we shall be called upon to test the effects of immediate emancipation in this our beloved country; here where the star-spangled banner will no longer float in the conamined breeze; here, where our fathers and brethren defended their inalienable rights; here, not a foot of land shall be trod by a slave, nor a single fetter bind the limbs of our God. Sir, glorious days are speedily approaching. Rejoice! ye poor oppressed victims! Rejoice! ye philanthropists and friends to your country! The sun of freedom is arising!—her twilight is already up!

O. P. B.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LICENSE LAWS.

As to whether we have a right or not to make a State law to restrain or suppress the sale of ardent spirit, while the general government allows it to be distilled here, and imported into the country, and takes duties on its importation, seems to be considerably agitated, I am induced to make these few humble remarks on the legality and expediency of such a law, which you may, if you deem them worthy, give a place in your paper. According to my humble abilities and limited information on the subject, it seems to me that each State has a right to make her own laws, and that the general government has no right to interfere with our laws, unless our State laws encroach on the rights of individuals, or on the rights of other States. Now, does the law suppressing the sale of ardent spirits in a State, encroach on the rights of individuals, or the rights of other States? But it is said by some that it is wrong for one man to be deprived of ardent spirit, because another man gets drunk on it; and that we are rational beings, endowed with reason, and therefore capable of governing our appetites. But I would inquire of such if experience does not teach that reason too often proves insufficient to guard us against the temptation of drinking to excess. Again, it is said by our opponents, that it encroaches on the rights of no individual, because, if a man gets drunk, he injure no one but himself, except he become raving, so as to endanger the public safety; in which case we have a right to secure him by sending him to the House of Correction. But this seems to be too much like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. And is it only in this savage and raving state of the drunkard, that he can injure any one but himself? Does he not certainly carry with him this baneful and corrupting influence into society; and as we are all imitative beings, lead others with him, as he is drawn along with an apparently irresistible propensity into the vortex of intemperance, misery and wretchedness. Still, it is argued that our general government encourages the sale of ardent spirit by taking duties on its importation, and allowing it to be distilled in this country; and that we, therefore,

have no right to make a State law to prohibit or restrain the sale of it. For one, I do not profess to know what liberties the Constitution of general government gives, or what restrictions it makes; but I do not think it the intention of Congress to encourage the sale of ardent spirit. It appears to me that if Congress thought the traffic of ardent spirit so beneficial to the public as to demand their encouragement, they would pay a bounty on the importation of liquors, instead imposing a duty, as they now do. Will any one pretend to say what inducement our general government can have to encourage the sale of ardent spirits? Can any candid, reasonable and reflecting mind, persuade himself that if any man who would, could have the right to sell ardent spirit, the same as any other commodity, that it would not be used to much greater excess than it now is? And is it not reasonable to suppose that the more easy ardent spirit is obtained, the more liable it is to be used to excess?

I consider it the design and end of government to promote the happiness, well-being, and best interest of society; besides, our constitution of this commonwealth expressly guarantees to the people, and to the people only, the inalienable, unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, or totally change our laws, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it; and who can say that the unrestrained sale of ardent spirit is not a great evil? Does it not have a tendency to make drunkards? and are not drunkards a pest to society, and a burden to themselves? The more intoxicating liquor is drunk, the more the appetite for it is increased, while the resolution to refrain from it decreases. The drunkard degrades the best faculties of his nature, prostrating his mind and soul to a level with the meanest of the brute creation. He may, perhaps, at times, have some idea of his ruinous condition, and make a weak and faint exertion to retrace his steps, but it often proves too late, habit having fixed her iron shackles upon him, and sealed his fate forever; whilst his friends are doomed to weep over his debased condition with unavailing anguish. Nor is this the only source of misery. How often do we hear of wives and children suffering from the brutal treatment of their intemperate husbands and fathers, who are bound by the strongest ties of nature to protect and support; instead of which we see them rioting and carousing with their base companions, and spending their time and money for that which is occasioning their ruin, while their tender and helpless offspring at home are extending towards their mother their trembling and emaciated hands, begging for a little food—when there is none for them! Let us not flatter ourselves that these are only imaginary evils, which do not in reality exist. They are but too true pictures of real life. Do not our papers daily teem with accounts of crimes, the most horrid and revolting, which have their source in intemperance? I recollect having read the last winter of a man, or I should say, monster, who was addicted to intemperance. He started to go for a doctor for his wife who was sick and confined to her bed; but instead of going for the doctor, he went to a tavern or a grog shop, where he laid drunk several days, in which time his wife and child died! I presume many will recollect the story. This is but one of the many instances of suffering caused by intemperance. What is to be done to counteract the corrupting and desolating influence of the infernal traffic? Let the people answer.

J. H. A.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY OF SCHOOL-BOY.

In your paper of March 17th, I noticed a communication signed 'O. P. B.' in reply to 'School-Boy' and 'School-Miss.' His answer to 'what have the people of the north to do with the slaves?' is nothing! nor have they nor never will have; as far as said writer is concerned, he may be correct, even were they now set at liberty to roam through the country where they pleased, and should become hungry and naked, sick and distressed and should call on 'O. P. B.' for solace and relief he would be likely to give them the same answer. Perhaps your Abolitionist advised the young writers to study in advance, that they may blow up every subject on which they write beyond its natural dimensions and be equal in fanaticism with himself. Though I would bow with respect to worthy men, yet my youth shall not prevent me from using that reason which God has given me; neither will I withhold logical arguments, notwithstanding his overbearing and insulting language.

'Taceat, cum patria nostra oppugnetur est non tutum.' In Abolition movements there is the 'same spirit which two centuries ago convulsed the Christian world, and deluged it in blood; that cruel and ferocious spirit of persecution which originated in assumed superiority and mistaken principles of duty, that made one man believe that he was accountable for the sins of another, and that he was the judge of what belonged to his temporal and eternal welfare; and was bound at the peril of his own soul, to interfere to rescue him from perdition.'

Against this 'Crusade-system, this Salem witchcraft purpose—this headlong zeal not according to knowledge—this fell-bell thirsty spirit, it is vain to interpose facts. The adage is verified in the movements of Abolitionists, that none are so blind as those who want see. Read this, taken from the National Intelligencer, dated March 22d. The Governor of Jamaica has officially declared, that under the apprenticeship system: 'The negroes in some respects are now in a worse condition than they were in slavery.' I stand ready to give names of respectable sea-captains, to prove what the advanced 'O. P. B.' calls bold assertions, and can refer him to a master of a vessel, laden from the Island of Jamaica to prove what 'O. P. B.' would call still bolder assertions.

SCHOOL-BOY.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Monday, 26, the sub-treasury bill was again taken up, to give it the finishing touch. The Secretary waded through it a number of times, edifying the crowd who had gathered thereabout to witness the closing debate, and giving the sage senators a clearer insight into its various clauses and amendments.

Mr. McKean moved to postpone the bill to the next session, agreeable to instructions to that effect from the Legislature of his State. Vetoed—yeas 23, nays 29.

The question now came up on the final passage of the bill. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the following was the result: YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Ala. Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn. Strange, Trotter, Walker Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAVY—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Brown, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25.

The operations of this bill are doubtful, and may be made injurious to government, or extremely oppressive to the people—the provisions of the bill leaving the arbitration in the hands of those who carry it into effect. The Treasurer, having received bills of banks for government dues, has the power to demand of one institution the entire redemption of its bills, while others may be favored to an indefinite extent; so that there is no little risk that the thing will subvert, as well as sub-treasure.

In HOUSE, several petitions upon slavery were presented.

In SENATE, Tuesday, 27, Mr. Clay presented a petition from citizens of Virginia, confirming a former statement made by them, that Stockton and Stokes issued shin-plasters. Mr. Clay presented a *shin-plaster* with the petition, signed by W. S. Stokes—all which were referred to Committee on Finance. Stokes is a government mail-contractor.

In HOUSE, the sub-treasury bill was brought upon the carpet, and a prolonged debate ensued as to which report they should take up; that adopted by the Senate, or the one originally drafted by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Patton of Va. now got the floor, and after a few explanatory remarks, moved to lay the Senate bill on the table.

Mr. Glascock of Geo. asked Mr. P. to withdraw his motion; which, on promise that it should be renewed, was withdrawn. Mr. G. went on in a furious tirade against the motion of Mr. Patton, declaring that thirty or forty members were absent.

The absentees were called, and Mr. Harlan moved to suspend the rules of the House; which, being carried, the motion was renewed to lay the Senate bill on the table. The result—yeas 106, nays 98.

In SENATE, Wednesday, 28, Mr. Allen of Ohio, presented a petition, asking Congress to take measures for the redress of the outrage at Schlosser. Mr. Buchanan stated that an investigation of this affair was now pending before the Executives of the two countries, and in the meantime, Congress ought not to interfere. Referred.

In HOUSE, little transacted.

In SENATE, Thursday, 29, proceeded to consider the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands.

The Senate took up the bill to prohibit the giving and receiving of challenges to duels within the District of Columbia, and for the punishment thereof. Mr. Smith of Ind. was decidedly in favor of the bill, but questioned the propriety of enacting laws there to punish offences committed in other States. Mr. Grundy said that a man who should steal a horse in the District and ride him into Maryland, would be guilty of larceny in both; and when he had been punished by one who first got hold of him, it could not be much cause of regret if he should be punished also by the other.

Mr. Strange of N. C. argued that the propensity to duelling was so strong in the community, that duels, more or less, would be fought, in defiance of all laws, however severe, divine and human. [Tell it not in Gath!]

In HOUSE, Mr. Lincoln, from the Committee on public buildings, reported a bill providing for the removal of the Treasury building, and for the erection of a fire-proof building for the Post Office Department.

GENERAL COURT.

In SENATE, Wednesday, 28, a petition was presented by Gabriel Thompson for compensation for discovering the quadrature of the circle.

In HOUSE, there was some debate on the 26th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and the bill to amend the same was altered by striking out the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th sections.

In SENATE, Thursday, 29, the President presented a communication from the Chairman of the Board of Education, covering a supplementary report from the Secretary of said Board; and said communication and report were laid on the table, and 5000 copies were ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported for an allowance to widows of deceased persons for necessities; which was ordered to be printed.

In HOUSE, a resolve was passed on the subject of duelling.

Bills were passed to be enacted, to repeal the charter of the Commonwealth Bank; to repeal the charter of the Franklin Bank; the Middlesex and Lafayette banks, to repeal.

Numerous petitions were presented and referred on the subject of slavery, and in relation to the license law.

A bill passed to be enacted to defray the expenses of the Board of Education.

In SENATE, Friday, 30, bills were reported to annex part of Sciutoe to Cohasset; and to incorporate the Bristol and Norfolk Mining Company; ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Burnell, it was ordered, that Committee on Banks inquire into the expediency of fixing by law what shall be deemed holidays in this Commonwealth, so far as the same may apply to commercial paper.

In HOUSE, sundry petitions on the subject of the license laws, were presented and laid on the table.

The bill to protect the creditors and stockholders of corporations from loss by fraud or insolvency, was read a third time, amended, passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concurrence.

The bill to regulate the sale of ardent spirits, was read a second time.

In SENATE, Saturday, 31, a resolve was passed to be engrossed concerning duelling.

A resolve was reported for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture.

In HOUSE, petitions were presented on slavery and license laws.

Bills were passed to be enacted to repeal the charters of the Commonwealth and Lafayette Banks.

Bill reported to aid in the support of common schools among certain tribes of Indians in this Commonwealth.

In SENATE, Monday, April 2, the President communicated a letter from the Rev. Mark Hopkins, signifying his acceptance of the appointment to preach the next election sermon.

In HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Allen of Mendon, ordered that the Committee on Probate and Chancery, be directed to consider the expediency of providing for the appointment of guardians to minor females when married, in cases where it may be adjudged necessary to enable them to make partition or sale of real estate.

Mr. Quincy, from the Committee on Probate and Chancery, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on so much of the Governor's Address as relates to imprisonment for debt—accepted.

In HOUSE, a resolve passed on the subject of duelling.

In SENATE, Wednesday, 4, bills to repeal the charters of the Franklin and Middlesex Banks, were passed to be enacted.

In HOUSE, the consideration of the bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors was resumed, and after being further amended, was passed—yeas 229, nays 101. Sent for concurrence.

The bill takes effect on the 1st of September next, and quantity at fifteen, instead of twenty-eight gallons.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The annexed return of votes for County Commissioners from every town in the County, is believed to be correct. Six towns out of the twenty-two give the liberal ticket a majority. It is the largest vote ever cast in the County. Quincy, Roxbury, and some other towns polled more votes than at any other election. The party so sanguine of success must bear their defeat with courage, while the temperance friends have much cause to rejoice.

	Liberal.	Temperance.
Quincy,	233 233 235	142 140 141
Weymouth,	148 146 147	205 205 207
Braintree,	137 137 144	191 173 194
Randolph,	183 179 182	236 206 237
Cohasset,	43 43 43	73 73 73
Dorchester,	155 155 155	280 280 280
Milton,	155 152 155	89 90 89
Roxbury,	436 434 437	499 498 500
Dedham,	305 304 305	260 266 268
Canton,	137 135 136	90 91 90
Bellingham,	89 87 88	77 77 77
Brookline,	36 36 36	77 77 77
Dover,	62 62 62	21 21 21
Foxborough,	31 31 31	143 143 138
Medfield,	74 73 73	97 96 97
Needham,	105 105 106	106 105 106
Sharon,	34 34 34	98 98 98
Stoughton,	107 105 108	129 121 128
Walpole,	158 156 159	192 191 190
Wrentham,	112 108 114	155 155 155
Medway,		
Total,	2953 2950 2994	3427 3366 3416
Scattering,		70

It appears that the whole number of votes, taking the two highest candidates, (Lond and Ruggles,) with the scattering, is 6491, necessary to a choice 3246, showing a temperance plurality of 326 or a majority of 181.

COCKERT. The Union Singing Society gave an entertainment on Fast evening, consisting of choruses, duets, glees, &c. in the Town Hall, to a numerous and gratified assembly. The performances were of a high order, and in many instances of unrivalled power and beauty. The piano forte was fingered with magic taste and skill, and breathed its mellow tones throughout, like the touch of enchantment. Such were the notes for which Byron sighed, when he said—

'My soul is dark—Oh! quickly string
The harp I yet can brook to hear,
And let thy gentle fingers fling
Its melting murmurs o'er mine ear!'

To say that all the parts were excellent, would be but faint praise—but to avow that they were superb—splendid—is to tell the literal truth—which the plaudits of the auditors fully attest. 'The Irish Tutor' and 'Kate o' Killarney,' were finely executed. 'The Minuteman at Sea' was full of thrilling pathos, and the melody of sentiment, that steal over the senses like the melody of a dream. This Society should be encouraged by all, and certainly by those who feel an interest in social progress and refinement.

DR. BARTLETT'S ADDRESS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The address of Elisha Bartlett, M. D., delivered at the Anniversary Celebration of the birth of Dr. FRANKLIN, and the organization of the Boston PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, has just been sent to me, by a friend in the Metropolis. It is the production of no ordinary mind. The remarks on Phrenology, as connected with education, are pertinent, forcible and convincing. It is sincerely to be regretted that many literary individuals, instead of cavilling at or ridiculing the idea that there is any truth in Phrenology, would not take the pains to carefully investigate the subject, and learn the claims it justly asserts to truth and originality. We are sensible that it requires much reading, thought and observation; but what science is there that does not require the same, in order to be fully understood? A man cannot become a scholar, as it regards Chemistry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics or Algebra, without a long course of study. And what should we say of a man, Mr. Editor, who, at the present day, without any acquaintance with either of the aforementioned branches, should undertake to ridicule them as fallacious? From close application to the study of the science, for five or six years, I find as much evidence of its truth as any one of the sciences.

In endeavoring to select some paragraphs, from the production above alluded to, I found myself somewhat in the predicament of Mr. Caleb Bingham when publishing his *Columbian Orator*. While he was attempting to call out passages from the sermon of the Rev. J. May, on the existence and attributes of God—he said he could find no part which he was willing to leave! I herewith send you the pamphlet, hoping you will favor us with some extracts.

J. H. F.

REPLY TO 'CANDOR.'

To the editor of the Patriot:

'Philanthropist,' in his 'plain question' to 'Candor,' might have asked another with equal propriety, viz: Do those who can read, follow the writings of Dick? Does 'Candor' himself? No, if he did, he would not have written the reply to 'O. P. B.' Read the following extracts from the work quoted by 'Philanthropist,' pages 333 and 338.

'Every man, whether he be a Jew or Greek, a Barbarian or a Scythian, a Turk or a Frenchman, a German or a Swede, a Hottentot or an Indian, an Englishman or a Chinese, is to be considered as our kinsman and our brother, and as such, ought to be embraced with benevolence and affection.'

'Instead of carrying into slavery their children and relatives (that is, the children and relatives of other nations) and embittering their lives with cruel treatment like the Spaniards and the Portuguese in reference to the African negroes, we must proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound.'

Mr. 'Candor,' why do you advise 'O. P. B.' to study the writings of Dick. To encourage him in his good work? Very well; go on with such advice. But remember not to shut your own eyes against them, for greater is the condemnation of him who 'knoweth the right and yet the wrong pursues.'

FRANKLIN.

A CURIOSITY.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I was led by curiosity, the other day, to examine the number of towns in the United States, which bear the names of some one of the Presidents, and from a careful examination, arrived at the following result.

Towns.	Townships.	Counties.	Total.
Adams,	7	15	5
Jefferson,	17	27	15
Madison,	19	23	12
Monroe,	7	24	14
Washington,	21	56	21
Jackson,	11	53	12
1 Jefferson City—3 Jeffersonvilles—4 Madisonvilles—1 Monroeville—1 Washington City—7 Jacksonburgs—10 Jacksonvilles—1 Jacksonopolis—and 1 Jackson City.			

'The subdivisions, into which the several States of the Union are divided, are styled Counties; with the exception of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana; in the former, they are termed districts; and in the latter, Parishes. In the six New England States, and also in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and the Territory of Michigan, the Counties are subdivided into Townships; (in New England called Towns.) In Delaware, into hundred, and in South Carolina, the districts of Charleston, Colleton and Beaufort, are subdivided into Parishes; but in the rest of the States, no such subdivision as that of Township is known, except in Arkansas Territory.'

BRAintree TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen.—Messrs Bryant Newcomb, Jr., John Hollis, 3d, Col. Otis Wild.

Clerk and Treasurer.—Judson Stoddard.

Constable.—Samuel Holbrook.

Surgeons of Highways.—Caleb Hollis, Benjamin V. French, Isaac Willett, Capt. Levi White, Caleb Stetson, Capt. Joseph Penman, Joseph Hollis, Col. Freeman White, Asa Dyer, David Holbrook, Esq., Shadrach Thayer, Charles Faxon, Abel Holbrook, Calvin Wild.

General School Committee.—Rev. Richard S. Storrs, Rev. Jonas Perkins, Rev. Lyman Matthews.

Surgeons of Wood.—William Cole, David Lond, Lyndon Richards, Charles M. Peck, Esq., Elisha Wild, Gardner Penman, William Reed, Samuel V. Arnold, Ethel Thayer, Dea. Emmons Thayer.

Surgeons of Lumber.—William Cole, Abraham Hobart, Judah Loring, John Hobart, Capt. Thomas O. Penman, David Lond, John Hayward.

Fence Viewers.—Capt. Levi White, John Hobart, Col. Freeman White, Samuel Holbrook, Samuel Newcomb.

School Fund Committee.—Capt. Isaac Dyer, Caleb White, Capt. Samuel French, 4th, Bryant Newcomb, Jr., Elisha Hobart, Caleb Stetson, Capt. Moses Holbrook.

Fire Wards.—Col. Freeman White, Capt. Ralph Arnold, Capt. Samuel French, Capt. Levi White, Capt. Joseph Penman, Lieut. Jonathan French, John Hobart, Isaac Willett, John Vickery, Benjamin Newcomb.

LICENSE LAW IN MAINE. The House of Representatives of Maine have passed an act repealing the license laws, and prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits in less quantities than twenty eight gallons, excepting for medicinal purposes; and it is left for ratification by the people of the State, on the first Monday of November next. There seems to be little doubt of its receiving the sanction of the people.

POINT SCHOOL. At the annual meeting of the Quincy Point School District in Quincy, on Saturday evening last, George Baxter was elected Prudential Committee man, and Gershom Clements, Clerk, for the ensuing year. The School will open on Monday next.

ELECTION SERMON. This discourse, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Storrs of Braintree, is well worthy the author from whom it emanated, and the honorable body before whom it was pronounced. The text is Rom. 13, 1: 'Let every power be subject, &c.' It was a text well chosen, and the words of the discourse are 'like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' God is shown to be 'the fountain of all power; all human governments originating from his will. Government is demonstrated to be not only essential to the prosperity of a nation; but also, its very existence. Man is shown to have natural rights—order is demonstrated to be 'heaven's first law'—the way to eminence open to all—citizens have claims upon government for protection—every citizen has an undoubted right to the enjoyment of personal liberty, as an original grant of heaven—the diffusion of common classical education, is shown to be a duty pertaining to christian legislation—it is the will of God that rulers be honored—they have 'claims upon our confidence and esteem,'—it is the will of God that they be obeyed; and 'the will of God that they be made the subject of continual prayer.' God has highly distinguished us among the nations of the earth—our government is not without imperfections—reference is had to former nations, and to the present condition of the pagan world—Christianity is the only power that can perpetuate the liberties of our country. The sermon closes with an appropriate address to the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, with the Lieutenant Governor, Council, Senate and House of Representatives.

The style of the sermon is strong and elegant. The sentiment is highly patriotic, and purely christian. In fine, it is, in every respect, just such a sermon as we could wish to see.

TRICK OF A GAMBLER. A professed gambler, who has for some time been loitering about Warsaw, Kentucky, living on the spoils, invented a plan for fleecing his victims, which is somewhat amusing. His place of rendezvous was in a tailor's shop, where he was in the habit of playing nights, and after the proprietor had left. With the assistance of a friend, whom he had taken in as a partner, he cut a small hole in the ceiling, directly over the board on which they played; at this hole his friend could see the hands of the persons playing below. A string run from this down the wall between the ceiling and weather boarding, and came under the board—the end of which was close to the wall, and through which was bored a small hole; under the board the string was attached to a trigger or spring, on the end of which was fixed a pin—the pulling the string would bring the pin through the hole in the board upon which the rogue sat. Thus the person stationed above could see every card in the hands of each person, and the pulling the string would give his partner 'items' accordingly. The apparatus was discovered by the proprietor of the shop accidentally removing the work board, in his presence, who felt particularly mean on finding his swindling apparatus exposed.

A TRIFLING JOB. Mr. Adams has 'pretty considerably' alarmed the United States House of Representatives, by a motion to have printed all the petitions on Abolition and Texas, which have been presented during the last and present session, and laid on the table under the 'infamous resolution.' The correspondent of the New York American says, touching this matter—or rather mass of matter: 'I have just been looking at the room which is the "depository, and for no other purpose," of these petitions. Its dimensions are about twenty feet by thirty, and high in proportion. There they are, closely packed, and reaching to the ceiling. The poor clerk was nearly frightened out of his wits. He said it would take him, alone, at least a year, to comply with the resolution should it pass. Such a document would break the back of Hercules, and were each member to frank one to his constituents, the Post Master General would have to hire four horse teams for their conveyance.'

LECTURE ON THE DELUGE. James R. Newhall, Esq. of Lynn, delivers a lecture, as will be perceived by his advertisement, on this deeply interesting subject. Mr. Newhall has lectured in several places, and given universal satisfaction to full audiences. We hope the citizens of Quincy will attend his lecture, as he is well prepared to illustrate his subject with illuminated diagrams, and it cannot fail to be instructive and entertaining.

CONNECTICUT. The whigs have succeeded in electing their State officers, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, by a decisive vote. This secures a whig instead of John M. Niles, Van Buren, in the United States Senate.

LECTURE ON THE DELUGE, ILLUMINATED BY MR. NEWHALL.

Would respectfully give notice that he will deliver at the Town Hall, Quincy, on TUESDAY Evening, April 10th, 1838.

**A LECTURE ON
The General Deluge.**
A brief exposition of some of the Theories which have been proposed on the subject, will be entered into—particularly the celebrated theory of Dr. Burnet.

Some of the objections which have been raised against the Scriptural account of the Deluge will be answered, and other proofs than those of the Bible presented in support of the main facts.

The Lecture will also comprise observations on the Antediluvian Earth, and the immense population supposed to have occupied it—The great age to which Man attained before the Flood—The Quantity of Water required to overspread the Earth—The Forty Days' Rain—The Breaking up of the Fountains of the Great Deep—The shape, size and capacity of the Ark—The appearance of the Rainbow after the waters had abated, &c. &c.

A number of *Illustrated Diagrams* will be presented to illustrate different passages of the Lecture—among them, representations of: *The Approach of the Comet*, supposed by Whiston and many others to have occasioned the Deluge. *Class, The Earth in process of formation*, and *The Breaking up of the Fountains of the Great Deep*, according to Burnet's Theory. The Ark, its shape and comparative size. The Earth torn, and wrapp'd in the waters of the Deluge, with the Ark careering along: &c. &c.

Lecture to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. Tickets 12 1/2 cents, to be had at the door, or at the store of Caleb Gill, Jr.

Town Meeting.
Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, GREETING:

[L. S.] YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the sixteenth day of April instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

First.—To choose a Moderator.
Second.—To see if the Town will cause a revision of all or any part of the School District in the Town. Also, to see if the Town will enlarge, repair or remove any of the School-Houses in the Town, and to adopt all such measures with regard to Schooling as may be considered for the convenience of scholars and the general good of the Town.

Third.—To transact any business that may legally come before the Town.
Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, unto the Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

EBENEZER JEWETT, } Selectmen
JAMES NEWCOMB, } of Quincy.
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, }
HARVEY FIELD, }

Quincy, April 6th, 1838.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named. A true copy.

Quincy, April 7.

List of Letters,
Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, April 1, 1838.

A. Abner Barron
B. Matthias Bartlett
C. Moses Barre
D. Adoniam Dutton
E. Adian Dwellie
F. Ezra Dutton
G. Samuel Dwyer
H. Jerry Faxon
I. Ebenezer Field, 2
J. Joseph Ferrin
K. J. M. Glover
L. Henry Gooding
M. George R. Goss

N. William H. Howland
O. Nathaniel Hayden
P. William G. Henry
Q. Miss Sarah Lane
R. Joseph J. Lane
S. Thomas Lannell
T. John L. Luther
U. Sylvester Lamkin
V. Daniel French, Post Master.

Quincy, April 7.

Notice.
FOUND in School Street, on Fast Day, a Bank Note, which the owner can receive by paying for this advertisement.

Quincy, April 7.

Great Sale.
WILL be sold at French's Hotel, in Quincy, on FRIDAY, April 13th, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, the entire stock of a Livery Stable, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

7 new and second hand C spring CHAISES.
5 straight second
2 open WAGONS.
2 buggy
1 first rate and 1 second hand SULKEYS.
1 Trotting GIG.
3 superior buggy WAGONS, with tops, New York style.
8 new and second hand CHAISE HARNESES.
2 wagon HARNESES.
1 first rate HAY CUTTER.

Buffalo Robes; set Sleigh Runners; Ladies' Riding and Common Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Whips; Bells; second hand Wheels, &c. &c.
Also—Six first rate Gig and Saddle HORSES, sound, kind, and as good as can be found at any other like establishment.

The whole will be sold without reserve to close the concern; and the terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time and place of sale.

The above property can be seen at the Stable near French's Hotel, and at the manufactory of

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Auct.*
Quincy, April 7.

For Sale.
A WOODEN PUMP, eight feet in length, with a seventeen feet lead Pipe attached, in good order, will be sold at a Bargain. Please call and examine before you purchase.

LLOYD G. HORTON.
Quincy, Mar. 24.

Key Lost.
LOST a Door Key, the finder of which shall be rewarded by leaving the same at the store of Josiah Brigham & Co. if Quincy, Mar. 3.

Books, Stationery, &c.
THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books REBOUND, and Account Books manufactured. Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Ready for Business.
THE subscriber has resumed his business at the old stand, (lately destroyed by fire,) and takes this method to acquaint his former friends and the public that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

CARRIAGES of every description manufactured to order, at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD, Jr.
Quincy, Mar. 3.

Safe Investment.
Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of April, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the new and well built Dwelling House, with about one quarter acre of good Land, situated on the new street leading to Brackett's Wharf, so called.

The above property is worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase, as it is in the immediate vicinity of business, schools, &c. and will be sold on terms consistent with the times.

The lot of Land adjoining, on the south west, can be purchased, if desired, at cost.

Also—Three excellent Wharves, unless previously sold, will be offered for sale or to let, at the same time.

Also—Several excellent Horse Lots.

HARVEY FIELD, *Auct.*
Quincy, April 7.

To Let.
The House and Land owned by Mrs. Hannah Miller, and lately occupied by Maj. Hollis, will be let the first of May next. If time, the land will be let before the above opportunity, as the land combines every quality of soil, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and the buildings adapted to the wants of a farmer or for a retired residence. Inquire of

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, April 7.

To be Let,
Part of a House, situated in Granite Street. Apply to

BENJAMIN BASS.
Quincy, April 7.

To Let.
A part of a House to let. Inquire of

NOAH CURTIS.
Quincy, April 7.

Notice.
PROPOSALS will be received, until Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1838, at four o'clock, for a Superintendent of the Alms House, in Quincy, to April 1st, 1839. For further information apply to either of the subscribers, Overseers of the Poor in Quincy.

LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT,
JAMES NEWCOMB,
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN,
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, April 7.

Engine Shares.
TEN Shares in the Columbia Engine for sale or to let. Inquire of

EDMUND S. MARSH, *Clerk.*
Quincy, April 7.

Sheriff's Sale.
NORFOLK ss. March 30th, 1838.
TAKEN on execution and will be sold at the ship yard of Nathan Jesselyn, at Quincy Point, so called, on MONDAY, April 5th, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of first rate SHIP TIMBER, lately purchased at East Boston.

Also—A lot of IRON and STEEL, &c.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., *Dep. Shff.*
Quincy, Mar. 31.

Notice.
ALL persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon, or in any way injuring, any of the buildings erected by the Humane Society for the relief of shipwrecked mariners.

The Agents of the Society are instructed to prosecute all persons detected in such trespass, or in removing or molesting the contents of said buildings.

By order of the Trustees,
J. L. GARNER, *Secretary.*
SAMUEL LORING, Jr., *Agent for Hall.*
Boston, Mar. 24.

Notice.
THE Shareholders in the Methodist Episcopal Meeting House to be held at Quincy Point, hereby notified that the first instalment of fifty per cent must be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the tenth of April ensuing.

By order of the Building Committee,
CLAS. A. CUMMINGS, *Treasurer.*
Quincy, Mar. 24.

Instruction in Dancing.
MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform his patrons and others of Quincy, that his Day School at Mr. French's, advertised to commence the 25th of March, was omitted on account of the storm. He now gives notice to those who attended on the above day and others, that he intends commencing on THURSDAY, the 12th of April, at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

Quincy, Mar. 31.

Quincy Stone Bank.
THE holders of stock in the Quincy Stone Bank at the close of business on the 27th instant, will be entitled to a dividend, payable on Monday the second day of April next. Per order,

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, *Cashier.*
Quincy, Mar. 31.

Valuable Real Estate.
WILL be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, April 12th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, situated in Adams Street, a short distance from the mansion of Hon. J. Q. Adams, a two story HOUSE, built in the most fashionable style last fall, with the Stable and other out buildings, and about six acres of LAND upon which are one hundred of the choicest Fruit Trees. It is a very desirable situation for a gentleman's summer residence.

THOS. ADAMS, Jr., *Auct.*
Quincy, Mar. 17.

Particular Notice.
IN the list of Taxes, committed to the subscriber as Collector for the Town of Quincy, A. D. 1837, over \$2000 is now due. All persons, who have not paid their taxes, are respectfully requested to settle the same immediately, that no costs may arise by delay. This is indispensable—that the current expenses of the Town should be met—the County Treasurer's demand of \$677.52 paid—a final settlement between the subscriber and the Town Treasurer effected, and his bonds cancelled. All demands for Taxes which remain unpaid on Monday, April 16th, 1838, will be transferred into the hands of an attorney for collection.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, *Collector.*
Quincy, Mar. 24.

\$25 Reward.
THE shop of the subscriber was entered on Monday night last and a quantity of cigars, some confectionary, upwards one dollar and twenty-five cents in copper coins, and other articles, stolen from the same. The above reward will be paid to the person who will furnish such evidence as to convict the thief or thieves.

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Quincy, Mar. 31.

POETRY.

WE ARE BROTHERS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
BY C. C. HILL.

We are brothers! All
The myriads that people earth—
That rise, flourish, fall—
Are creatures of a kindred birth!

We are brothers! Life
Is a boon our Creator gave—
Sacred to him—and life
In holy hopes beyond the grave!

We are brothers! Joy
Ye to the wounded spirit send—
Live to love without alloy—
Our only being's aim and end!

We are brothers! Strike
The iron from the bruised limb—
Crush not the mind! the God-like
And the glorious gift of Him.

We are brothers! Lend
Ye an ear to the plaintive cry!
O'er the couch of sorrow bend,
Like soothing angels from on high!

THE LITTLE MAID.

There was a little maid
Who wore a little bonnet,
She had a little finger
With a little ring upon it;
She screwed 'er little waist
To such a little size,
That it made her little blood
Resh to her little eyes.

This pretty little maid
Had a pretty little beau,
Who wore a little hat,
And gloves as white as snow;
He said his little heart
Was in a little flutter—
That he loved the little maid,
And no one else but her.

She smiled a little smile,
When he breathed his little vows;
And he kissed her little hand,
With many little bows;
By little and by little
Her little heart did yield,
Till little tears and sighs,
Her little fears revealed.

A little while—alas!
And her little beau departed,
With all his little vows,
And left her broken hearted.
The little maid did weep,
And stifling all her little wishes,
She took a little leap
All among the little fishes!

ANECDOTES.

PREACHING AND LECTURING. A Chaplain at the family mansion of Hales, Shropshire, some time ago applied to the diocesan to give him a living, and the Bishop promised him the first that was vacant. Having a pretty private fortune of his own, and not aspiring to a mitre, the chaplain took the liberty of requesting that his Lordship would not send him into the mountains, but give him an English living. The Bishop, knowing him to be a thorough bred Welshman, asked him his reason for such a request. 'Why, my Lord,' said the chaplain, 'my wife does not speak Welsh.' 'Your wife, sir,' said the diocesan, 'what has your wife to do with it? She does not preach, does she?' 'No, my Lord,' said the chaplain, 'but she lectures!' The Bishop as may be expected, took it in good part, and the chaplain was soon afterwards exalted to a living in the wildest part of the Welsh mountains.

INDIAN AND IRISHMAN. A son of the Emerald Isle, travelling in the Cherokee country, met a native: 'Good mornin', said the traveller. 'O-seca,' replied the Indian (meaning good morning). 'You see me,' replied the Irishman, 'by St. Patrick, I see you too.' 'Ske-unako,' (meaning mean white man) said the Indian, somewhat offended at the rough language of his fellow traveller. 'Shin my neck,' cried the Irishman, in a burst of passion. 'By the bright of the hill of Hour, I'll skin your neck first,' and he forthwith began to pummel the native most unmercifully. 'Nok-aa,' (meaning quick) yelled the Indian. 'Yes,' said the Irishman, 'I'll knock you till your heart's content with the bating I'll give ye.'

RATHER DRIP-SICK-AL. An unfortunate man, who had never drank water enough to warrant the disease, was reduced to such a state by the dropsy, that consultation of the physicians was held upon his case. They decided that tapping was indispensable, and the poor patient was induced to submit to the operation, notwithstanding the entreaties of his son, a boy seven years old: 'Oo, papa, papa, do not let them tap you,' screamed the urchin, in an agony of tears, 'do any thing, but do not let them tap you.' 'Why, my dear,' said the parent, 'it will do me good, and I shall live long in health to make you happy.' 'No, father—no, you will not!—there never was any thing tapped in our house, that lasted more than a week!'—*Dedham Advertiser.*

TURPENTINE. 'Tom, a word with you.' 'Be quick, then, I'm in a hurry.' 'What did you give your sick horse 'tother day?' 'A pint of turpentine.' John hurried home and administers the same dose to a favorite charger, which, strange to say, drops off defunct in half an hour. His opinion of his friends Tom's veterinary ability is somewhat staggered. He meets him the next day. 'Well Tom!' 'Well John, what is it?' 'I gave my horse a pint of turpentine, and it killed him as dead as Julius Caesar.' 'So it did me.'

A CAPITAL IDEA. A religious meeting a lady persevered in standing on a bench, and thus interrupted the view of others, though repeatedly requested to get down. An old gentleman at last arose and gravely said, 'I think if the lady knew that she had a large hole in each of her stockings, she would not exhibit them in this way.' This had the desired effect. She immediately sunk down on her seat.

PHRENOLOGY VS. ANIMAL MAGNETISM. 'Don't you,' inquired a quizzing, incredulous fellow of a phrenologist who was examining his cranium, 'often find more in some people's heads than you seek for?' 'Sometimes,' replied the examiner, 'catching his humor; but we leave them to the professors of animal magnetism.'

KEEN WIT. A prince laughing at one of his courtiers whom he had employed in several embassies, told him he looked like an owl. 'I know not,' answered the courtier, 'how that may be, but this I know, that I have had the honor several times to represent your majesty's person.'

Matchless Sanative,
INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty virtues over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop, for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, testifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIEHLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, de laide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and DUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Harvey Field,

Auctioneer.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Collector.

Quincy, Nov. 11.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Hard and Soft Coals.

Genuine PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston Prices, for sale at Commercial Point.

N. B. Warranted Genuine Peach Orchard Coal.

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Jan. 6.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IRRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

C. T. Woodman.

WOULD inform the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Randolph and neighboring towns, that he still continues to manufacture Goat and Sheep skins at his old stand, where he will sell as low as can be bought in any other market, for cash or approved credit.

Randolph, Jan. 13.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

Quincy, June 24.

Mann & French

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are constantly receiving from Boston, GOODS of the latest style and fashion, selected for the season—which, with their former stock, make a large and extensive assortment—too large to enumerate. They would say to those who wish to buy in Randolph, that they will not be undersold. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call, examine, and buy.

Randolph, Jan. 13.

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,

OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protrusion, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protrusion Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not in speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of other manufactures, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Parr's; Sherman's Patent; Trusses for Rheumatism; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1855.—Having had occasion to suffer that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

—N. Y. Daily Times.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and towns on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Watch.*

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid and interesting history of the river, the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy.*

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times.*

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adm.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready lumner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*N. Y. Argus.*

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Den Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; every cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS, CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has also, on hand a fashionable assortment of FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 20.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, every cut, velvet, the most fashionable, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 15.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Luce Register, for the years 1855-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1855.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years. Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions, every cut, velvet, the most fashionable, morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

'Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, every cut, velvet, the most fashionable, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used.'

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.



THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in the most perfect manner.

- Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III.
- Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
- Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
- Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
- Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
- Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
- Goodrich's First Lessons in Latin.
- Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
- The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
- Bailly's First Lessons in Algebra and Key to do.
- Bailly's Brevet's Conversations on Philosophy.
- Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
- Yess's Compendium of Astronomy.
- Bailly's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
- American Common Place Book of Poetry.
- American Common Place Book of Prose.
- Cleveland's First Lessons in Latin.
- Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
- Wanostroet's French Grammar, 24th edition.
- Besant's French Word and Phrase Book.
- La Bastille, in French, for Beginners.
- Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
- Henri's Classical French.
- Whipple's Complete History.
- Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
- Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
- Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
- Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
- Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
- The Juvenile Speaker, with Engravings.
- Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
- Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
- Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
- Davies's Surveying.
- Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
- Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
- Davies's Analytical Geometry.
- Manfield's Political Grammar.
- Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
- Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Greece.</

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 15.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscribers.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK,	Milton.
OLIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Hingham.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	Hingham.
HON. S. A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG,	Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE,	New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT,	141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER,	

MISCELLANY.

MIRIAM POWER.

The following beautiful and affecting Tale is extracted from a little work recently published, entitled "Sketches of a New England Village in the Last Century."

In her native village there were two orphans who on the death of their parents, depended on the bounty of some distant relatives. The eldest a girl, was several years older than her brother, a poor sickly boy, who relied solely on his sister for those necessary attentions which seemed often to preserve his life. They had eaten, for many years, the bitter bread of dependence, when the persecuting spirit in the form of witchcraft awoke in the land. This young girl, now about eighteen, was distinguished by remarkable maturity of character, and also by a perfection of form and feature as rare as it was beautiful. It is well known that the victims of this delusion were selected among those who were distinguished by rare gifts of mind or person, and even the persons most eminent for piety and excellence of character were most likely to be accused of interference with the Author of Evil.

Tradition said our grandmother, represented Miriam Power as queenly in her person, of most winning sweetness in her manner and countenance, although mingled with sadness and reserve. This sadness was attributed to the early loss of her parents, and to the anxiety and care which had fallen upon her at that early age in the protection of her unfortunate brother. He was afflicted with that fearful malady, epilepsy. It is well known, although a physical disease, it will yield to mild remedies, and moral treatment. She had, in this way, or by the natural ascendancy which a strong mind exercises over a weak one, attained a complete control over her idiot brother. She had watched him so long, and became so accustomed to the care, that although she could not foresee and prevent the paroxysm of the malady, yet as soon as consciousness began to return, by fixing her eye mildly upon him, and taking him into her arms, she could immediately soothe him to quiet and sleep.

As usual in such cases, every one was ready with advice, and there was as many remedies as there were persons to describe; but Miriam had learnt from experience that her own treatment was the best, and refused all herbs, nostrums and charms.

Among the most earnest was an old Indian squaw, who had long been the doctress of the village, who entreated Miriam, to make use of a woodchuck *baked alive*, and then reduce it to powder, taken in small doses every day. The cruel prescription was rejected with horror, and the poor girl went quietly on her own way.

Soon after the accusations for witchcraft began, either incited by those who envied the beauty and talent of Miriam, or urged by anger at the rejection of her advice, this old Indian accused the poor girl of first throwing her brother into fits, and then bringing him out of them by the assistance of the Devil. It is well known how readily the people, and even the magistrates, lent an ear to such accusations. All who would not acknowledge a compact with the Evil One, felt that they were lost as soon as they were accused.

Poor Miriam knew instantly that her fate was sealed; when one morning in August the officer entered her little room where she was sitting by her brother, and told her brother, and told her he had come to take her to prison. She turned pale as death, but with that trust in God, which was habitual to her, she entreated permission to retire, to commend herself and her brother to heaven. When she returned she was calm, and asked with much firmness who were her accusers, and demanded to be confronted by them. When they tore her from her weeping brother, fortitude forsook her, and she entreated with tears in her eyes that he might be permitted to go with her to prison. Her prayer was not granted, and the poor idiot knew not the calamity he was suffering.

In cases like these, the cruelty of their proceedings was only exceeded by their rapidity. The next day Miriam was taken from the prison and carried to Salem for examination. These examinations took place in the church and were conducted with the mockery of a religious solemnity. The meeting was opened with prayer by the clergyman, the accused was then brought in and placed between two men, who each held out an outstretched arm, so that she could touch nothing in her vicinity. No relative or friend was permitted to perform this office, not even husbands when their own wives were accused.

Miriam on this awful occasion, had not wholly neglected her dress, but her beautiful long hair hung loosely about her neck and shoulders. She was deadly pale, cold drops of agony stood upon her forehead; but there was a light in her dark eye that said, whatever might be her fate, she would be true to her principles, and that neither the longing for life, nor the fear of a cruel death, should wring from her one false word.

The Indian was now placed before her—she was old, bent, withered, and there was an indignant expression in her snake-like eye, which contrasted with the calm innocence of Miriam's like that of a fiend with an angel of light. She testified that she had repeatedly seen the accused throw her brother into fits, and then with a look or a touch instantly restore him again to tranquility. She gave clear and circumstantial evidence of many instances which she had witnessed, and called upon others to confirm her testimony.

Miriam felt that there was scarcely a ray of hope, but she lifted her heart to God the protector of the orphan, and entreated to be heard in her own defence. She gave a clear and lucid relation of her brother's illness, which had afflicted him from his birth. She told them that her mother on her death-bed had bequeathed him to her care, and she gave a touching account of all her long watches, her anxious days and nights, the various remedies she had used, from time to time, till at last she had found out the soothing moral influence, by which she could alone mitigate his sufferings.

Her youth, her beauty, her humility, the tone of her voice, moved the crowd to pity. Mercy seemed hovering over the hearts of her judges, when it was suggested by one of them to have the boy brought and placed before her, that they might themselves witness her power. Her safety now depended on an accident. If he should chance to bear the examination tranquilly, and no convulsion ensue, the evidence of the Indian would scarcely have been deemed sufficient to condemn her.

When they went for the boy, they found he had been weeping ever since his sister was taken away, but he had not intelligence enough to comprehend the nature of the case or to know how much depended on his tranquility. When informed he was to be taken to his sister, he expressed the utmost joy and eagerness to proceed. Miriam heard him coming, and trembled so excessively, that one of the men was obliged to support her with his arm from falling to the ground.

The poor boy expected to see his sister as he had always seen her, calm, firm, and gently smiling on him. When he was brought into the crowded meeting-house, and saw the stern and solemn faces of the magistrates, his beloved guardian pale as death, a prisoner between two savage men, he was seized with the most intense terror, uttered a piercing shriek, and fell down at her feet in strong convulsions.

Although her life depended on it, Miriam could resist no longer. She struggled violently, and drew her arms from the men who held her, with a powerful effort, and threw herself by the side of her agonizing brother. She raised him in her arms, wiped the froth from his mouth, and pressed him closely to her bosom. He opened his eyes, saw the mild, the beloved, the well-known countenance fixed tenderly upon him, instantly became calm, nestled like an infant on her breast, and soon fell asleep.

The iron-hearted judges, unmoved by a scene which brought tears to many eyes, cried out, 'We need no further proof that the agency of the Evil One is among us. The most winning forms are often chosen as his agents. Unless she will acknowledge *his aid*, take her to prison, and give her over to his power.'

Miriam fell upon her knees, and in the presence of the crowd abjured all aid, compact, or intercourse with any evil spirit. She acknowledged but one, the Father of all spirits, and to him she committed the cause of the orphan and the innocent. Her brother clung to her, and she refused again to be separated from him. They were left together in the prison. The poor boy, whose life she had often saved, was unconscious that he had now been the means of condemning his guardian to death.

Are you interested enough in my heroine to wish to know her fate? She had prepared herself by faith and prayer for the cruel death which she knew awaited her. But there were in the crowd at her trial, hearts made of softer materials than those of her inexorable judges. When they found that no entreaties could prevail on her to save her life by a falsehood, they determined by some other means to work out her deliverance.

One morning her prison was found empty. No inquiries were instituted and no pursuit was made. It was afterwards found that she had fled to Boston, where with her own industry, she supported herself and her unfortunate brother.

I have often wished I could have known her future destiny in life. Her remarkable beauty and heroic conduct could not have remained unknown. An American Scott would have found many a Jeanie Deans among the daughters of the pilgrims.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DUELLING.

The subject of duelling has been often and ably discussed, by men of genius, ability and erudition. It has been justly reprobated as a stain upon the banner of religion and justice, as a sin, odious in the sight of heaven, and, in direct opposition to every manly, honorable, and feeling sentiment in the human breast.

But notwithstanding the testimony which worth and talents have borne against a practice so barbarous, we still find those upon the scene of action, who, in defiance of all law, all religion, and all right, come forward as the champions of *rashness*, instead of *courage*, burning with the direful spirit of revenge, which nothing will allay but the blood of an immolated victim?

When we seriously reflect upon what constitutes the *true honor* of man; that it arises not from some of those splendid actions and abilities which often excite high admiration—much less from the sanguinary and ferocious disposition, which impels to the commission of a crime that may forever separate them from the felicity of a future—immortal scene of existence—we are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that he, who voluntarily engages in single combat, must entertain a higher opinion of *savage* than of civil life, or have his brain disordered with a mania, that suspends the operation of his reasoning faculties.

It is not enough that some States in the Union have partially annexed a penalty to the commission of a crime of such magnitude, and fraught with such fearful consequences—a crime which not only incurs guilt by the perpetrators, and entails a stigma upon those allied by the ties of consanguinity, but which establishes a *precedent*, for such as may unhappily attach to the act—or associate with the name, a supposed principle of spurious honor.

Various are the methods, to which the piety of the good, and the wisdom of the wise, have had recourse, to arrest the progress of an evil so detrimental to the interest of society, and the honor of our species. Irony, sarcasm and ridicule, are among the weapons which have been unsuccessfully wielded against it; the efficacy of which, however, have seldom, if ever, produced the desired effect.

In proportion as man refuses to submit to *reason*, he is inclined to be led, and governed by *violence*. He who holds the sword in his hand, is unwilling to wait for the slow operation of persuasion or argument: *moon* must mark his path, and he considers his triumph *incomplete*, till he gives or receives the fatal blow—till he executes the work of *Satan*, and extinguishes the lamp of life, illuminated by a ray from Heaven!

It is a well known fact, that a majority of the circumstances from which duels originate, are, in their nature, *trivial*. An ill-timed word, dropped in the heat of political controversy—passion—or irritability, has often been the cause of sending men, *uncalled*, to the land of silence, to the presence of the Great Eternal with all their sins upon their head.

I lay it down as an incontrovertible axiom, that under no circumstances, has man the right to violate the laws of God, by the commission of *suicide*—much less has he a right, (except in the act of self-defence,) to destroy the existence of a fellow being. I know it will be contended by the advocates for this relief of barbarism, that it tests the *courage* of the individual; but I shall deny the assertion. *Courage* may display itself by rushing into *danger*, to relieve an unfortunate creature from suffering or from death; or in the moral world, by magnanimously bearing up under the most afflictive dispensations of Divine Providence; but I should deem that *rashness*, rather than true courage, which could arm another with the weapon of death—to deprive a human being of existence: nor would I call that *honor*, which ensues from any act which *reason* would not recommend—which religion would not authorize, and which God cannot approve! Notwithstanding the practice of duelling has been resorted to by some eminent political characters of our day and generation—men from whom we had reason to expect a more salutary example; yet this by no means justifies the conclusion that it even approaches the character of *right*. Actions are not always right, justifiable, or great, because performed by those whom the world pronounce *great men*.

Picture to your imagination, a man, who, for a long series of years has maintained an honorable standing in society—who has, perhaps rendered essential services to his common country; at which some aspiring partizan takes umbrage, and whose envious disposition at rivalry, leads him to circulate reports detrimental to his character, and the integrity of his superior. In union with the custom of those *honorable* men who have been slain before him, on the field of honor, he deems it requisite to meet his enemy there also. The time is appointed—the weapons are chosen—the business is arranged—the secret is kept. The companion of his bosom, the confidential friend of his heart—who has sympathized with him in all his earthly vicissitudes and sorrows; *she*, who has rejoiced with him when he rejoiced, and wept with him when he wept, remains ignorant of the horrid deed so soon to be perpetrated. Humanity, and every feeling of philanthropy shudders at the thought! He is borne to the partner of his joys and sorrows a stiffened corpse! Yes—the first intelligence his second self receives, is the mournful truth before her eyes—that her husband is no more! That he was challenged—that he fought—that he fell!

Judge of her consternation! In a moment bereft of almost all that rendered existence desirable, even by the hand of an enemy! Behold her lisping offspring gathered around her, anxiously inquiring, but little *divining* the cause that prostrates all a mother's sensibility at the altar of grief, wretchedness and despair!

"For him no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Nor busy house-wife ply her evening care;
Nor children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees, the envied kiss to share!"

Painful, as it truly is, for the heart of sensibility to look upon the picture just drawn—it is nevertheless a picture of truth: a tragedy which has more than once been acted upon the stage of real life, and forced the cup of sorrow to be drank by more than one afflicted family. And shall men who *sanction* such principles be suffered to live in our affections? And more especially shall we arm them with power, by elevating them to offices of high responsibility? Does not the voice of humanity and justice, morality and religion forbid it? Could the sainted spirit of the immortal WASHINGTON revisit its tenement of clay, and again appear as an actor among men, think ye, he would cast his suffrage for a duellist? Could the departed spirits of our pious-pilgrim fathers, look down upon this earth, and behold the mighty contest that is rolling its tide of party strife along the shores of their descendants—would they not behold with grief, the awful spectacle? Would they not *blush* that their posterity have so degenerated from that piety—that inflexible adherence to righteousness and truth, which they so signally exemplified while on earth, as to elevate to power—men, who have imbrued their hands in a fellow mortal's blood? Yes, their response would be—

"Compassion weeps not o'er his grave—
Religion does not mourn;
He dies of honor, false the slave—
He dies his Country's scorn." J. H. F.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FACTS.

'Facts are the data of all true reasoning,' and the wisdom of the wise man consists but of the facts he has from time to time collected, amplified and methodized by his own observation and experience. Reasoning by analogy, from the truths we possess, we are led to form just conceptions of things before unseen, unknown; and pursuing our reasoning from truth to truth, we fail not to arrive at just conclusions. By the aid of these, (i. e. facts,) discoveries are made in the natural as in the moral world; science is extended and arts improved. And by the assistance of the few facts I possess, I wish to make a few remarks upon subjects which have commanded and are now commanding attention from the literary world.

And first, Astrology, which, like Babylon, rose, flourished and fell. Its whole success depended upon the world's gullibility, and as this was at all times great, its success was for a time notorious. But men soon became persuaded of its false and absurd theories, and, as some new subjects came to view, it lost its celebrity, and is now deemed one of the *superstitions* of the age.

Physiognomy, too, is alike whimsical and absurd; and though I doubt not that when the leading propensities of the man have become confirmed habits, the countenance may be in a measure the index of the soul; yet the frank, open countenance serves, but too frequently, to conceal the spirit of demons, as the garb of religion off serves to hide all the sins of the ungodly. Sciences like these, the products of a moment's visionary enthusiasm, must boast a greater than a Galen, an Aristotle, or a Lavater, before the public can be fully sensible of their merits.

Animal Magnetism also; but this I shall reserve for a future consideration. I come now to remark upon the subject of Phenology, or the doctrine of the special phenomena of the mind, and of the relations between the mental dispositions and the body, particularly the brain. Phenologists maintain that the brain is the organ of the manifestations of the mind—but this is deemed mere *assertion*; and until facts can be adduced sufficient to place it beyond contradiction, it is only theory. A wound upon the brain no more proves it the seat of the mental faculties, than a wound upon any other member of the human frame which disorders the healthy functions of the system. All that can be ascertained of the mind for certainty consists of its manifestations through the external senses, and to these may we ascribe, the few ideas we are said to possess. But whether mind itself has its seat in the brain or in the *viscera* of the abdomen and thorax, is more than short-sighted man can determine; and all proof that can be furnished is vain and futile, as is proved by *ossification*. But leaving this part for the present, then comes the sublimity of the subject, (deserving only ridicule,) viz. the sublime and glorious science of fortune telling by *bumps*. Truly, one of the most notorious discoveries of our age; and the change it must effect upon the community, especially among the fairer portion of it, will be immense. Who will now, in this enlightened age of *bumps*, take for his better half a largely developed bump of *destructiveness*? For who could foresee the destructive consequences that might follow? Or should this happen to be accompanied by a similarly developed bump of *Alimentiveness*—and the animal and vegetable kingdoms would inevitably feel the ruinous effects—houses without larders and pantries would be in no demand; and Grahamites, like old maids 'in the good old days that have gone by,' would be a wonder. But I desist for the present, from further comment. All that can be said of these sciences is—if they are *true*, their influence will no doubt be great.

ÆTUS.

N. B. Persons wishing to know their character, capacity and destination, can be satisfactorily informed by Mr. Fletcher, No. 5 Amory Hall, for the small sum of 25 cents—including chart, 50 cents. Ladies will be waited upon 'from nine till two, in the morning,' and gentlemen from three till nine o'clock in the evening.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

COVETOUSNESS.

The scriptures assure us that the heart is deceitful above all things, and in nothing is man oftener more deceived with respect to his own character, than by a covetous spirit. The apostle Paul previous to his conversion, strictly conformed to the letter of the law. Speaking of his former life, he says, 'If any other man thinketh he hath whereof he might trust in the flesh, I more: circumcised the eighth day of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an Hebrew of the Hebrews; as touching the law, a Pharisee; concerning zeal, persecuting the church; touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless.' But on reviewing the past, he found he had a heart which went after its covetousness, and that 'one thing was lacking.' 'For,' says he, 'I had not known lust except the law had said thou shalt not covet.' As if he had said, I verily thought I was doing my duty to God and man, until the command thou shalt not covet, was presented with its full force to my conscience. Then my false hopes were cut off, and I found myself to be the chief of sinners! He had kept the whole law, as the scriptures term it, yet had offended in one point, and was guilty of all—and that point was covetousness. Thus was he deceived. It is now my object to compare the words and actions of some at the present day with this distinguished man; whose prospects may be as flattering, whose deception as great, and who, if weighed in the balances, would, like him, be found wanting. I refer to that class of men who deem away their property, and then decline paying their just debts. And some there are of this description, who still retain a respectable character by making the public believe they are strictly honest. Say they, 'We have disposed of our estates in this manner, not for our own benefit merely, but also for the interest of our creditors, and we intend to do justice to every man.' But, in process of time, the patience, as well as the purse of some poor creditor is exhausted, and, knowing his debtor's standing in society—hearing so much of his benevolence, his sympathy for the oppressed, and the like—seeing him and his family dressed in gay clothing, riding in splendid carriages, living on superfluities—his house splendidly furnished, and attended with servants, within and without—presents his demands, but as he feared, so he receives No, for an answer. His claim perhaps is fifty dollars; he then offers to take twenty-five for the present, but that sum the debtor pretends he cannot pay. He then tells him his necessities, and begs rather than demands five; but he has only a negative reply. He then returns home pennyless and disheartened, despairing of ever obtaining a dollar of his hard-earned wages. The next day, perhaps, there is an anti-slavery meeting some few miles distant—the debtor must attend, (this is well, in itself considered) in his usual style contributes largely to the cause—receives the applause of the friends of emancipation, and cherishes the hope of hearing the plaudits well done good and faithful servant at the resurrection of the just. But let such an one know that though the Lord loveth a cheerful giver, he hateth robbery for an offering, and loveth mercy and not sacrifice. But there is a certain poor widow to whom he owes a small sum, and she calls once and again; he then says to himself, lest by her continual coming she weary me, I will try to compromise with her. So he proposes to pay half her demand, provided she will relinquish all claims upon him. So to supply her own wants, and those of her fatherless children, she reluctantly complies: and now that he had compassion on the widow and the fatherless, and paid fifty per cent. when he was not obliged to pay a mill, he prides himself on doing a worthy deed, and would enroll his name with the benevolent Howard, and like kindred spirits. But alas! for this avaricious man. Of what is morally right he is willingly ignorant, for a covetous spirit has deceived him; and if, like Paul, he would seriously consider the import of the command 'thou shalt not covet,' he might as soon perceive that all his benevolent acts, his sacrifices and offerings were abomination to the Lord; for it is not true as the church of Rome would have it, 'that the end sanctifies the means.' However much our charities may be needed, no one is justified in taking fraudulent means to supply the wants of such as may need our aid. Now of the many who dispose of their property in the manner I have described, not a few have an evil design; but that there are honorable exceptions I do not dispute or doubt. But if we must judge men according to their actions, we must conclude that they have oftentimes a bad motive in view; for those men who give themselves little or no concern how they shall answer the demands of their creditors, and even treat them with indifference and contempt, while at the same time, to use the language of our great Exemplar, they 'are clothed with purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day,' give decided evidence

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JOHN A. GREEN, 17

April 8.

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JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. 17

April 29.

of insincerity. Such characters in my estimation are exceedingly odious and detestable. However strong, therefore, may be their sympathies for the unenlightened and oppressed whom they have not seen, no virtuous man will sympathize with them until they are disposed to do justice to those whom they have seen.

J. T.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PHILANTHROPIST AND FRANKLIN.

While I admire the generous spirit of 'Philanthropist,' and the benevolence of 'Franklin,' to the good sense of those gentlemen who have perused the works of Dick, that distinguished and worthy philosopher, whose writings are in advance of the age, I confide the decision, whether the author quoted, has not proved that the universal emancipation of mind must not precede that of sinew and limb?—that we are connected with our fellow-men in every quarter of the world, by thousands of ties?—that we are as dependent upon the Chinese for tea, as upon the African slave for sugar?—that the shores of Onalaska and the Aleutian Isles, almost all of Africa, and the uncivilized world in general, are more inhospitable than our southern coast? Consequently, their inhabitants demand deeper commiseration than the American blacks?

Whether man be a galley slave or a slave on a plantation in Virginia; whether bred on the coasts of California, Ceylon or Persia—to dive amidst the waves for subsistence, exposed to sharks, or doomed to massacre, rapine and famine on a West India Island, or forced to live under savage laws, cruel task-masters, and haughty lords of the South; whether the mind be chained to Chinese idolatry, or the body at the will of the cannibals of Patagonia—all are bad enough! But tell me ye, who in your ardor to proclaim liberty to the captives, would you open the prison doors, and let loose the two millions five hundred thousands of blacks at once? How will you provide for them?—where will you place them?—how far shall their liberty extend? Shall they be members of Congress?—intermarry with our whites? Or shall they be colonized by themselves?—and where?

The colonization society cannot now take them so fast as they populate. Shall they come under the apprenticeship system? The Governor of Jamaica has officially declared that system erroneous.

It is not strange that apothecaries would confine the sale of alcohol to those of their own craft. It is not strange that they who believe that saving grace is dependant on the quantity of water used in baptism, should be bigoted. It is not strange that Roman Catholics who have thrown away the second commandment should split the ninth in two to make out the decalogue. It is not strange that they should cry out alcohol in fermented liquors, who are ignorant that fermentation in the stomach produces alcohol, and that there can be no digestion without it. It is not strange that they who were never dyspeptics should bawl quack at the doctor who should recommend Cayenne to those who are depressed in spirits. It is not surprising that the hot-headed 'O. P. B.' would destroy the white southerners to free the black ones, since he justifies Lovejoy in raising a mob and murder. But it would be surprising if the mild 'Philanthropist,' and wise 'Franklin' should become as deluded as the followers of Peter the Hermit, or wish to carry 'emancipation' at the point of the bayonet, causing many innocent persons to be stuck in the vital part.

It may be as much an axiom that 'all men are born free and equal,' as that cessation of evaporation caused the Deluge; or that Satan will be chained, by men becoming so holy that he will at length find no company on this planet; or that light follows heat. It is also a self-evident truth that if all men were born free, the descendants of Ham at any rate became slaves at God's command, and the prison door shall be opened to those who are bound, when the world is enlightened. I would ask whether it is an axiom that emancipation shall come by bloodshed!

Let each State free their own blacks. Virginia and Kentucky do not require the help of the north. Neither did Massachusetts and New York ask advice of the south, when they gave freedom to Pompey and Sal, to Sakem and Rhema. Send no more Lovejoys to kill and be killed! Trample not on State rights!

I move you, gentlemen 'Philanthropist' and 'Franklin,' that a petition be sent to Congress next year that money be appropriated for the translation and distribution of the writings of Thomas Dick, L. L. D., the true christian philosopher, among the various families of mankind.

CANDOR.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A WORD TO THE YOUNG.

The present is a time of great commercial trouble. Monopolizing companies, as well as single individuals, are suffering through want of employment. The political air has been polluted by systems of banking—men have engaged in traffic without capital—trade has been carried to too great an extent—and the consequence is, a total stagnation. And the only thing now left by which we may be saved as a people, and as a nation, from utter destruction, is the spread of religion and morality. It depends on you, ye young men, to come forth, and take a decided stand in the cause of God and suffering humanity, and exhibit a degree of moral courage, that will awe deeds of darkness into silence. This, and this only, can save us. The poor are suffering in their poverty, and in our cities 'famine stalks abroad,' and earnest prayer to God can alone avail—else wickedness will rise in commotion, and 'our streets will nightly resound with the din of arms.' Hear, ye young men! the cause of philanthropy—of humanity, and of God, demand your untiring efforts.

E.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY OF 'O. P. B.'

The exceedingly logical 'School Boy,' I regret to say, is yet ignorant, superstitious, prejudiced and egregiously mistaken in regard to his expressed views on slavery and emancipation.

I can hardly believe it necessary to explain any language I have made use of in my remarks on the above subjects. But in order to clear up the dense fog which seems to surround some of my remarks, I will make the following explanation. In answer to the question some time since propounded, 'What have people of the North to do with the slaves?' I answered, nothing—nor never had—nor never will have. The meaning of which is, the people of the North have nothing to do with the law which converts men into slaves, which takes from the Creator him whom he created but little lower than the angels, and converts into a thing—which takes the innocent babe from the bosom of its fond and doating parent, and dooms it to perpetual and cruel bondage. But the emancipated slave is no longer a slave, but a MAN. If then, the slaves of all the southern States are made free, then the northern as well as southern States have something to do with them as men. They are then to be educated—then they must be instructed in the arts and sciences—then the Gospel must be preached to them—then if they are poor, and needy, they must be subject to the benevolence and charity of the whole people—then laws suited to their case, must be enacted—then their rights, as men, must be acknowledged and preserved.

How kind and very affable are the epithets applied to me, not only by 'School Boy,' but 'Liberality.' I deny their application, and submit to the decision of the public. Yet I with kind and friendly feelings forgive them. As it regards the testimony of masters of vessels, which are considered proof and sufficient authority for assertions made by 'Candor,' &c., I consider no proof at all. Supposing a sea captain from the West India Islands, had arrived in Boston, at the time when Washington street was blockaded by 'gentlemen of property and standing?' Supposing a sea captain from Turkey had arrived at our wharves at the time of the Broad street mob? Would they not say to the people of their respective places, that they have bloody times in America; that, with all their republicanism, they are a miserable people; with all their professions of morals and christianity, they are the most miserable people on the face of the globe? I believe they would.

Now then, the masters of vessels from Boston or Quincy, or any other place, know as much of the real character of the people of the West India Islands, by stopping a few days at the wharves, where, perhaps, swearing, drunkenness, fighting and other acts of immorality, are seen, as a master of a vessel from Russia would know of the true character of a majority of the people of Massachusetts, by stopping at the wharves in Boston, where he would hourly see things which would make him blush, and return back to the country of the autocrat, and would, with disdain, pronounce us the most miserable, degraded, drunken and swearing people on the face of the whole globe? One argument I wish here to introduce, which is worth all the rest put together, in favor of the practicability and benefit of immediate emancipation. It is this—in some of the West India Islands, where the apprenticeship system was adopted, the recent movements in Great Britain indicate, that on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, the apprentices will receive the boon of entire freedom.

'My country! with thou not arise,
And rear a spoules shrine—
Where freedom's voice shall reach the skies,
In eloquence divine?
When Afric's sons may join the song
Their equal rights restored—
And heaven be prayed to hide the wrong
Our annals now afford.'

O. P. B.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SEAMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

We have just read the Report of the Managers of this Society for the present year, and commend it as an important and interesting document. It is written by Mrs. S. J. Hale, President of the Society. Perhaps many are not aware of the existence of this truly philanthropic institution, originating with, and now in the hands of the ladies. As stated in the Preamble of its Constitution, it was formed five years since, by a number of the ladies of Boston, for the following purposes.

I. To assist in relieving the sick and disabled seamen and their suffering families.

II. To afford aid and encouragement to the poor and industrious females belonging to the families of Seamen.

III. To co-operate in the exertions of the Boston Port Society, for promoting the education of Seamen's children, and improving the condition and character of Seamen and their families.

Most worthy objects indeed! A President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of six Managers, to which they are added, are annually chosen. The yearly payment of one dollar constitutes a lady, a member; and the donation of twenty dollars makes her a life member. The present Secretary is Mrs. Stephen Rhoades, the Treasurer, Miss Ann E. Coffin, the Managers, Mrs. H. Locke, E. T. Taylor, Charles Arnold, E. T. F. Richardson, A. Fear- ing and Miss L. Goddard. There are now four hundred and sixty one members, of whom we are happy to recognize several as natives or residents of this town.

The Society have a store in which garments are sold, which have been made by the females of Seamen's families. Those females, who do not engage in other service, are thus regularly supplied with work, for which wages are generously and punctually paid.

Donations have been annually made to the society, by those who are not members. In 1836, two thousand dollars, including Hon. The-

odore Lyman's donation of fifteen hundred were given. During the past year, owing to the pressure of the times, not so much. One gift of two hundred dollars, we notice, from Hon. Jonathan Phillips, and one of fifty from Mr. John Mackey. About six hundred dollars have been received for garments sold at the store. From subscribers and donors over nine hundred. Fourteen hundred have been paid to females for work; about three hundred given in charity, four hundred appropriated for the school for Seamen's daughters, and three hundred in store expenses. Now on hand, in goods, garments and cash, about five thousand dollars.

The 'Free School for Seamen's daughters,' is the offspring of this Society. It embraces girls from seven to fourteen years of age, and has been the source of very great good. These girls, whose characters might otherwise have been ruined, are thus shielded from evil influences, instructed in the usual branches of grammar schools, with the addition of needle-work, and moreover in their moral and social duties. The instructress, says the Report, is a Seaman's wife, who thus supports herself and two children. She is an intelligent and pious woman, and accomplished in all the duties of her station. Of this, the neat appearance, correct deportment and good proficiency of these young girls, afford ample proof. She has succeeded in awakening in her pupils a love of learning, a spirit of industry and a desire of excellence, which must lead to happy events. Thus it appears that not only the temporal but the spiritual welfare of the females of Seamen's families is cared for. 'A Committee of ladies is appointed in further promotion of this object, to each of whom is assigned, during the year, the care of two or three females. These she visits as a friend; learns their wants, sympathizes in their sorrows, encourages their good resolutions, advises, consoles and cheers them as best she may.' At each monthly meeting of the Society, this Committee make a Report of the cases and wants which have come under their notice. A library for Seamen's children has been established by the Society, and about forty children attend weekly to take out books.

Such is the plan and character of this truly commendable Institution. Very great good it has accomplished and is accomplishing. For its farther interesting details, we must refer to the Report. Great credit seems due to the ladies, officers of the Society, for the exceedingly skillful manner in which all its affairs are managed. It deserves well from the community. It has strong claims on the munificence of those whom God hath blessed in this world's goods. It stands out like a fair jewel, among the philanthropic enterprises of our day. Fitter hearts and hands there are not than woman's, to deal out the blessed sympathies and charities of life. Above all should her labors be welcomed, when thus united and put forth in behalf chiefly, of a portion of her own sex, about whom so many unfriendly influences may gather. The Society yet looks to the liberality of the benevolent for the means of its farther usefulness. We trust that through the coming year it shall not look in vain.

We conclude our notice with some good lines, which are inserted at the close of the Report, and are from the pen of the gifted President, Mrs. Hale.

THE YOUNG SAILOR'S FAREWELL.

Hark! hark!—'tis the signal!

The breezes are steady,

The anchor is weighing

And we must be ready—

Farewell, my dear mother,

I fear thou'lt be lonely,

But oh, do not sorrow—

I'll think of thee only.

And dread not the danger

Though I'm on the billow;

I know my kind Saviour

Will watch o'er my pillow;

The sea owned his sceptre—

When his path he was treading,

The winds and the waters

Grew calm at his bidding.

We'll trust him, we'll trust him,

We'll pray, and he'll hear us;

On land, or on water,

Alike he'll be near us;

Be this song unto him

Our heart's fond devotion,

And under his guidance

I'll launch on the ocean.

W.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Monday, April 2, some little business done, and some private bills were acted upon.

In HOUSE, nothing transacted, except that which relates to the funeral of the much lamented and esteemed Mr. McKim.

On Tuesday no business was done in either House.

In SENATE, Wednesday, April 4, the bill relating to duelling was further debated, and Mr. Preston spoke against some of its provisions.

The army appropriation bill was reported and passed without amendment.

In HOUSE, the resolution offered by Mr. Wise, that the exploring vessels should be converted into a coast squadron, was rejected.

In SENATE, Thursday, April 5, a bill for the establishing a criminal Court in the District of Columbia, was passed, being the only business of the least importance.

The anti-duelling bill was brought forward at two o'clock. Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, made a lengthy speech, mostly in reply to Mr. Preston. Mr. Pierce of New-Hampshire, said he should go for the strongest measure proposed to do away with the practice of duelling, although he feared that legislation could do little to check such a system. Mr. P. thought the Senate should go one step further than even passing such a bill as that before the Senate. Every man who indulged in personalities, should be arraigned before the Senate, and expelled for such remarks. This was a proper preventive.

In HOUSE, Mr. Follansbee was elected door-keeper in the place of Mr. Carr, deceased.

In SENATE, Friday, April 6, the bill to prohibit the giving and receiving of challenges to fight duels in this District, was ordered to a third reading. The proposition to make disqualification for office a part of the penalty, was rejected. The bill, as it passed, prescribes that the punishment shall be imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than ten nor less than five years.

In HOUSE, the day was principally occupied in receiving petitions, and in hearing reports of Commissioners.

In SENATE, Saturday, April 7, no session.

In HOUSE, the Speaker introduced a letter from Mr. Patton of Virginia, resigning his seat in Congress on account of his having received an appointment to a situation in the Executive Council of Virginia.

Mr. Hamar of Ohio, offered a resolution for the action of the House on Monday next, which he moved to have printed—viz.

Considering that the business, commerce, circulation, and exchanges of the country are in a deranged and embarrassed condition; and, considering also, that a part of the banks of the United States have expressed a desire to resume specie payments at an early period—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, if the Banks, or a portion of them, do thus resume, it will be the duty of the General Government, within the limits of its constitutional authority, to aid such banks, as the present Administration designs to do, in regaining public confidence, and to sustain them in their laudable efforts to fulfil their obligations, to relieve the wants of the community, and to restore to the people a sound circulating medium. The motion to print was agreed to. Mr. Hamer is a Van Buren man.

In SENATE, Monday, April 9, the bill for preventing duelling in the District of Columbia was read a third time, and passed unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Sevier of Arkansas.

In HOUSE, Mr. Hopkins's resolution for 'divorcing' the Congress printing patronage from the newspaper press, was taken up and considered at length.

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GENERAL COURT.

In SENATE, Friday, April 6, Mr. Alvord, from the committee on sundry petitions, asking the Legislature to repeal all laws which make a distinction on account of color in this Commonwealth, made a report that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon, which report was read and accepted.

Mr. Alvord submitted a detailed report on sundry petitions accompanied with resolves, relating to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and territories of the United States, and touching the admission of new States into the Union. The resolves and report were read, and 3000 copies ordered to be printed.

Petitions on the license laws were read and referred.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a report on Quadrupeds—on Birds—on Fishes. Commissioners appointed to survey the Zoology of the State, under a resolve of April 12th. The message was laid on the table.

In HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Loring of Boston, it was ordered that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act providing for the appointment of Bank Commissioners as to enable the said commissioners to use the powers given to them by the fifth section of the said act, in all cases of the insolvency of the corporations therein mentioned.

In SENATE, Saturday, April 7, Mr. Shaw of Plymouth, from the committee on Education, reported on an order yesterday, for the distribution of the Supplementary Report of the Board of Education, throughout the Commonwealth; adopted and sent down.

Mr. Carter of Worcester, from the Special Joint Committee appointed to investigate the doings of the Fulton Bank, to which was committed the petition of said Bank to surrender their charter, submitted a detailed report thereon, accompanied with a bill to repeal the charter of said Bank.

A bill was reported in addition to an act for the better instruction of youth employed in manufacturing establishments.

In HOUSE, little of importance transacted.

In SENATE, Tuesday, April 10, Mr. Fairbanks, from the Special Joint Committee on the subject, submitted a detailed report and resolves in relation to a Congress of Nations, and said resolves were read, laid on the table, and with report, ordered to be printed.

In HOUSE, a bill concerning the attachment of real estate was reported, read twice, and passed to a third reading.

The resolve concerning the suspension of specie payments was read a second time, and indefinitely postponed—179 to 91.

In SENATE, Wednesday, April 11, Mr. Warren, from the Special Joint Committee appointed to summon the Kilby Bank, to show cause, &c., submitted a report, accompanied with a bill to repeal the charter of said bank, which was read twice, ordered to a third reading, and with the report ordered to be printed.

The several resolves relating to slavery, were specially assigned for consideration, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

In HOUSE, a bill to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits to the Gay Head Indians, passed to be enacted.

A bill to obtain statistical information concerning the agriculture and commerce of the Commonwealth, was read a third time and indefinitely postponed.

Bills passed to be engrossed, to regulate the inspection of clam bait; to regulate the sale of

spirituous liquors; to incorporate the Bristol and Norfolk Mining Company; to establish the Old Colony Corporation.

In SENATE, Thursday, April 12, Messrs. Warren and Dorr, were joined with the Committee of the House, on the petition of the city of Boston, for the necessary power to introduce pure water into the city.

The slavery resolves 'relating to Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States,' was read a second time. The resolves, with an amendment, declaring that Congress ought to take measures to effect the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, were passed.

In HOUSE, Mr. Livermore of Cambridge, presented a petition of Caleb Parker, Jr., President of the Bank of Norfolk, in behalf of the stockholders thereof, for leave to surrender their charter—referred to Mr. Livermore, Hooker and Hooper, to be joined by the Senate, with instructions to examine into the doings of said bank.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

We have again to acknowledge the receipt of the March number of the American Magazine and Democratic Review, from our esteemed friends, Otis, Broad-ers, & Co., 147 Washington Street, Boston; who we believe, are the only agents for the dissemination of this work in the New England States. We had occasion in a former number, to speak in our own plain language of the merits of this monthly periodical. We remarked that it was put forth at the Capitol of the United States, for the sum of five dollars per annum, the whole forming three large octavo volumes in the year, or over two thousand pages, mostly original matter. We learn from the publishers, that above three thousand names have been added to their list, since the first number was issued and is daily increasing. Several large editions of the early numbers have been re-printed, and there has been, wherever it is known, such a feeling awakened in favor of the work as leaves not the slightest doubt of its ultimate success. Its intrinsic merit commands the patronage of all parties. The contents of the March number are—Cotton and its connection with the Currency Question—A portrait and sketch of Amos Kendall—The same of Joel R. Poinsett—Recollections of Eastern Travel—The School of Reform—Aversus—A Night Song—Sonnets of Characters—Neglected Poets—Retrospective View of the South American States—The Martyrdom of Gilety. This number is embellished with a lithographic drawing of Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, and Hon. Amos Kendall, Post Master General of the United States. The biography of the latter gentleman is exceedingly interesting, from the circumstance of his having risen by his own exertions, from humble and obscure life, to the elevated situation he now holds. Mr. Kendall was born in August, 1759, at Dunstable, Massachusetts, of the plain and hardy yeomanry of that secluded town, being the sixth of twelve children, three of whom were daughters. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1811, with the first rank in his class. It is worthy of remark, that he passed through a collegiate education and paid for the same entirely by his own exertions in school keeping. He entered college five different times, in the four years, and went through eight examinations, one each year to enter the class, and another to re-enter it, after having forfeited his connections by absence, a remarkable instance of perseverance and zeal in the pursuit of education. Having passed through a course of legal studies, he removed to Kentucky in 1814, and for many years, conducted with great ability a paper called the Argus. In 1829, Mr. Kendall was appointed fourth Auditor of the Treasury and removed to Washington. In 1835 he was nominated to and confirmed by the Senate, Post Master General. Probably no public man in the country, (says his biographer,) has been the subject of more untiring and malignant abuse than the Post Master General, arising chiefly out of the fact, of his having been from an early age deeply engaged in the bitterest struggles and turmoils of party politics, as editor of a leading party organ in the west. Yet no man can be less injured by it or more indifferent to it. One of his striking characteristics, formed by the experience of his whole life, being an imperturbable firmness in adhering to his plain and strongly marked principles, and acting upon them with unflinching courage and endurance, with an unwavering certainty of recovering ultimate justice at the hands of the people, to whose cause he has ever devoted himself. Direct attacks of a tangible character, he has always shown himself ready to meet, however unworthy their source, never failing to vindicate himself and overthrow his assailant, with a clearness and rigour of argument, and a power of style, with which but few pens can successfully cope. Extremely simple in his character—plain, mild and unassuming manners—direct and open in conversation—estimable and amiable in private relations—thinking clearly and deeply—feeling strongly—speaking, acting and writing nervously on all subjects—a staunch democrat, whose principles are always to be relied upon with the truth of steel, in all affairs with which connected, making his influence sensibly felt, by the necessary force of talent, unspoiled by the elevation to which he has raised himself, by sheer dint or superior abilities, animated by an energetic will, and directed by a consistent honesty of principles, indefatigable both in mental and bodily labor as a public officer, notwithstanding a deeply impaired state of health, which keeps him in constant alternation between the bed of sickness and the post of duty. Few men have lived in the honest judgment of those who knew them best, more bitter, violent and unrelenting attacks of calumny and abuse than the self-educated and self-elevated farmer's boy of New England—Amos Kendall.

RIGHT OF PETITION. The Joint Committee of the Legislature, to whom were referred the petitions of the people against the Congressional Gag Law, have made a Report full of strength and spirit, and precisely in accordance with the wishes of the petitioners and the genius of republican liberty—appended to which are equally emphatic resolutions. These have passed the Senate unanimously, and will doubtless be as cordially adopted by the House. The number of signers to the petitions, amounted in all to 24,086, of whom 12,605 are legal voters, 11,412 women, and 69 minors.

HOME SKETCHES.

BOSTON—ITS WHARVES AND COMMERCE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

It is pleasing to stroll over the navigable places of Boston on a sunny day; to witness the life and energy with which commercial pursuits are carried on. Here you pass the honest and hardy truckman, a specimen of the very 'bone and sinew' of our land, clad in his once clean white frock, whistling by the side of his herculean horses, and two wheeled vehicle, drowning all other noises in its rattling movements over the pavements. The countryman, perhaps follows, with his loaded team and four, glad to leave the city of 'no-tions' for his native hills. Next you come in contact with a son of Neptune, known by his insignia of tarpaulin hat, short jacket and duck trousers; peculiar in his perambulations for a rotary propensity, and as careless of the ups and downs of this world, as ever Sancho Pancho was. Next that meets your notice is the merchant, gliding by you with a hurried step, still pre-possessing in his appearance, by the neatness and fashion of his dress, and gentlemanly deportment; as a class they are the most accomplished men in any city. As you progress down the wharves, you leave on the right or the left a solitary son of Africa, waiting, perhaps, for a few hours' employ to earn him the very means of subsistence. Oh, my heart aches for this wretched race; living within the borders of freedom's land, millions of whom are held (if I must use a strong expression) in the ungodly manacles of vassalage. I wish to see them FREE, (if it can be done without a sacrifice of the Union) and I care not how soon they breathe the free air of liberty. If that is abolition, let my friends and foes make the most of it. I am an enemy to human slavery, and by the help of heaven, I mean to be till the day that ends my earthly pilgrimage. Other individuals too, you meet with on these wharves, deserving at least of a passing notice. The boatman in his monkey jacket, and low crowned hat, salutes you with a desire to exhibit his skill and prowess, in rowing or sailing on the waters of the harbor his neatly painted barge, for the moderate sum of twenty-five cents. Ten chances to one if he do not address you partly in French or Italian, and he is often warm in his solicitations to serve you, for his boat is his only income. At the wharves may be witnessed, sloops, schooners, brigs and ships, discharging or taking in cargoes for foreign or domestic ports. All, as I before remarked, is life and bustle. No person can have a correct idea of a great commercial city, without visiting its wharves, ware-houses or counting rooms. The citizens of Boston have ever sustained a high rank for maritime enterprise. They whiten every sea with their canvases, and unfurl the star-spangled banner in the ports of all nations. There is probably no place in the world better accommodated for commercial operations than Boston. The whole length of the harbor on the east and north is lined with about two hundred docks and wharves. I will notice a few of them, only. India wharf, at the foot of Fort Hill, was built in 1805. It is nine hundred and sixty feet long, and about two hundred and sixty wide. In the centre is a range of thirty-nine stores, four stories in height. Central wharf, between India and Long wharves, was built in 1816. In the centre are fifty-four ware-houses, twenty-three by fifty, and four stories high. It is about four hundred feet in length and one hundred and fifty wide. North of this, is Long wharf at the foot of State street, commenced 1710. It extends out eighteen hundred feet—is two hundred feet in width, and has seventy-six spacious stores. About the centre of this well-known wharf is a well of fresh water ninety feet in depth. Still farther north are the City and Commercial wharves; the latter of which is eleven hundred feet in length and one hundred and sixty feet wide. Here is a range of thirty-four granite ware-houses, twenty-five by sixty feet, and are not surpassed by any thing of the kind in the United States, for convenience or grandeur. The same may be said of the Granite wharf near it. The cost of these proud works of men is estimated at a million of dollars. India and Commercial streets, west of these tier of wharves, are spacious. They indeed serve as wharves, and their west sides are studded with large and convenient stores. The Marine Railway at the North end, established in 1826, is a curiosity. The foreign arrivals in one year was 1156; coastwise, 5000. The imports \$15,614,720; exports 7,525,927. The revenue \$2,830,173. About a half a million barrels of flour and two million bushels of grain are yearly imported into Boston. The navigation owned in Boston is estimated at \$10,000,000 at least. As a commercial emporium, Boston ranks the fourth in size, and perhaps the second in wealth, in the United States.

MR. NEWHALL'S LECTURE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I was much interested in the lecture delivered by Mr. Newhall, on the general Deluge. The lecture was truly instructive, and his arguments for the most part, I should think, sound and conclusive. But there are some points which appear to me at variance with the accounts given in scripture. The lecturer goes on to show that when the separation of earth, air, and water took place, the principles composing earth sunk into the abyss, and became entirely surrounded by water, the oily substances arose to the top of the water, and that the air as it ascended carried up particles of earth, and these in descending formed a crust upon the oily substances, which composed the antediluvian earth. Now this would look reasonable enough, were we not told in scripture, that the dry land appeared on the third day, and that beasts were created on the fifth, and man on the sixth day. Consequently, two days only could intervene between the formation of this crust, and the creation of beasts, and three before the creation of man; and it cannot be supposed that this crust so formed, could become sufficiently consolidated in that time to become the abode of man and beast.

Another objection that seems apparent in his theory is, his account of the form of the earth. He considers the earth at first to be devoid of mountains and oceans. If there were rivers, as we are told in the second chapter of Genesis there were, must we not suppose there

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BOSTON—ITS WHARVES AND COMMERCE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

It is pleasing to stroll over the navigable places of Boston on a sunny day; to witness the life and en- ergy with which commercial pursuits are carried on. Here you pass the honest and hardy truckman, a spec- imen of the very 'bone and sinew' of our land, clad in his once clean white frock, whistling by the side of his herculean horses, and two wheeled vehicle, drown- ing all other noises in its rattling movements over the pavements. The countryman, perhaps follows, with his loaded team and four, glad to leave the city of 'no- tions' for his native hills. Next you come in contact with a son of Neptune, known by his insignia of tar- peulin hat, short jacket and duck trousers; peculiar in his perambulations for a rotary propensity, and as care- less of the ups and downs of this world, as ever Sancho Pancha was. Next that meets your notice is the mer- chant, gliding by you with a hurried step, but still pre- posing in his appearance, by the neatness and fash- ion of his dress, and gentlemanly deportment; as a class they are the most accomplished men in any city. As you progress down the wharves, you leave on the right or the left a solitary son of Africa, waiting, per- haps, for a few hours' employ to earn him the very means of subsistence. Oh, my heart aches for this wretched race; living within the borders of freedom's land, millions of whom are held (if I must use a strong expression) in the ungodly manacles of vassalage. I wish to see them FREE, (if it can be done without a sacrifice of the Union) and I care not how soon they breathe the free air of liberty. If that is abolition, let my friends and foes make the most of it. I am an en- emy to human slavery, and by the help of heaven, I mean to be till the day that ends my earthly pilgrim- age. Other individuals too, you meet with on these wharves, deserving at least of a passing notice. The boatman in his monkey jacket, and low crowned hat, salutes you with a desire to exhibit his skill and pro- wess, in rowing or sailing on the waters of the harbor his neatly painted barge, for the moderate sum of twenty- five cents. Ten chances to one if he do not address you partly in French or Italian, and he is often warm in his solicitations to serve you, for his boat is his only income. At the wharves may be witnessed, sloops, schooners, brigs and ships, discharging or taking in car- goes for foreign or domestic ports. All, as I before re- marked, is life and bustle. No person can have a cor- rect idea of a great commercial city, without visiting its wharves, ware-houses or counting rooms. The citi- zens of Boston have ever sustained a high rank for maritime enterprise. They written every sea with their canvass, and unfurl the star-spangled banner in the ports of all nations. There is probably no place in the world better accommodated for commercial opera- tions than Boston. The whole length of the harbor on the east and north is lined with about two hundred docks and wharves. I will notice a few of them, only. India wharf, at the foot of Fort Hill, was built in 1805. It is nine hundred and sixty feet long, and about two hundred and sixty wide. In the centre is a range of thirty-nine stores, four stories in height. Central wharf, between India and Long wharves, was built in 1816. In the centre are fifty-four ware-houses, twenty- three by fifty, and four stories high. It is about four- teen hundred feet in length and one hundred and fifty wide. North of this, is Long wharf at the foot of State street, commenced 1710. It extends over eighteen hun- dred feet—is two hundred feet in width, and has seven- ty-six spacious stores. About the centre of this well- known wharf is a well of fresh water ninety feet in depth. Still further north are the City and Commercial wharves; the latter of which is eleven hundred feet in length and one hundred and sixty feet wide. Here is a range of thirty-four granite ware-houses, twenty-five by sixty feet, and are not surpassed by any thing of the kind in the United States, for convenience or grandeur. The same may be said of the Granite wharf near it. The cost of these proud works of men is es- timated at a million of dollars. India and Commercial streets, west of these tier of wharves, are spacious. They indeed serve as wharves, and their west sides are studded with large and convenient stores. The Marine Railway at the North end, established in 1826, is a curiosity. The foreign arrivals in one year was 1156; coastwise, 5000. The imports \$15,614,720; exports 7,525,027. The revenue \$2,830,173. About a half a million barrels of flour and two million bushels of grain are yearly imported into Boston. The navi- gation owned in Boston is estimated at \$10,000,000 at least. As a commercial emporium, Boston ranks the fourth in size, and perhaps the second in wealth, in the United States.

MR. NEWHALL'S LECTURE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I was much interested in the lecture delivered by Mr. Newhall, on the general Deluge. The lecture was truly instructive, and his arguments for the most part, I should think, sound and conclusive. But there are some points which appear to me at variance with the accounts given in scripture. The lecturer goes on to show that when the separation of earth, air, and water took place, the principles composing earth sunk into the abyss, and became entirely surrounded by wa- ter, the oily substances arose to the top of the water, and that the air as it ascended carried up particles of earth, and these in descending formed a crust upon the oily substances, which composed the antediluvian earth. Now this would look reasonable enough, were we not told in scripture, that the dry land appeared on the third day, and that beasts were created on the fifth, and man on the sixth day. Consequently, two days only could intervene between the formation of this crust, and the creation of beasts, and three before the creation of man; and it cannot be supposed that this crust so formed, could become sufficiently consolidated in that time to become the abode of man and beast.

Another objection that seems apparent in his theory is, his account of the form of the earth. He considers the earth at first to be devoid of mountains and oceans. If there were rivers, as we are told in the second chap- ter of Genesis there were, must we not suppose there must have been both mountains and oceans. If there were no mountains, these rivers could be nothing more than stagnant pools of water, and so likewise if there were no oceans—and thus, instead of contributing to long life, as the lecturer asserts, would spread sickness and death over the whole of this beautiful creation; for we well know that elevated regions contribute to the free circulation of the air and water, the tendency of which is to purify and cleanse the atmosphere.

LYCEUM. Our Lyceum will probably close for the season on Wednesday evening next. We have had many excellent lectures; some from eminent individ- uals. While many of the village Lyceums, which com- menced with spirit some few years since, have deterio- rated, and others have entirely ceased, we rejoice to state that the Quincy Lyceum has been vigorously sus- tained. We conceive that no way of imparting infor- mation has yet been developed, which appears to pos- sess such manifest and pleasing facilities for the mutual and mental improvement of all classes of society as this valuable institution, which makes knowledge the common property of the public. No matter whether it comes from the softly chiming periods of the rhetori- can or the unstudied sentences of the farmer or me- chanic, it is equally valuable. We trust that an ad- ditional number will become members of the Lyceum another season in order more fully to sustain an in- stitution productive of so many important benefits to the community.

MYSTERY EXPLAINED. It has been ascertained that the person lately drowned in Monaquot River, Braintree, was Mr. John Sampson of Wareham. He left home a few days previous to his death, late in the afternoon, during the absence of his wife. He appeared a little eccentric; said he was going away, and his daughter urged him not to do so. He lodged at Wales' Hotel, in Weymouth the night before his death. Be- tween five and six o'clock in the morning he was seen by a boy floating in the river, who immediately gave notice and by the exertions of some individuals he was taken to the shore; every exertion to resuscitate him proved unavailing although he lived about fifteen min- utes. It is supposed that he walked down the steps near the bridge for the purpose of washing himself, and the steps being slippery he accidentally fell into the river.

IMPORTANT. Governor Marcy of New York, has de- clared his intention of recommending to the House, a loan to the Banks, of eight or ten millions of dollars of the internal improvement stocks, to be called in as oc- casion requires. The Governor only wishes to be in- formed authentically, 1st. If the Banks in New York will resume; 2d. If the Banks in Philadelphia will not. The suspension law in New York expires on the tenth of May, and both political parties are determined that the Banks shall resume or forfeit their charters. In order to assist and sustain them, the State will pledge stocks to the above amount. What will Biddle say to this project.

NEW PUBLICATION. Gen. Morris, one of the able editors of that popular publication, the New York Mir- ror, has published a volume of his poems. John H. Payne's celebrated lines 'There's no place like Home,'—Samuel Woodward's 'The iron bound Bucket,' have given them an exalted rank as poets; but the simple effusion of Gen. Morris, 'Woodman, spare that Tree,' are as beautiful and graphic lines as we have ever read.

ANNUAL MEETING. Officers of the Union Anti- Slavery Society of Weymouth and Braintree, elected on Monday evening, 9th inst. President—Lysander Richards. Vice Presidents—Isiah Thayer, Caleb Hunt- Recording Secretary—Fisher A. Kingsbury. Corres- ponding Secretary—Caleb Stetson. Directors—James Whittemore, Esq., Peter H. Cushing, J. Hatherly Fos- ter, Thomas A. Davis, Jacob Tirrell, Jr.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. In the House of Representa- tives, the resolve from the Senate declaring the suspen- sion of specie payments by the banks of Massachusetts to have been expedient, necessary, and under all cir- cumstances, for the public good, was debated sometime, and finally postponed indefinitely, by a considerable majority.

MEETING IN WEYMOUTH. At a recent Town Meet- ing convened in Weymouth, it was decided by nearly a unanimous vote, (five only voting in the negative,) to instruct their Representatives in General Court, to urge the passage of a law declaring the charters of all Banks forfeited, in this State, which do not resume specie payments within thirty days from the fifteenth of May next.

MONTGOMERY GUARDS. The Governor and Council have disbanded the Montgomery Guards, composed chiefly of naturalized Irish. This is the Company that behaved so discreetly when assailed in the streets by a mob. Capt. Baxter and Lieut. McKay had previously resigned their commissions.

TO PATRONS. No person is authorized to receive money, or give receipts for this establishment out of this town, except our regular agents, the names of which are published on the first page of the paper.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS. The brig Helen and schooner Harriet, of Quincy, from New York with cargo of Flour, Grain, etc., are expected to arrive at this port daily.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We are indebted to Harvey Field, Esq., for several New York papers, for which he will please accept our thanks.

BANK FAILURE. The Windsor, Vt., Bank has fail- ed, and its bills are said to be worthless. Its capital was mostly loaned to one speculating firm, which has failed, and the bank was obliged to follow suit.

MASSACHUSETTS FOREVER. The 'assembled wis- dom' of the State in the Senate, have unanimously adopted the annexed resolve. It cannot be misun- derstood or misconstrued.

Resolved, That Congress ought to take measures to effect the abolition of slavery in the District of Colum- bia.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. Mr. Biddle has written a letter to John Quincy Adams, the amount of which is that the Banks should not resume specie payments until the Government grant him another charter for a National Bank, and give him the revenues of the country to con- trol it. The following is Mr. Biddle's opinion of the course which the Banks ought to pursue:

'The Banks should remain exactly as they are—pre- paring to resume, but not yet resuming. They should begin, as the Banks of England did, under similar cir- cumstances, by paying the small notes, so as to restore coin to all the minor channels of circulation—but not make any general resumption until they ascertain what course the government will pursue, employing in the mean time, their whole power to forward the crops to market. The American Banks should do, in short, what the American Army did at New Orleans—stand fast behind their cotton bales until the enemy has left the country.'

QUINCY PATRIOT.

LECTURE ON THE DELUGE. Mr. Newhall's Lecture on this interesting subject, was well attended, and the at- tentive manner with which the audience listened, seems to indicate that they were gratified with the ef- forts of the Lecturer.

EXPECTED INDIAN WAR. The rumors of prepara- tion for a collision with the Cherokees in Georgia are confirmed by advices from Washington. General Scott is to take command of the regulars and the militia, troops are to be sent from Florida, and South Carolina as well as Georgia has ordered a draft of Militia.

HORRIBLE. The engineer on a railroad fortunately perished in time, a bundle lying directly athwart one of the rails; and on stopping to remove it, discovered it to be a very young child, rolled up in some clothes and alive, where it doubtless had been placed by its in- human mother.

NOTICES.

Rev. Mr. CORNELL, will lecture before the Quincy Lyceum on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, com- mencing at half past seven o'clock.

LAWRENCE RICHARDS, Secretary.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Walpole, at the Rev. Mr. Bigelow's Meeting-house, on THURSDAY, the 26th of April, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. It is very desirable that a full delegation be present, from each town where societies now exist, and where no societies have been organized. It is hoped that at least a number of individuals will be present, so that at that meeting every town in the County will be represented, by those who feel for the 'down-trodden and the op- pressed,' and who are willing to make those efforts which are required, in this important enterprise.

D. SANFORD, Cor. Sec.

Norfolk Co. Anti-Slavery Society.

THE sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MATCH- LESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED.

In Weymouth, Col. Ira Curtis to Miss Elizabeth Willard, Miss Sarah Dunbar to Mr. Lucy Loud.

In Marshfield, by Rev. Mr. Bradley, Charles Samp- son to Miss Rebecca Baker; Mr. Melatiah Clapp to Miss Lucy Sampson.

List of Letters

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, Apr. 1, 1838.

A Leach B. B.

Abbot Albert.

B Newton Minot P. 2

Blanchard Sarah Miss

Blanchard J. H.

Blanchard Hannah Miss

Belcher Eliphalet

Bates Capt.

Bates William

Borrell Adam

Bonnet Adam W.

Blanchard Thomas

C Reed Isaac

Carney James

Clark James

Cushing Mary W. Mrs.

Faxon Rachel Miss

Finney Ezra 2

Field William

G Stanwood Louis

Gardiner Elizabeth A.

Shaw Philip

Salisbury Capt.

Stowell & Blanchard 2

Salisbury Ambrose

Salisbury John

H Hersey G. & W.

Holland James Esq.

Hollis Lysander

I Tirrell Noah 4

J Tirrell Ezra

K Thayer Mr.

Kimball H. Esq.

Thomas Minot

L Lord William

Loud David

Loring Judah

M Vining David H. Capt.

N White George W. 3

White William L.

JAMES WHITTEMORE, Post Master.

Weymouth, April 14. 3w

At Auction.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, at eight o'clock, in the forenoon, at Quincy Point, 200 casks LIME—6 tons HAY—10 cords of WOOD, unless previously sold.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, April 14. 1w

Notice.

THE Members of the Adams Engine, No. 2, are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House, Franklin Street, on MONDAY next, April 16, at sun- set. Punctual attendance is requested.

GIDEON F. DENTON, Clerk.

Quincy, April 14. 1w

Quincy Stone Bank.

THE holders of stock in the Quincy Stone Bank at the close of business on the 27th instant, will be entitled to a dividend, payable on Monday the second day of April next. Per order.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Mar. 31. 3w

Notice.

FOUND in School Street, on Fast Day, a Bank Note, which the owner can receive by paying for this advertisement.

AMBROSE S. BRACKETT.

Quincy, April 7. 3w

Engine Shares.

TEN Shares in the Columbia Engine for sale or to let. Inquire of EDMUND S. MARSH, Clerk.

Quincy, April 7. 2w

\$25 Reward.

THE shop of the subscriber was entered on Mon- day night last and a quantity of cigars, some con- fectionary, upwards of a dollar and twenty-five cents in copper coins, and other articles, stolen from the same. The above reward will be paid to the person who will furnish such evidence as to convict the thief or thieves.

Quincy, Mar. 17. 1f E. GOSSOM.

For Sale.

A WOODEN PUMP, eight feet in length, with a seventeen feet of Lead Pipe attached, in good or- der, will be sold at a bargain. Please call and exam- ine before you purchase.

LLOYD G. HORTON.

Quincy, Mar. 24. 3w

Instruction in Dancing.

MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully in- form his patrons and others of Quincy, that his Day School at Mr. French's, advertised to commence the 29th of March, was omitted on account of the storm. He now gives notice to those who attended on the above day and others, that he intends com- mencing on THURSDAY, the 12th of April, at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

Quincy, Mar. 31. 1f

To Let.

A part of a House to let. Inquire of NOAH CURTIS.

Quincy, April 7.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy, GREETING:

[L. S.] YOU are hereby required, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in Town Affairs, to meet at the Town Hall, in said Quincy, on MONDAY, the six- teenth day of April instant, at two o'clock in the after- noon, to act on the following articles, viz:—

First—To choose a Moderator.

Second—To see if the Town will cause a revision of all or any part of the School Districts in the Town. Also, to see if the Town will enlarge, repair or remove any of the School-Houses in the Town, and to adopt all such measures with regard to Schooling as may be considered for the convenience of scholars and the gen- eral good of the Town.

Third—To transact any business that may legally come before the Town.

Hereof fail not and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, under the Town Clerk, on or be- fore the time appointed for said meeting.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

EBENEZER JEWETT, } Selectmen
JAMES NEWCOMB, } of Quincy.
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN,
HARVEY FIELD,

Quincy, April 6th, 1838.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purposes therein named.

A true copy. LEWIS BASS, Constable.

Quincy, April 7. 2w

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received, until Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1838, at four o'clock, for a Su- perintendent of the Alms House, in Quincy, to April 1st, 1839. For further information apply to either of the subscribers, Overseers of the Poor in Quincy.

LEWIS BASS,
EBENEZER JEWETT,
JAMES NEWCOMB,
WILLIAM B. DUGGAN,
HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, April 7. 3w

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSEL- LING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the ad- jacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manu- factured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17. 1f

Ready for Business.

THE subscriber has resumed his business at the old stand, (lately destroyed by fire,) and takes this method to acquaint his former friends and the public that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

CARRIAGES of every description manufactured to order, at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD, Jr.

Quincy, Mar. 3. 3m

List of Letters,

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, April 1, 1838.

A M.

Abior Barron

Matthias Bartlett

Moses Barre

D. Adoniram Dutton

Allen Dwelle

Ezra Damon

Samuel Davee

F. Jerry Faxon

Ebenezer Field, 2

Joseph Ferrin

G. J. M. Glover

Henry Gooding

George R. Goss

H. William Howland

Nathaniel Hayden

William G. Henry

Miss Sarah Lane

Joseph J. Lane

Thomas Lane

John L. Luther

Sylvester Lamkin

N. Capt. Wm. Newcomb

Mrs. Nash

Joseph Notter

R. Capt. Abon Rico

Sylvanus Snow

Francis Spear

Philip Stevens

Miss Mary Sprague

Capt. Eben. A. Shaw

Mrs. Betsey Shaw

Azro Sules

T. Elisha Turner, 3

H. G. Thayer

Officers Temp. Society

W. J. H. Winkley & Co.

Edwin Whiting

Calvin M. Ward

Mark Wood

DANIEL FRENCH, Post Master.

Quincy, April 7. 3w

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon, or in any way injuring, any of the buildings erect- ed by the Humane Society for the relief of shipwreck- ed mariners.

The Agents of the Society are instructed to prose- cute all persons detected in such trespass, or in remov- ing or molesting the contents of said buildings.

By order of the Trustees,

J. L. GARDNER, Secretary.

SAMUEL LORING, Jr., Agent for Hull.

Boston, Mar. 24. 6w

Particular Notice.

IN the list of Taxes, committed to the subscriber as Collector for the Town of Quincy, A. D. 1837, over \$2000 is now due. All persons, who have not paid their taxes, are respectfully requested to settle the same immediately, that no costs may arise by delay. This is indispensable—that the current expenses of the Town should be met—the County Treasurer's demand of \$677.52 paid—a final settlement between the sub- scriber and the Town Treasurer effected, and his bonds cancelled. All demands for Taxes which remain un- paid on Monday, April 16th, 1838, will be transferred into the hands of an attorney for collection.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Collector.

Quincy, Mar. 24. 3w

Key Lost.

LOST a Door Key, the finder of which shall be rewarded by leaving the same at the store of Jo- shiah Brigham & Co.

Quincy, Mar. 3. 1f

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



QUADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.

10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style

5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "

2 " SULKEYS.

25 " Chaise HARNESES.

25 " Wagon " "

15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs

50 new CHAISES, unfinished.

15 " WAGONS " "

50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grate- ful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful dis- charge of his duties to merit a continuance of the pub- lic patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the winter season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and con- venience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

House for Sale.

The subscriber has concluded to relinquish his present business, Stone cutting, and retire to the country and resume his former occupation, Farming, offers his present residence for sale, situated on Common Street, in Quincy, convenient to the Railway, Willard's, Flan- ders', Rogers', Dudley's, and the North Common Led- ges, and a desirable place for a person who might wish to keep boarders. The house is two stories in front and one back, thirty by eighteen feet, newly new, and well built. The land connected with it, comprises about half an acre, on which are a number of Fruit Trees which yield from ten to fifteen bushels per tree. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the premises.

NATHAN LAWRENCE.

Quincy, Feb. 17. 1f

Safe Investment.

(Postponed on account of the weather.)

Will be sold at public auction, on WED- NESDAY, 18th day of April, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the new and well built Dwelling House, with about one quarter acre of good Land, situated on the new street leading to Brackett's Wharf, so called.

The above property is worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase, as it is in the immediate vicinity of business, schools, etc., and will be sold on terms consonant with the times.

The lot of Land adjoining, on the south west, can be purchased, if desired, at cost.

Also—Three excellent Wharves, unless previously sold, will be offered for sale or to let, at the same time.

Also—Several excellent House Lots.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, April 7. 1w

To Let.

The House and Land owned by Mrs. Hannah Miller, and lately occupied by Maj. Hollis, will be let the first of May next. If the whole be not hired before the above time, the land will be let in lots. This is an excellent opportunity, as the land combines every quality of soil, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and the build- ings adapted to the wants of a farmer or for a retired residence. Inquire of

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, April 7. 4w

To Let or Sell.

The subscriber will let half of his House, being four rooms with other privileges, and give immediate possession.

He will sell the premises for a fair price, and the terms of payment made easy.

JOSEPH BURRELL.

Quincy, Mar. 31. 1f

To be Let,

The House now occupied by Major Z. Hollis with about twenty acres of Land, attached to the same. Possession given the first of April. Apply to E. MILLER, Tremont Street.

Quincy, Mar. 31. 1f

To Let,

A part of the House pleasantly situated on School Street, suitable for a small fam- ily. Inquire of the subscriber at the shop of Abner Willett.

JABEZ SUMNER.

Quincy, Mar. 10. 1f

To Let,

A House situated in South Street. Pos- session given the first of April. For infor- mation inquire of the subscriber.

ELIJAH BAXTER.

Quincy, Mar. 17. 2w

To Let,

Five rooms in the House recently built and pleasantly situated on Washington Street. Apply to THOMPSON BAXTER.

Quincy, Mar. 24. 1f

To Let,

A House, with about five acres of Land, belonging to the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE VEAZIE.

Quincy, Mar. 31. 1f

To be Let,

Part of a House, situated in Granite Street. Apply to BENJAMIN BASS.

Quincy, April 7. 1f

POETRY.

A COUNTRY LIFE.

There's a charm in spring, when everything
Is bursting from the ground—
When pleasant showers bring forth the flowers,
And all is life around.

In summer-day the fragrant hay
Most sweetly scents the breeze,
And all is still, save murr'ring rill,
Or sound of humming bees.

Old Autumn come, with rusty gun
In quest of birds we roam;
Unerring aim, we mark the game,
And proudly bear it home.

A winter's night has its delight,
Well armed to bed we go;
A winter's day we're blithe and gay,
Snipe-shooting in the snow.

A country life, without the strife
And noise and din of town,
Is all I need; I take no heed
Of splendor or renown.

And when I die, oh! let me lie
Where trees above me wave;
Let wild plants bloom around my tomb,
My quiet country grave.

AN ACROSTIC.

Curious thing it is indeed,
Hundred thousands chew a weed
Fragrant filth—still how sweet
With some a quid's a precious treat
I do not think it tell you why,
No swine would chew it—wet or dry
Great folks may eat it—but not I.

'T is not an evil thing I know,
Only in your mouth to stow—
But puff and puff me reason knows,
As well as put me up one nose,
Cuts 'cross the grain—dear man forbear!
C'he'd, burnt and snuff'd, I do declare,
O ne is too much—but three—O dear.

ANECDOTES.

NORTH AMERICA. At a neighboring Post Office, a few days since, the following dialogue took place. 'Have ye niver a letter for Thomas Feenan?' 'No.' 'Aye, an fah they told me there was.' The Post-Master produced a letter for Thomas Feenan, directed to M—— P. O. Norfolk Co. Mass. North America. After an attentive perusal, he said, 'This letter doesn't belong to me!' 'Why not?' 'Why, sure, it belongs to North America!' 'Where is North America?' 'Why, faith, an ye sa ignorant—why, down east, sure!'

ODD CHANGE. There is great difficulty experienced, in these days of 'shin-plasters,' in making change; but we have heard of two recent instances, where ingenuity was put in successful requisition to obviate the necessity of change. A rude fellow, while before the police magistrate for some nocturnal misadventure, was fined nine dollars, for eighteen uttered in defiance of official warning that each one would cost him fifty cents. He handed a ten dollar note to the justice, who was about returning the remaining one to the delinquent, when he broke forth—'No, no!—keep the whole! I'll swear it's four!' And he proceeded to expend the 'balance' in as round and condensed a volley of personal denunciations, as had ever saluted the ears of the legal functionary. He then retired content. Something similar was the 'change' given to one of our back-drivers, by a jolly tar, who was enjoying 'a sail' in a carriage up Broadway. A mad bull, with his sparker-boom rigged straight out abaft, or some other animal, going at the rate of fourteen knots an hour, in the street, attracted Jack's attention, as he rode along; and unable to let the late plate-glass window down, he broke it to atoms, that he might thrust forth his head. 'A dollar and a half for that!' 'Vot of it?—here's the blunt!' replied the sailor, handing the driver a three dollar note. 'I can't change it,' said the latter. 'Well, never mind,' rejoined the tar; 'this'll make it right.' The sudden crash of the other window, told the driver in what manner the 'change' had been made.

A BARGAIN. 'Now, landlord,' said a sailor, 'for a dozen smallers or a jug of brandy, and I will tell you how you can sell much more of the critter; and please your customers better than you now do.' 'Done,' said Boniface. 'Well, just give me and my shipmates here the O-be-joyful, and I will put you in the right way, if I don't it's no go.' The hearty tars soon quaffed the Cogniac, and Boniface opened his eyes, ears, and mouth, to receive the new secret. 'Mr. Boniface,' said the sailor, 'you have only to knock down the bottom of your old pewter gill cup to its old home, and put less water in your liquor—that's all. Do you give it up?' 'Blood and vengeance!' exclaimed Boniface, 'get out of my house, you varmint, or I will knock you into a cocked hat, and gormandise you!'

A CLEAR CASE. A man was once brought before a Justice of the Peace for stealing a spade. The judge asked the accused what evidence he had to produce of the truth of the charge, who replied, 'I have two witnesses who will swear that they saw him steal it.' He then demanded of the accused what defence he had to make. 'I can bring twelve men who will swear that they did not see me steal it.' On which the judge pronounced it a very clear case of twelve against two and dismissed the complaint.

ELECTIONEERING. A candidate soliciting the vote of an inhabitant, found to his great surprise that he had waked a fierce democrat. The Tory suitor argued in vain. The democrat only grew the more ferocious, and at last said, you may give up asking me, I would sooner give my vote to the devil. This might have thrown an ordinary man off his guard, but the Tory parried the thrust, and returned it home. 'Well, sir,' said he, 'in case your friend does not stand, I suppose you will then have no further objection.'

NOTHING. 'Tom, what are you laughing at?' said a mother to her son, who was a rising greatness of self, as he sat shaking his sides. 'Nothing,' roared Tom. 'Nothing!' exclaimed she. 'Thomases, my son, I did not think you were so foolish as to laugh at nothing.' 'Why, mother, I couldn't think of any thing to laugh at, and so I laughed because I couldn't.'

POWERSHIP. William Penn and Thomas Story sheltered themselves from a shower of rain in a tobacco house, the owner of which said, 'You enter without leave—do you know who I am?' I am Justice of the peace.' 'To which Story replied—'My friend here makes such things as these—he is Governor of Pennsylvania.'

OYSTERS. A man seeing an oyster vender pass by, called out, 'Give me a pound of oysters.' 'We sell oysters by measure, not by weight,' replied the other. 'Well,' said he, 'give me a yard of them.'

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three-fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

JOHN BRIEHLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, **BROADCLOTHS**—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and **BUCKSKINS**—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and **LION-SKINS**—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, heretofore gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., Collector.

Quincy, Nov. 11.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESSE and **COMMON FEATHERS**, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, for sale at Commercial Point.

N. B. Warranted **Genuine Peach Orchard Coal**.

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Jan. 6.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a prime assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

C. T. Woodman,

WOULD inform the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Randolph and neighboring towns, that he still continues to manufacture Goat and Sheep skins at his old stand, where he will sell as low as can be bought in any other market, for cash or approved credit.

Randolph, Jan. 13.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had, of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Mann & French

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are constantly receiving from Boston, **GOODS** of the latest style and fashion, selected for the season—which, with their former stock, make a large and extensive assortment—too large to enumerate. They would say to those who wish to buy in Randolph, that they will not be undersold. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call, examine, and buy.

Randolph, Jan. 13.

Liniment Opedeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Winds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, ON-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of **TURNING** and **BLOCK-MAKING**.

All orders for **BLACKSMITHING** and **PAINTING**, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 20th Street, in the city of Boston, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is enabled to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Impure Hinge and Yoke Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Raker's; Sherman's Patent; French; Hatter's; Sherman's; Shaw's; Rocking; Ivot's; Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, **SHOES**, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants, and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor one exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig*.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy*.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times*.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adr.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready observer of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus*.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive to please the eye, and interesting to the mind.'—*Quincy, Oct. 7.*

New Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an **OYSTER ROOM**, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them to answer the wishes of his customers.

Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon.

The subscriber has connected with his establishment a **BARBER'S SHOP**, at which calling he will endeavor to please the patron who favors him with their support.

Quincy, Sept. 23.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

Fresh Rose Blankets,

LARGE and small sizes, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of **GOODS**, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored **BROADCLOTHS**; figured cut **VELVETS**, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, **FINE SILKS, SATINS** and **QUILTINGS**, **CASSIMERES**, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of **FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS** and **PANTALOONS**, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading; in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of **FURNITURE** to order, and various kinds of **FANCY WOOD-WORK**.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot*. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 15.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, **RICHARDSON'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE**; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*, for the years 1835-6.

The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, &c., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and at desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Cassimeres and Satinets.

PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Satinets some very low price, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**

Quincy, Oct. 14.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 16.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.
CHARLES BRECK,
ORIN P. BACON,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
JUSTIN SPEAR,
HON. S. A. TURNER,
E. T. FOGG,
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
N. B. OSBORNE,
FREEMAN HUNT,
J. P. CALLENDER.

MISCELLANY.

CATHARINE MCINNES.

Amusing incidents often occur by persons mistaking the letter box of stores and offices in this vicinity, for that of the Post Office. We sometimes find three or four letters in our own letter box, intended for the mails. These, we of course, put on their way.

Standing once at our front window, we observed a young woman whose face was not visible to us, drop a letter into our box, and on taking it out, we found that she had mistaken our establishment for that of the Post Office. It was directed to Thomas—, in Ireland, and the inland postage accompanied it. The letter we caused to be sent with some others to the Post Office, and gave the circumstance no further thought.

Busied a few months afterwards in examining the contents of our exchange papers, and inditing such paragraphs as they suggested to us, we did not pay much attention to a gentle tap at the door of our private room, until it was repeated. We then, too anxious to conclude our labors to open to the applicant, bade the one that knocked 'come in,' and continued our labors without lifting an eye to the door, which was opened quietly, and as quietly closed. We were startled at length with a sweetly modulated voice, inquiring 'is there a letter here for me?'

We at once raised our eyes, and saw a female about eighteen years of age—or, as we have of late lost the art of judging closely in these matters, perhaps twenty. It did not make a dimple's difference to her face, and would not if five more years had been added to them. There was an oval face, with nature's own blush, and a slight projection of the mouth that told of Ireland, even without the softened modulation of voice that belongs to the women of that island. Neatness was all that could be ascribed to her dress—it deserved that.

Letters are frequently asked for in a newspaper office, in reply to advertisements—so we bade the young woman go to the front office and inquire of the clerks.

She had been there, and there was no one but a boy who could not give her the information.

So we inquired the name.
'Kitty McInnes; but perhaps it will be Catharine on the letter,' said she, 'as that is my name.'

We looked on the letter rack in the front office, among the 'A. B.'s, the 'X. W.'s, the 'P. Q.'s, &c. but saw none for Catharine.

Returning, we inquired to what advertisement the letter was to be an answer.

'Advertisement!—to no advertisement—it would be an answer to my letter.'

'And from whom did you expect a letter?'

The young woman looked much confused—but apparently supposing the question pertinent, she said, 'from Thomas—'

We saw at once that she had, as hundreds before had done, mistaken our office for the Post Office, and the name given was that upon the letter which we had some months before sent from our letter box to that of the Post Office.

'He has not written, then,' said Catharine, in a low voice, evidently not intended for our ear.

'But—he may have written.'

'Then where's the letter?' said she looking up.

'At the Post Office perhaps.'

And we took Catharine by the hand and led her to the door and pointed out the way to the Post Office.

'You will ask at the window,' said we; 'but as the clerks are young men, you need not tell them from whom you expect the letter.'

'Not for the world,' said she, looking into our face with a glance that seemed to say there was no harm in telling us.

We must have used less than our usual precision in directing Catharine to the Post Office, as quite half an hour afterwards, when visiting the place, we saw her at the window, receiving the change and a letter from one of the clerks, and the impudence, shall we say of woman or of love, induced Catharine to break the seal at the door. A glow of pleasure was on the cheek of the happy girl. We would have given a penny to be informed that Thomas was

well, and was coming in the next packet. We felt anxious to know whether Thomas would come, but the names of such persons rarely appear among the passengers of the Liverpool packet, being commonly included in that comprehensive line, 'and two hundred in the steerage.'

So we gave up all hopes of knowing when Thomas would arrive, but concluded that we would see the name with that of the marriage list, to which we had determined to keep a steady look.

It was but a short time afterwards that we did see the name of Thomas in the papers. He was one of the passengers in the ship cast away below New York, of whom nearly every soul perished, and Thomas among the rest.

We had never seen Thomas, but had somehow cherished an interest in his fate, that we felt a severe shock at its announcement—and what must have been the feelings of Catharine, with her ardent, sanguine, Irish temperament? Loving deeply as she must have loved, and hoping ardently as she must have hoped, what must have been her feelings?

We paused a few weeks afterwards to mark the young grass shooting, green and thick, in Ronaldson's grave yard, and to see the buds swelling on the branches of the trees that decorate that populous city of dead, when a funeral numerously attended, wound slowly round the corner of the street, and passed into the enclosure. It was the funeral of an Irish person—we knew by the number that attended—and as the sexton lowered the coffin down into the narrow house, the place appointed for all the living, we saw engraved upon a simple plate,

CATHARINE MCINNES.

The story was told. The small sum of money which Catharine had deposited in the savings fund to give a little consequence to her marriage festival, had been withdrawn to give her 'decent burial.'—N. Y. Whig.

BORROWING.

There is no class of people more annoying in a community than those who are eternally in the habit of borrowing—who through extreme parsimony neglect to provide themselves with the various articles, which are considered indispensable in a well regulated family, and subsist almost entirely at the expense of their neighbors. But it is a notorious fact, which we dare say many of our readers will bear witness to, that there are many families, who seem to make it the chief business of their lives to borrow.

'My dear,' said Mrs. Blue to her husband one morning, 'the meal we borrowed from Mr. Black a few days ago, is almost out, and we must bake to-morrow.'

'Well,' said her husband, 'send and borrow half a bushel at Mr. White's—he sent to mill yesterday.'

'And when it comes shall we return the peck we borrowed more than a month ago, from the borrow Gray?'

'No,' said the husband gruffly, 'she can send for it when she wants it. John, do you go down to Mr. Brown's, and ask him to lend me his axe to chop some wood this forenoon; our's is quite dull, and I saw him grinding his last night. And James, do you go to Mr. Clark's, and ask him to lend me his hammer—and do you hear? you may as well borrow a few nails while you are about it.'

A little boy now enters and says: 'Father sent me to ask you if you are done with his hoe, which you borrowed a week ago last Wednesday; he wants to use it.'

'Wants his hoe, child? What can he want with it? I have not half done with it yet—but if he wants it, I suppose he must have it. Tell him to send it back, though, as soon as he can spare it.'

They set down to breakfast. 'O la!' exclaims Mrs. Blue, 'there is not a particle of butter in the house—James run over to Mrs. Notable's (she always has excellent butter in her dairy,) and ask her to lend me a plateful.'

After a few minutes James returns: 'Mrs. Notable has sent you the butter, but begs you to remember that she has already lent you nineteen platefuls which are scored on the dairy door.'

'Nineteen platefuls!' exclaimed the astonished Mrs. Blue, holding up both hands; it is no such thing—I never had half the quantity; and if I had, what is a little plateful of butter? I never should think of keeping an account of such a trifling affair—I declare, I have a great mind never to borrow anything of that mean creature again as long as I live.'

After breakfast, Mr. Blue must shave. His razor is out of order. 'John, where is Mr. Smith's hone and strap?'

'He sent for it the other day, sir, and said he should like to have the privilege of using it himself sometimes.'

'Sent for it? Impertinent! He might at least have waited till I was done with it. Well, go down to Squire Stearn's, and ask him to lend me his best razor; tell him mine is dull—I can do nothing with it. I know he has an excellent one—for I saw him buy it last week at Mr. Grant's store. Be sure and get the new one.'

A little girl enters—'Mother sent me to see if you had done with the second volume of Milman's History of the Jews, which you borrowed of her several months ago. She says she would like to read it herself.'

'My dear child, why did not your mother send for it before? I declare I don't know where it is now. I lent it to somebody—I forget who! I'll make inquiry, and if I can find

it, I will send it to her in the course of a few weeks.'

In the afternoon it rains—Wife, where is my great coat?'

'My dear, your great coat has got two great holes under the armpits; besides it is so shabby I am ashamed to see you wear it. Can't we borrow one somewhere? Here James, go to Deacon Davis's and ask him if he will lend your father his new surcoat, as it rains, and his is not fit to wear. He will take good care of it, and return it when he is done with it. And so on to the end of the chapter.

A friend once informed us that at about ten o'clock, one cold stormy evening in the month of February, when his family was about retiring for the night to their respective apartments, a loud rap was heard at the door, which being opened, there entered a little urchin, who said his mammy who lived but a few paces distant, had sent her respects, and wished to borrow a warming pan to warm her bed as the night was cold and they had none in the house. The warming-pan was forthwith brought from the kitchen and handed over to the little fellow; but he was not yet satisfied: 'Mother says if you lend us the warming-pan, perhaps you would lend us some coals too, to put into it, as our fire has almost gone out!'

The mendicant who humbly solicits arms at your gate, tells you that he is the child of poverty—and his squalid features and filthy rags confirm the tale. You cheerfully render him all the assistance in your power, conscious that virtue sometimes dwells beneath a tattered garb. The highwayman who knocks you down, and then summons you to stand, gives you a convincing, though rather unwelcome proof, that however far the wretch may be from the presence of virtue, yet courage still ennobles his heart. But the newspaper borrower does not possess one redeeming—But we will command our temper.—Ladies' Mirror.

BASTILE AMUSEMENTS.

In 'The History of the Bastille and its principal Captives,' recently published in London, there is a curious account of the singular manner in which a celebrated character contrived to solace the hours of his long and dreary imprisonment in the Bastille. He was put into the Bastille at the age of twenty-five years, and was confined there for thirty-five years, simply for a very clumsy attempt to obtain the patronage of the King's strumpet. The offence originated from the system of government, which reduced that unhappy man to attempt to gain Court favors, by which so many others had acquired fame and fortune. His beguiling his tedious incarceration is thus described:

Stripped, and re-clothed in rags, which were dropping to pieces, his hands and feet heavily ironed, the prisoner was thrown into one of the most noisome dungeons of the fortress. A sprinkling of straw formed his bed, covering it had none. The only light and air which penetrated into this den of torment, came through a loop hole, which narrowing gradually from the inside to the outside, had a diameter of not more than five inches at the farthest extremity. This loop hole was secured and darkened by a four-fold iron grating, so ingeniously contrived that the bars of one net work covered the interstices of another, but there was neither glass nor shutters to ward off the inclemency of the weather. The interior extremity of this aperture reached within two feet and a half of the ground, served the captive for a chair and table, and sometimes he rested his arms and elbows on it to lighten the weight of his fetters.

Shut out from all communication with his fellow beings, he found some amusement in the society of the rats which infested his dungeon. His first attempt to make them companionable was tried upon a single rat, which, in three days, by gently throwing bits of bread to it, he rendered so tame that it would take food from his hands. The animal even changed its abode, and established itself in another hole, in order to be nearer to him. In a few days a female joined the first comer. At the outset she was timid; but it was not long before she acquired boldness, and would quarrel and fight for the morsels that were given by the prisoner.

'When my dinner was brought in, I called my companions; the male ran to me immediately; the female, according to custom, came slowly and timidly, but at length approached close to me, and ventured to take what I offered her from my hand. Some time after, a third appeared, who was much less ceremonious than my first acquaintance. After his second visit he constituted himself one of the family, and made himself so perfectly at home that he resolved to introduce his comrades. The next day he came accompanied by two others, who in the course of the week brought five more; and thus, in less than a fortnight, our family circle consisted of ten large rats and myself. I gave each of them a name, which they learned to distinguish. When I called them they came to eat with me, from the dish or off the same plate; but I found this unpleasant, and was soon forced to find them a dish by themselves, on account of their slovenly habits. They became so tame that they allowed me to scratch their necks, and appeared to me pleased when I did; but they would never permit me to touch them on the back. Sometimes I amused myself with making them play, and joined them in their gambols. Occasionally I threw them a piece of meat, scalding hot; the most eager ran to seize it, burned themselves, cried out, and left it; while the less greedy, who had waited patiently, took it when it was cold, and escaped into a corner, where they di-

vided their prize; sometimes I made them jump up, by holding a piece of bread or meat suspended in the air.' In the course of a year his four-footed companions increased to twenty-six. Whenever an intruder appeared he met with a hostile reception from the old standers, and had to fight his way before he could obtain a footing. The prisoner endeavored to familiarize a spider, but in this he was unsuccessful.

SPRING WORK.

The season is favorable to making all necessary preparations for a vigorous campaign. One of the farmer's first objects should be to see that all his utensils are in order; that his ploughs, harrows, roller, forks, shovels, hoes, carts, yokes and chains, are all repaired, sharpened, brightened, and ready for immediate service. The next step is to arrange his plans; and fully make up his mind, if he has not done it long since, how he will manage and cultivate this or the other piece of land. Every reflecting man, who looks into the writings and history of Washington, sees with astonishment how amidst the most arduous and perplexing cares of state, he laid down a perfect system of agricultural operations for his farm at Mount Vernon, and pointed out in exact and minute detail what should be the management of every part of it. Let a man's farm be small or large, let his business indeed be of the most humble character, he will find the greatest convenience as well as advantage, in order and systematic arrangement; and in being early decided as to the course which he determines to pursue.

One of the first things to be done at this season, for the farmer, is to see to his fences. Let him do this for the sake of his own reputation. Nothing is more disreputable to a farmer than a slovenly and dilapidated condition of his fences. Let him straighten the crooked; put up the fallen; see that all is sound and secure, and not merely botched up for the present; and especially let him see that his outside fences are of the legal height. Let him do this on account of his own interest; that he may secure his crops, and secure his cattle; and especially that he may not corrupt the good morals of his cattle, who will soon learn to trespass under the encouragement of poor fences. Let him do this for the sake of peace. Good fences secure good neighborhood; but few things make more ill blood among neighbors, than broken, low, imperfect fences, through which the cattle are consequently finding their way into a neighbor's enclosure, and helping themselves to the best which his fields afford. We have much more advice to give; but we refrain from giving it all at one time, and making the dose too strong at once.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PHRENOLOGY.

In your last paper I noticed a communication headed 'FACTS,' which, with the exception of a few introductory truisms, appears to be a *misnomer*; as the article abounds almost altogether in *assertions*. Whether the writer of this unique is a general, a Syrian servant, or a Greek physician, (as the signature would imply,) I will not attempt to divine. One thing, however, is apparent; which is, that he is not at all acquainted with his subject; or, that he wilfully misrepresents the principles of Phrenology. In one particular, however, we fully agree; and that is, that 'facts are the data of all true reasoning.' The object of the writer appears to be, to *ridicule* the doctrines of Phrenology. But let it ever be remembered that ridicule is no test of truth. It is generally the last resort of an unsuccessful antagonist in the cause of error. He has seen fit to introduce, in connexion with this subject; astrology, physiognomy, and animal magnetism, as sciences! Of the latter I shall say nothing; for two reasons; first, because I know very little about it; and secondly, because the writer has 'reserved it for further consideration.' Although I am not an advocate for Astrology, yet it will be found that the greatest absurdities which have prevailed in the world, if thoroughly examined, will be found to have some decent apology—some plausible foundation; for they have been received with favor by men of the same nature with ourselves. It is admitted on all hands, that the heavenly bodies determine our physical condition. Perhaps the obliquity of the ecliptic—the precision of the equinoxes—the progressive motion of the apses—the mutation of the earth's axis—may be mere sounds, in many ears; but, understood, or not, they stand for facts; the influence of which is felt by all.* It is not my intention to enter into an argument on this point—and I will only bestow a passing remark upon Physiognomy. This word, *etymologically*, signifies the knowledge of nature at large; being derived from *physis*, nature, and *gnosko*, to know. It is not unfrequently, however, employed to designate the configuration or expression of the countenance. Sometimes it is used to imply a knowledge of the external signs which proclaim internal qualities. It would seem, therefore, that *entire nature* may be comprehended in the study of Physiognomy; objects inanimate, as well as animate, are included. Notwithstanding Bacon classed it among the sciences, and 'Etius' has ranked Astrology under the same head, it may well be doubted, whether either, as *now* understood, is confirmed by observation. Neither present the facts which entitle them to this distinction. Nor would I rank Phrenology among the sciences, if observation and facts did not justify me in this conclusion. Science, when philosophically defined, is a clear and

certain knowledge of any thing—founded on self-evident principles—on clear demonstration. In this sense, *doubting is opposed to science*—and *opinion* holds the middle rank between the two. How then, can any one, doubting the truth of Astrology—Physiognomy—Animal Magnetism, or Phrenology, properly bestow on them the appellation of sciences?

The first position advanced to overthrow the system of Phrenology is, that the brain is not the organ which manifests the mind. For what purpose then does the brain exist? What is its use in the animal economy? When these two very simple questions are satisfactorily answered, I may propound others. But until this is done, I will rest this part of the subject.

It is stated also, that 'a wound upon the brain, no more proves it the seat of the mental faculties, than a wound upon any member of the human frame which disorders the healthy functions of the system!' Wonderful indeed! going to prove the fact that there may be some with as much brain in their heads as in their heads! It may be so. Again, 'whether mind itself has its seat in the brain or in the viscera of the abdomen and thorax is more than short sighted man can determine; and all proof that can be furnished is vain and futile—as is proved by ossification!' As this is a very sweeping sentence, I shall wait for this proof from your correspondent, before I submit any further remarks, there being no other points but what stand self-refuted. SPURZHEIM.

*The word Astrology is compounded of two Greek terms, and in a literal sense signifies no more than the science of the stars. This was the original acceptation, and made the ancient Astrology. In course of time, however, an alteration took place; and that, which the ancients called Astrology, was afterwards known by the name of Astronomy.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO 'CANDOR.'

'It is a common feeling with a considerable portion of mankind, though seldom expressed in words, that the laws of heaven are too strict and unbending—that they interfere with what they consider their pleasures and enjoyments, and if one or more of them could be a little modified or relaxed, they would have no objections to attempt a compliance with the rest. But such feelings and sentiments are altogether preposterous and absurd.'—Dr. Dick's *Improvement of Society*, page 246.

'The principles of selfishness, pride, ambition and envy, and similar dispositions, create obstacles in the way of scientific and philanthropic improvements, ten-fold greater than any which arise from pecuniary resources or physical impediments.'—Ibid, page 251.

Having assumed the name of the wise and venerable Franklin, I wish not to trifle with a serious subject, but like him to search for truth with caution and sobriety. Having read some of the works of Dr. Dick, I cannot refrain from saying, that, as I understand them, the remarks of 'Candor' breathe a far different spirit. Dick's works breathe throughout a spirit of love, forbearance and peace. His wish is to have all ranks in the community, taught to know, not only the moral and divine, but the natural laws of the universe. And, in the work quoted at the head of this article, he points out distinctly the advantages which would result to mechanics and farmers, and through them to science, if they rightly understood those laws. But, says 'Candor,' this work is in 'advance of the age.' (A common phrase with many now-a-days, especially when we speak of moral duty and reform.) What does he mean to infer from it? That it will not do for us to take any means or measures to advance those principles among the mechanics and farmers of our country, because a large portion are now ignorant of them. There is a book among us, which was written upwards of eighteen hundred years ago, yet it is still in advance of the age, and always will be, so long as slavery and other sins exist in any form or shape whatever. Yet no one will deny but that it is our duty to spread the glad tidings contained in that holy book.

'Candor' seems to convey the idea, and thereby quiet his conscience, that we have nothing more to do at home by way of improvement, because there is not that ignorance and barbarity among the free and independent citizens of the United States, that there is among the Chinese, Turks, Hindoos, &c. How happens it that he has so much sympathy for them, and so little regard for his brothers at home, whose condition is worse? Is it because those nations must first be enlightened, before we can make any further advances in ours, for universal freedom. As well might the tories of '76 have argued that our fathers could not free themselves from the British yoke, because France was governed by a king, or Russia by an emperor. His reasonings remind me of that class of citizens who, as our ministers tell us, will not make any further efforts to become better, because they think they are as good as their neighbors.

But says 'Candor,' 'Tell me ye, who in your ardor to proclaim liberty to the captives, would you open the prison doors, and let loose two millions five hundred thousand of blacks at once?' I answer for myself—no. By no means. Nothing is farther from my thoughts. The slave cannot rightfully, and should not be owned by the individual. But like every other citizen he belongs to the community, he is subject to the community, and the community has a right and is bound to continue all such restraints, as its own safety and the well being of the slave demand. 'It would be cruelty,

THE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

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not kindness to the latter, to give him a freedom which he is unprepared to understand or enjoy.' But he never will be prepared for freedom, so long as the means of preparation are denied him. Our object, therefore, is to arouse the minds of those whose duty it is to carry the means into effect, to provide the way. We have no desire to take this responsibility from them. We want them to do it, and the sooner the better. For longer the delay, greater become the difficulties. We know that interest is one of the strongest incentives to action. Yet as strong as it is, we believe the moral instincts of men can be so brought into action, as to keep it in due subjection. Believing this we despair not of success.

Far be it from me 'to carry emancipation at the point of the bayonet.' But I wish to carry it by means of truth, justice, humanity and every other noble sentiment that exists in the heart of man. If there be a few, who have in their zeal made use of some exciting expression, is that any reason why we should neglect our duties? Is that any reason why we should set in our easy chairs, fold our arms and not make any effort to do away error? Was there ever a reform in which the leaders were not zealous and full of enthusiasm? Was it not so with Luther, the celebrated reformer? Was it not so with Howard, the noble philanthropist? Were not our fathers inspired with enthusiastic and zealous thoughts and language in their efforts to free themselves from political slavery? Where can you find language couched in stronger terms than that used by the high-minded and patriotic John Adams.

"Slavery exists by God's command." What authority have you for this? Do you take it from the prophecy of Noah, where he says, 'Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren?' You might with as good reason say that wars and fightings and other evils exist by God's command, because they are prophesied and spoken of in the Old Testament, or that polygamy should be sanctioned, because read of it in the Bible. But grant that slavery did come into existence by command of God, is that any reason why we should tolerate the system now? Has he not given us a new command through his son Jesus Christ, which is now binding—and which is opposed to all oppression? If you believe that American slavery exists by the will of God, why do you consider it an evil? As you remark in your former communication, can you believe God commands wickedness to exist? Did Jefferson believe it, when he said, 'I tremble for my country, when I think that God is just.' Did Washington believe it, when he emancipated his slaves? Did Franklin believe it, when he became President of an abolitionist society? Did the fearless and conscientious Quakers believe it, who in 1688, at their annual meeting in Pennsylvania, urged the incompatibility of slavery and christianity, and who, in 1776, excluded from communion with the society all those who bought or sold a slave, or refused to emancipate those they already owned? Can any one believe who has any faith in the Christian doctrine, that it is the will and wish of God, to have one portion of the citizens of the United States in bondage to the other? If not, of what weight is your objection?

As to the question, whether emancipation shall come by bloodshed—I for one, think it is for the free and independent citizens of the United States to decide. If they refuse or neglect to do their duty, the time will come no doubt, when the justice of God will show itself, when his 'exterminating thunder' will be poured down upon us. But if they do their duty and free them as they ought, in a peaceful way, we shall experience no harm, and God's blessings will be showered upon us.

FRANKLIN.

INDEPENDENCE.

Independence is the noblest quality and brightest ornament of man. I do not mean a reckless indifference—a disregard to rights of our fellow-men, and the claims of the community—but a firm, dauntless, moral courage. There are many who will face the wisest counsellors of our land, and yet dare not stand up against some absurd and revolting customs of society. They will countenance the vilest notions of the infatuated and heedless who follow fashions opposed to domestic happiness—the duties of morality and the precepts of religion. They have not courage enough to meet the jeers and reproaches of those who are not capable of appreciating exalted motives. Who will not pity that man who will support and encourage the depravity of a debased populace? Indeed must such persons be hollow-hearted, for reason teaches that palpable inconsistencies must be repugnant to the candid mind. Why is it that comparatively few are to be found who will stand forth like a Pitt or a Wilberforce for the cause of justice? It cannot be that the benevolence and the efforts of mankind are not needed. Assuredly experience about us bids us awake—our domestic institutions demand our protection—our hearths and our fire-sides—all that is sacred to the soul and dear to the heart—stand in need of our exertion—our devoted, unyielding independence.

The philanthropic reforms and improvements which many of our citizens endeavor to bring about, are made the pretext for the vilest abuse of their reputation, and rankless assaults upon their individual rights and 'immunities.' A celebrated gentleman, in view of this state of things, has told us that two hundred and fifty thousand slave holders now dictate the policy of these United States, which I think any one can prove to be true, and yet few there be who will say ought against slave representation. We know there must be a diversity of opinion among men, as long as there are differences of character; and there will be those who are prone to halt between two opinions, to see how the wind blows. Men on whom duty calls, whose capacity, influence and ability are pow-

erful, even venture to stand aloof in causes that are infinitely important. Such is the case with American slavery. It is not strange (if we admit the truth of the sentiment of Pope with regard to self and the selfishness of men) that they will dream themselves secure when they suffer the efforts in the cause of humanity to take the lead of them. Who will be accounted a Galileo, when he disguises himself in what has been popular? It is easier to revel in popularity, than to embark with the conscientious few, and share their reproach.

LIBERTY is my motto—not licentiousness, for this is the legitimate offspring of despotism—but equality of rights and privileges. Let the sneers, the artifice and the persecution of the unprincipled be combined against me, I still can be happy in the cause of justice. Let me stand like Stephen of old, looking upon the contending elements of strife and faction with the mingled feelings of pity and commiseration.

What boon is greater—what better reward can be had, than what is received by doing our duty—by uttering what we sincerely think? May we stand boldly forth, with a mind not turned to the right or the left, by the caprices of the timid and unreflecting. May we not fear the gag laws, or the threats of a tyrant.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY OF 'O. P. B.'

I think Mr. Editor, you and your readers have much cause for gratitude, that you are blessed with the productions of one who can so ably and logically handle and elucidate so many important subjects in one short communication. In the last number of the Patriot, is an article subscribed 'Candor,' in which are introduced the following grave subjects: First, Slavery, its nature; Second, Foreign Oppression; Third, Emancipation; Fourth, Colonization; Fifth, A personal allusion to Apothecaries; Sixth, Theology, or a disquisition on Baptism; Seventh, Catholicism; Eighth, A new Theory. Without questioning the fact, that alcoholic fermentation takes place in the stomach, I would ask the philosopher and chemist why it is necessary to drink alcohol, if the human system is so framed and arranged by the God of nature, that it will do its own distilling and thereby furnish a 'quantum sufficit' of that liquid which is so absolutely necessary for human existence? Why do men take one third of the grain which is raised in the country, which thousands are now suffering for, and convert it into an article which nature herself supplies? But to proceed to the enumeration of subjects; Ninth, Quackery; Tenth, A personal attack and false assertion. Here Mr. Editor, is one of the most thrilling, striking and sublime paragraphs, that ever met my eye: 'or wish to carry emancipation at the point of the bayonet, causing many innocent persons to be stuck in the vital part.' But Tenth, Evaporation; Eleventh, Satan comes in for a share; Twelfth, Light and heat; Here I will say emphatically, and stand ready to prove the position, that not Abolitionists, but such men as 'Candor,' have caused all the bloodshed that ever was shed, connected with the cause of Abolition. Thirteenth and finally, State Rights!

Above, Mr. Editor, I have given a synopsis of what I call a literary curiosity. I will append a few remarks.

The motive which induced me to take a part in the controversy which has been going on in your paper for some time, were prompted by no ordinary feelings. When I take into consideration that slavery not only crushes the bodies and minds of millions of our countrymen in the slave States, but is also laying his bloody hands on the dearest rights of the citizens in the nominally free states, I cannot forbear, I must speak. But, however, if your correspondents are not disposed to discuss the subject, which they introduced, without personal allusions and insinuations, which are entirely without foundation, to character and business, I must respectfully decline any further notice of their exceedingly literary and highly interesting productions.

But, Mr. Editor, as your columns are open for communications on all moral and religious subjects, I shall avail myself of every opportunity, and of your courtesy and urbanity, to improve a spare corner of your paper, in advocating the inalienable rights of man. I rejoice that you have a 'Philanthropist,' and 'Franklin,' now in the field. God grant such men may be multiplied in your ancient and populous town—that the poor slave may there have scores to plead his cause. O. P. B.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FAMILY GOVERNMENTS.

Such governments once existed, but those days are gone by, and a new era has dawned upon the present generation. Once, the parents ruled, but now the children. Once there was filial obedience, but now there is parental acquiescence in the will of the child. Many a child now knows how to govern both father and mother at an early age. Soon after he has gained the reins of government at home, he sets up for them abroad.

Is the stripling sent to school, he must rule there, as well as under his father's roof. Does the teacher refuse to give up his authority? Does he assume the government, as he must do, or live in a bedlam? Is he compelled to resort to corporal punishment? He has all the mother Eve's and old widows, and hen-pecked husbands, like a swarm of bees, thronging around him. 'What d'you whip my child for?' says one. 'He's no more fit to teach school, than a horse,' vociferates a second. 'If he strikes my child again,' vaunts a third, 'I'll flog him. I'll let him know that he's not going to bruise my child,' grumbles a fourth. 'Lazy, good-for-nothing puppy,' brawls a fifth. 'He don't know how to teach a child—I'll go to the committee and have him turned out of the school to-morrow; see I don't.'

Now, all this, and an hundred times more, results from the shameful neglect of parents. They will not correct their children at home—they will not suffer them to be corrected at school. Little do such parents know the fund of wretchedness they are laying up in store to burst upon their hoary heads. Little do they think of the reproach and disgrace which will fall upon the child they have so dearly—the chicken they nursed so tenderly.

The little fellow has been whipped at school. He has had his will broken, which he never had before. He has been made to know his place and to yield obedience to the government of the school. Forthwith, he hastens home—weeping, simpering, howling, he fibs first to his mother. She hugs him to her bosom with a mother's tenderness—'Has my darling been whipped? I'll tell your father—I'll know if you are to be abused in this manner.' The father comes home. The mother meets him with her complaint—'Husband, our Sam has been whipped by that rascal of a pedagogue. He has been banded and abused by him—scoundrel—he is.' Up comes the boy—he tells half a dozen lies. The father's dander begins to rise—the embers begin to glow—they are fanned to a flame by the voluble tongue of his fond wife and the false representations of the boy. After a night spent in murmuring and crimination of the teacher, and the committee, the poor hen-pecked man, instead of giving the young archer a second whipping, as in nine cases out of ten, he deserves, and sending him back to school, starts off in pursuit of the master. He attacks him in any language but that of decency and civility. He storms, frets and threatens. Finding it of no avail, he returns home; tells his child he shall not go to the school any more, and thus, virtually deprives him of the only source he has of getting an education. To be avenged on the teacher for doing his duty, a painful duty which he never would have been compelled to do, if the parent had done his—to be revenged on him for the faithful discharge of such a duty, the parents put out their own eyes and sign the death-warrant to the improvement and well being of their child.

The following anecdote, selected from a little book entitled, 'The Influence of Mothers,' recently published by Crocker and Brewster of Boston, written by Charles A. Goodrich, beautifully develops the necessity and utility of Family Discipline.

'Electra,' said her mother to a little daughter of two and a half years old, playing on the floor; 'bring me that apple, my dear.' She looked at her mother, said 'No' with indifference, and resumed her play. Her mother rejoined, 'bring me that apple, instantly,' and was answered, 'I won't.'

Things now became in earnest; and after several more orders and refusals, the case was resigned to the father, who was present and had observed the scene. With a tone of authority, and yet of benevolence, he reiterated the mandate, 'Take that apple to your mother, my child!' Electra arose, went to the place where the apple was, picked up a chip that was near it, returned, threw it into her mother's lap, and was going to her play. Her father, here, took hold of her, brought her near him, expostulated, warned, and then re-ordered her. Her sullenness deepened into silence and malignity—'my will be done,' was her deliberate position. Her father was one of those thorough-going Christian moralists, who believe no better ethics can be made by man than God has made for him in his word, and who carried practice with theory, as well as theory with scripture. He took down the provided birch from the top of the old clock, and very passionately applied it to the obstinate offender. Electra screamed, and begged, and squirmed, and called for her mother—who first interfered with very cruel advocacy, and then, in a flood of tears left the room. Her father forbore, and tried her again. She walked, pouting and sobbing, to the apple, stood still near it, and said, she could not pick it up. Her father understood the nature of her inability, and its true relations to accountability. It was just such an one as keeps a sinner from obeying God! Her father paused for some minutes: Electra looked alternately at the apple and at him, pouted, rubbed her eyes, and said again that she could not pick up the apple. Another whipping was the consequence—Electra screamed louder than ever, begged and promised. On this, her father tried her again. She went to the apple, stood still, held her eyes to the floor, said and did nothing. Here some sympathetic spectators—friends of the family, visiting—began to plead and apologize for the sufferer, and to insinuate that it was useless and tyrannical to persist. Her father with a look, gave them their answer and his sentiments. He again applied the birch, and let not his soul spare for her crying. Her promises were now frequent as the rain-drops of a shower, and yet, fewer than the steady strokes of enlightened love, that honored the commandment of God, and subordinated the sympathies of a father to the duties of a Christian. As soon as he had ceased, while his steady carriage had awed the circle into silence, Electra showed herself to have become another creature: she ran to the apple, took it up, and brought it to her father. Her actions spoke her obstinacy gone, her pride subdued, her temper humbled, tender, penitent. Her mother was called. As soon as she entered the apartment—Electra, said her father, 'put this apple where it was on the carpet.' Again said he, 'take it up and carry it to your mother.' She obeyed with alacrity and tears. 'Come here, my daughter,' she came. 'What a naughty girl was Electra?' 'Yes.' To the questions, 'Are you sorry?' 'Do you love father?' 'Will you be good?' 'Do father and mother love you?' and others like them, she assented; constantly opening her arms, and raising her lips, for the kiss and caresses of her father.

Her mother then began her confession; asked pardon for the improper strength of her feelings, and acknowledged that her love for the child was spurious, in comparison with that of her husband. The others united in the acknowledgment, while Electra's tears were drying, and her sobs diminishing on her father's knee. But the little penitent was really too weak to stand, and too sore to play. She was put upon the couch, where sweet sleep and gentle applications, soon wrought her complete recovery.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Tuesday, 10, the resolution of Mr. Davis, calling on the Navy Department for information whether many of the coast defenses may not be dispensed with and steam batteries substituted, was taken up. Mr. D. spoke at some length in defence of the bill, urging the inability of the Treasury to face its liabilities.

Mr. Benton replied—Mr. Davis retorted, and the resolution was adopted.

In HOUSE, the appropriation bill for the Naval Service for 1838, was up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Montgomery to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to report the items for the Exploring Expedition in a separate and specific form, and subsequently moved the entire amount for this object be reduced to \$192,000. This would bring the House to a direct vote on the question whether the Exploring Expedition should be abandoned or not.

Mr. Wise was for crushing the enterprise, and converting the appropriation to other purposes. Mr. Crary said he had opposed the expedition at first, but being established he thought it a national disgrace to abandon it. Mr. Sargent spoke with distinguished ability in favor of prosecuting the undertaking.

When Mr. S. concluded, the question came up on the proposed reduction, and was decided—ayes 51, noes 91. So the Expedition will proceed—if it ever gets ready.

In SENATE, Wednesday, 11, the aggression committed upon a vessel belonging to the United States, by Mexico, was again stirred up. The subject is in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House.

In HOUSE, the Navy appropriation bill was finally passed to a third reading, and sent to the Senate.

In SENATE, Thursday, 12, Mr. Grundy reported that there was not sufficient evidence to convict Senator Ruggles of corruption. [It would prove a dangerous precedent, no doubt!]

The public land bill was so modified as to make the minimum price seventy-five cents, and the longest time for any particular process of reduction, ten years. The amendment fixing the limit on one section was agreed to. No person to be prohibited buying any quantity at \$1 25 per acre. The bill passed—21 to 16.

In HOUSE, Exploring Expedition was further agitated, and a loud call made for correspondence thereto relating—which is said to be voluminous, and will be forthwith produced.

The Cumberland road bill was debated, and Mr. Underwood's amendment to cede the road to the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, elicited a warm discussion, in which the speakers argued strongly against the right of the United States to undertake internal improvements—that seven millions had been expended on the road, and that it was an engine of consolidation to augment the power of the General Government. No question was taken.

In SENATE, Friday, April 13, Messrs. McKean and Buchanan severally presented petitions, praying that the Cherokee Treaty, at New Echota, be not enforced. Laid on the table, and printed.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. Norvell, providing that Senators, if absent, must be absent on leave, or be necessarily detained by sickness, under the penalty of not receiving their pay during such absence.

Objections were made to this resolution, by Mr. Clay, on the ground that it restricted the rights of members. He said he was obliged to do a great deal of labor, night and day, for his constituents, in his own room. [The resolution was withdrawn by the mover.]

In HOUSE, the day was chiefly spent in the examination of private business.

In SENATE, Saturday, 14, no session.

In HOUSE, little business.

In SENATE, a resolution was offered by Mr. King, that Congress adjourn on the first Monday of June next.

The Senate further debated the bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late United States Bank.

In HOUSE, Mr. Adams presented a resolution calling for information from the Executive, respecting the attack by a Mexican armed vessel upon the American steamboat Columbia, in the Gulf of Mexico.

GENERAL COURT.

In SENATE, Friday, 13, bills to repeal the charters of the Fulton and Kilby banks, and to incorporate the Worcester Branch Railroad Company, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal the charter of the Commercial Bank, passed to a second reading.

Messrs. Carter and King were joined to the committee of the House on the subject of the Oriental Bank.

In HOUSE, it was ordered that Messrs. Savage, Stebbins and Batchelder, be a Committee to examine into the state of the Oriental Bank, to ascertain if the corporation can be permitted to surrender their charter, consistent with the safety of its creditors.

Bills passed to be enacted to incorporate the Bristol and Norfolk Mining Company—concerning writs and defendants.

The bill to annex a part of Scituate to Cohasset was read a third time, and indefinitely postponed.

In SENATE, Saturday, 14, bills passed to be enacted, to incorporate the Bristol and Norfolk Mining Company—concerning writs &c.

The Senate rejected the motion to insert the words 'or intoxicating' after the word 'spiruous,' by 30 to 3. The bill as it stood, passed by 24 to 9—sent down for concurrence.

In HOUSE, a report from the Senate, fixing upon Saturday, the 24th inst. for the prorogation of the two Branches of the Legislature, was read and accepted in concurrence.

Bills passed to be engrossed, for an allowance to widows for necessities, &c; to repeal the charter of the Kilby Bank—of the Fulton Bank.

In SENATE, Tuesday, 17, the bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors passed in concurrence, as amended by the House.

The bill prescribing the duties of the Secretary of the Board of Education, was reported. It fixes his salary at \$1500. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Carter, from the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Oriental Bank, submitted a report thereon, with a bill to repeal the charter of said Bank.

In HOUSE, the bill to repeal the charter of the Roxbury Bank, was read a third time.

The resolves relating to Slavery, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, were taken up, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The resolves relating to the slave trade between the States were read, and passed to be engrossed—152 to 51.

The resolves relating to the admission of new States into the Union, were read a second time, and passed to be engrossed, in concurrence.

Petitions of the Fulton and Kilby banks were presented, praying a remission of the tax on their capitals.

A petition of the Weymouth Iron Company, for an amendment of their act of incorporation, was presented and committed.

Bills passed to be enacted, to aid in support of Common Schools among certain tribes of Indians; concerning the State Prison.

[No important action in either House on Wednesday.]

In SENATE, Thursday, 19, the resolves in relation to a Congress of Nations, were ordered to a second reading.

In HOUSE, nothing alarming.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1838.

NEW PLAN IN OLD COLONY.

A convention of delegates from Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Hanover, Pembroke, Hanson, Kingston, Duxbury and Plymouth met at South Scituate, April tenth, agreeable to the circular issued by Mr. Brooks of Hingham. After the organization of the Meeting, Mr. Brooks being chosen President, a discussion was introduced relative to discipline in Town Schools. Many of the usual modes were briefly described, and then several intelligent school-teachers gave in their evidences. There were able remarks made by Hon. Horace Mann, Rev. Messrs Phillips, May, Briggs and others. The impression seemed to be, that corporal punishment should not be resorted to, except in an extremity; but should be kept as a last resort in case of such extremity. The state of mind existing in the child, after the punishment is over, was judiciously considered as entitled to great attention.

In the afternoon, Mr. Mann delivered his Address, and it produced here as elsewhere, great effect. After this, the following resolution was offered by Ichabod Morton, Esq., of Plymouth:—

Resolved—That it is the duty of the friends of human improvement in the Old Colony, to erect an Institution to qualify School Teachers for their very important business; and that a committee of five be chosen to procure a suitable person to go through all the towns in the county, who shall address the public on the good which may be accomplished by such an Institution, and procure the funds necessary to establish it.

This was advocated by the mover in his peculiar forcible style, and also by several gentlemen present. The meeting was full of life and liberality. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the following appointed on the committee. Ichabod Morton, Esq. of Plymouth; Rev. Thomas Robbins of Rochester; Hon. Seth Sprague of Duxbury; Col. John Collamore of Hanover, and Hon. John A. Shaw of Bridgewater.

The plan of Itinerant Lecturers was included in this provision. It was proposed by Mr. Brooks last winter, to the Legislature, and has met with great encouragement. The plan is, to procure competent Lecturers, who shall each be furnished with all necessary apparatus, paintings and books, &c., and shall spend a week in a school; and in the evening, lecture to the parents of the district. To judge a little of how much zeal and good feeling there was in this Convention, it was proposed to open a subscription there, and one gentleman allowed a friend to say, that if such a subscription was opened, he would put down, to begin with, one thousand dollars.

SHOCKING CRUELTY. A woman found a deserted or lost child in the streets of Baltimore, last spring, and took it home. At first, it was treated with kindness. Soon after, a demonic spirit entered the soul of the woman, and she beat the child until she broke its arm—pulled its hair out by the roots, and consumed her work by throwing it on the fire and seating it on a hot bake-pan, and afterwards forcing the maimed and suffering creature to labor about the house with its wounds unattended to, till they ulcerated; and finally she filled up the measure of her abominations by suffering it to starve. For all this cruelty, she was tried, found guilty, and sentenced only to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH. A woman who was a pauper, eking out a miserable existence in the neighborhood through alms, was passing through the fields of a farmer, when she was encountered and attacked by a ram. The furious animal assaulted her with such force, as in a few minutes to leave her dead. Upon the unfortunate deceased being taken up, all the ribs of her right side were found to have been broken in, and on her temples were contusions so serious as to be sufficient to cause death of themselves.

TOWNS AFFAIRS. At the adjourned Annual Meeting, held the second inst., Harvey Field, Esq., was chosen Selectman, Assessor, etc., vice John Wheeler, declined; William Spear, Esq., Collector of Taxes. On Monday last, another meeting of the town was convened, for the purpose of ascertaining what was the legal course for the town to pursue, to vary the geographical limits of the several School Districts, repair and remove their houses, etc. After an animated and protracted discussion, the whole subject was referred to a committee of thirteen, consisting of J. M. Gougeon, Esq., as chairman, and the Board of Selectmen and School Committee, to report at the adjourned meeting in May next.

BANK CONVENTION. This body, which lately convened at the city of New York, have dissolved after several days of secret session. It was finally concluded to fix on the first of January next, as the day for resumption of specie payments. The New York banks must, we believe they will, resume before the tenth of May next. This, no doubt, will cause others to follow suit. Should this be the case, we may again look for busy times, provided the public do not demand the specie from the banks. We trust that the call will be trifling, as the consequences of such a step would be disastrous to business. The General Government has openly expressed a wish to extend all reasonable aid to specie paying banks.

P. S. A meeting of the delegates of the New York banks have passed resolutions recommending the banks of the State to resume specie payments on the tenth of May next.

ACCIDENT. On Sunday evening last, a sail boat, having two men on board, in running from South Boston Point to Squantum, was capsized near the former place, and one of the persons drowned. We learn that his name was Robert Nelson, who for some time past has been in the employ of Silas Hall, Esq. of the Railway House, in Milton, and also in his establishment at Squantum. He speaks highly in his praise. His remains have been found and interred at South Boston.

STRANGE PHENOMENON. A male child was born last March, in Weymouth, who had four eyes, four ears, four arms, and four legs! It died the day after its birth. The duplicate eyes appeared above the natural eyes, in the forehead—the duplicate ears just behind the true ears—the duplicate arms grew from below and immediately under the true arms—and the duplicate legs sprang from the hips and extended in length a short distance below the knees of the true legs.

THE MESSAGE. Governor Marcy has sent a message to the Legislature of New York, recommending, as a measure of great expediency, for the purpose of sustaining the banks in their determination to resume specie payments, that the Commissioners authorized to issue stock for works of public improvement, lend the same to the banks, to be used by them as their exigencies might require—first requiring adequate security from the banks—to amount of six or eight millions; or the adoption of any other similar measure that the Legislature might deem proper, and to which he would give his cordial assent and co-operation.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The Whigs have succeeded, after the hardest contest ever known in the city of New York, in electing their candidate for Mayor, and a majority in both branches of the city council. The number of votes for Mayor was 39,354. They stood, for Clark, (Whig,) 19,763; Varian, (Loco Foco,) 19,242; Riker, (Conservative,) 338. Majority for Clark over Varian, 521; over Varian and Riker, 183. Last year Clark was elected by a plurality, there being a majority against him of nearly 1000 votes. Had there been but one opposing candidate his majority, now, would have been considerably increased; as the Conservatives, being opposed to the administration, would, in that case, have voted for him. The Common Council stands nine Whigs and eight Loco Focos in each branch.

TRIAL FOR PERJURY. Josiah Dunham, Jr., has been tried before the Municipal Court in Boston, for perjury, in making a false return of the concerns of the Lafayette Bank, of which he was cashier. He is a son of Josiah Dunham, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the same offence in relation to the Franklin Bank. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The punishment for this offence, is twenty years in the State Prison. He will probably appeal, give bonds for his appearance in the sum of three or five thousand dollars, and break his bonds by absconding.

The Grand Jury have found indictments against Parker H. Pierce, late President of the Commercial Bank, and Joseph Andrews, Cashier of that institution, for wilful perjury, but they have both absconded.

TO READERS. The article on first page—"Borrowing"—is richly worth a perusal. "Catharine McInnes," is an exceedingly affecting sketch. No country paper possesses such an amount of original matter, or such an array of talented and even eminent correspondents, as the Quincy Patriot. This is not self praise but stubborn fact. Several favors have been received and omitted solely for lack of space.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. The annual Election for Governor, took place in Rhode Island last Wednesday. The candidates for Governor were William Sprague (Whig) and John Brown Francis (Van Buren). Mr. Francis has been Governor for the last five years. Mr. Sprague was elected by a large majority, and the Whigs carried the House of Representatives.

ELECTION SERMON. Rev. Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College, has been elected by the Senate of this State to deliver the next Election Sermon. He is represented as a very literary man, though young in years, and will do doubt give entire satisfaction to the 'collected wisdom of the State,' at the next coming election.

BLASPHEMY. The Supreme Court, having considered the verdict of the Municipal Court, that Abner Kneeland was guilty of blasphemy, for denying the existence of God, (in an article published by him, as editor of the Investigator,) and having unanimously decided that the case could not be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, he was directed to appear and receive his sentence. He appeared, and pleading the peculiar circumstances of his family, sentence was postponed.

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P. S. A meeting of the delegates of the New York banks have passed resolutions recommending the banks of the State to resume specie payments on the tenth of May next.

ACCIDENT. On Sunday evening last, a sail boat, having two men on board, in running from South Boston Point to Squantum, was capsized near the former place, and one of the persons drowned. We learn that his name was Robert Nelson, who for some time past has been in the employ of Silas Hall, Esq. of the Railway House, in Milton, and also in his establishment at Squantum. He speaks highly in his praise. His remains have been found and interred at South Boston.

STRANGE PHENOMENON. A male child was born last March, in Weymouth, who had four eyes, four ears, four arms, and four legs! It died the day after its birth. The duplicate eyes appeared above the natural eyes, in the forehead—the duplicate ears just behind the true ears—the duplicate arms grew from below and immediately under the true arms—and the duplicate legs sprang from the hips and extended in length a short distance below the knees of the true legs.

THE MESSAGE. Governor Marcy has sent a message to the Legislature of New York, recommending, as a measure of great expediency, for the purpose of sustaining the banks in their determination to resume specie payments, that the Commissioners authorized to issue stock for works of public improvement, lend the same to the banks, to be used by them as their exigencies might require—first requiring adequate security from the banks—to amount of six or eight millions; or the adoption of any other similar measure that the Legislature might deem proper, and to which he would give his cordial assent and co-operation.

NEW YORK ELECTION. The Whigs have succeeded, after the hardest contest ever known in the city of New York, in electing their candidate for Mayor, and a majority in both branches of the city council. The number of votes for Mayor was 39,354. They stood, for Clark, (Whig,) 19,763; Varian, (Loco Foco,) 19,242; Riker, (Conservative,) 338. Majority for Clark over Varian, 521; over Varian and Riker, 183. Last year Clark was elected by a plurality, there being a majority against him of nearly 1000 votes. Had there been but one opposing candidate his majority, now, would have been considerably increased; as the Conservatives, being opposed to the administration, would, in that case, have voted for him. The Common Council stands nine Whigs and eight Loco Focos in each branch.

TRIAL FOR PERJURY. Josiah Dunham, Jr., has been tried before the Municipal Court in Boston, for perjury, in making a false return of the concerns of the Lafayette Bank, of which he was cashier. He is a son of Josiah Dunham, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the same offence in relation to the Franklin Bank. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The punishment for this offence, is twenty years in the State Prison. He will probably appeal, give bonds for his appearance in the sum of three or five thousand dollars, and break his bonds by absconding.

The Grand Jury have found indictments against Parker H. Pierce, late President of the Commercial Bank, and Joseph Andrews, Cashier of that institution, for wilful perjury, but they have both absconded.

TO READERS. The article on first page—"Borrowing"—is richly worth a perusal. "Catharine McInnes," is an exceedingly affecting sketch. No country paper possesses such an amount of original matter, or such an array of talented and even eminent correspondents, as the Quincy Patriot. This is not self praise but stubborn fact. Several favors have been received and omitted solely for lack of space.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. The annual Election for Governor, took place in Rhode Island last Wednesday. The candidates for Governor were William Sprague (Whig) and John Brown Francis (Van Buren.) Mr. Francis has been Governor for the last five years. Mr. Sprague was elected by a large majority, and the Whigs carried the House of Representatives.

ELECTION SERMON. Rev. Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College, has been elected by the Senate of this State to deliver the next Election Sermon. He is represented as a very literary man, though young in years, and will do doubt give entire satisfaction to the 'collected wisdom of the State,' at the next coming election.

BLASPHEMY. The Supreme Court, having confirmed the verdict of the Municipal Court, that Abner Kneeland was guilty of blasphemy, for denying the existence of God, (in an article published by him, as editor of the Investigator,) and having unanimously decided that the case could not be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, he was directed to appear and receive his sentence. He appeared, and pleading the peculiar circumstances of his family, sentence was postponed.

A REMARKABLE CURE. The Medical Journal mentions the annexed instance of the triumph of surgical skill. The patient, Rev. E. Q. Sewall, of Scituate, owing to the diseased condition of the bones of the skull on the left and upper surface of the head, had not only been in constant pain, more or less, for twenty years, but was subject to sudden and violent fits, as they are commonly denominated, which sometimes continued without interruption, nearly two hours. Twice or three times of late, he was thus instantly bereft of consciousness, and thrown into violent spasms, while officiating in the church of which he is the pastor. Under these circumstances, he came to Boston for advice. Dr. George Hayward, after examining into all the circumstances, was convinced that the only mode of relieving an obvious pressure on the brain, was to take out a portion of bone at the point which seemed to be the focus of disease. He accordingly trepanned the gentleman, taking out a button of bone about three quarters of an inch in diameter. Although the pain of the operation was intense, the patient did not utter a complaint, and on the instant of raising the bone from the brain, he said he had not been so perfectly free from pain in twelve years before. There has been no return of epilepsy; the wound is nearly healed; he feels well, looks well, and will soon return to his church and society in perfect health. The pulsations of the brain are now seen on his head, precisely as we notice them over the fontanelles of young children. Owing to compression of the brain, its functions were interrupted, and the whole machinery of the body thrown at times into irregular spasmodic action, which was destructive to health, and was continually growing worse.

ANGLICAN. Dr. Franklin, at the time of his death, was President of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. One of his last public acts was to place his name at the head of a petition for abolishing the traffic in human flesh. Dr. Franklin helped to form the Constitution under which we live; and it appears that he entertained no fears that the action of Congress upon the slavery question would be a violation of the Constitution. This petition was signed February 12, 1789, and Franklin died April 17, 1790.

WEST INDIA SLAVERY. Addresses to Queen Victoria on behalf of the negro apprentices in the West Indies, have been handed in from different parts of Great Britain. One petition from the females in Edinburgh and the east coast of Scotland, has received upwards of 69,000 signatures—and one from Glasgow and the west, 65,000. The English address was signed by upwards of 450,000 females, and the length of it was 9,333 feet—the length of the Scottish address, 2,650 feet. Rather 'lengthy' documents.

RICHES CORRUPT THE HEART. For the last two centuries, until recently, Spain and Portugal have abounded in their silver and gold, and precious stones, found in their possessions in the new world. The inhabitants became wealthy, idle and corrupt. Stripped of their possessions they are now impoverished, and, to a lamentable degree, immoral. In Spain, a civil war of the most bloody and exterminating character, has been raging for years; and it appears by the official returns lately presented to the Portuguese Cortes at Lisbon, that during the last year no fewer than three thousand five hundred and fifty assassinations have been committed, and seven thousand nine hundred robberies!

HEROIC ACT. About eight miles below Harrisburg, Pa. (says the U. S. Gazette) while the train was going at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, the fireman discovered some yards ahead, a man lying on the track, with his legs across the outer rail. The engine was immediately set back, but there was not the least hope of stopping the train before it should pass over and far beyond him. In this dilemma, the fireman, at the peril of his life, leaped from near the front of his engine, and kicked the man entirely into the track, so that the engine and the whole train of cars passed over him without doing him the least injury. Had the fireman attempted, in the second of time allowed him to act and think, to drag the man from his perilous situation, the wheels of the engine and train must have passed over the body. The man was, of course, drunk.

YANKEE INGENUITY. A gentleman of Albany has invented a machine representing a female figure as large as life, sitting on a pedestal, holding in her hand an accordion, on which she performs several pieces of music. This figure it is said so nearly resembles life that the motion of the chest in the act of respiration is distinctly visible. She moves her head, fingers the keys of the instrument with her right hand, and draws and presses the instruments with the left. She also beats time with her foot to music, and does many other wonderful things.

APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM ABANDONED. Late accounts from the British West Indies, by the steam ship City of Kingston, from Jamaica via Norfolk, state that the Legislative Assembly of the island of Montserrat, has resolved to discontinue the apprenticeship system, and entirely emancipate the slaves of that island on the first of August. We cannot but hope that this is but the precursor of similar movements in the other islands.

THE LICENSE LAW. This bill has finally passed both branches of the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor. The only alterations which have been made in its provisions since it passed the House, are as follows: restricting the number of licensed apothecaries to one in every town of less than two thousand inhabitants, and in larger towns, to one for every two thousand inhabitants—and providing that it shall take effect on the first day of July next.

HAVTI. By the treaty between France and Hayti, the Republic engages to pay the indemnity due to France, in instalments of one and a half, to three millions of francs annually for thirty years, increasing at the expiration of each five years, and amounting in all to sixty millions. The King of France acknowledges the republic of Hayti to be a free, sovereign and independent State. It is stipulated that a treaty of commerce shall be entered into, and in the mean time, that the trade between the two countries shall be placed in each on the footing on which the trade of the same is placed with the most favored nations.

REQUEST. By the will of Mr. Nathaniel Tucker, late of Milton, the sum of about three thousand dollars has been bequeathed to the Seamen's Aid Society of Boston.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS. The resolutions which passed the Senate of this State on the 12th inst. by an unanimous vote, and which have since been adopted in the House, by a vote of 152 to 31, are as follow:

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and that there is nothing in the terms or circumstances of the act of cession by Virginia and Maryland, otherwise, imposing any legal or moral restraint upon this exercise.

Resolved, That Congress ought to take measures for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the rights of justice, the claims of humanity, and the common good, alike demand the entire suppression of the slave trade now carried on in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States.

SLAVERY.

To the editor of the Patriot: Having seen various communications in your paper, signed 'O. P. B.' in answer to 'School Boy,' 'School Miss,' 'Candor,' &c. in which he has endeavored to prove their assertions false, I being neither an abolitionist nor an anti-abolitionist, shall endeavor to throw some light on the subject. Now Mr. O. P. B. I can assure you that School Miss has no occasion to retract any of what you call bold assertions. Having spent some time in the Southern States, particularly in Virginia and North Carolina, I found the condition of the slaves far different from what I had anticipated. I can truly say that I never saw a more happy class of people—they are provided with every thing necessary to eat, drink and to wear, and when old age has unfitted them for labor, they have a good home to resort to, where all the comforts of life are provided for them. Far different from this I found the West India Islands, where the slaves have been set at liberty. The gentleman thinks them as a paradise. Does O. P. B. expect to gain the cause he is aiming at, by asserting that which is without any foundation? But says O. P. B. Antigua is the flower of them all. Now, sir, as I visited that island in the winter of 1837, I found there any thing but comfort and happiness. The idle and indolent disposition of the negroes had caused a famine; and, sir, did not that famine rage during the summer of the same year to an alarming extent? Yes sir. And numbers of negroes with whom I conversed informed me that they had rather return to their former state of bondage, than be obliged to work for 12-13 cents per day, as asserted by School Miss. Now, sir, how can they be otherwise than miserable?

Since the gentleman puts no confidence in the intelligence of sea captains, I, who am not a master of a vessel, but have spent much time in the West India Islands, attest to the truth of all the assertions of School Miss.

A CITIZEN OF QUINCY.

NOTICES.

There will be no preaching at the Episcopal Church, to-morrow, as the preacher is absent.

The Committee on Schooling are requested to meet at the Town Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, (April 21,) at two o'clock.

J. M. GOURGAS, JR., Chairman.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Weymouth, at the Rev. Mr. Bigelow's Meeting-house, on THURSDAY, the 26th of April, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

The sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

MARRIED.

In Sandwich, 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Cobb, Mr. Samuel R. Edwards, of this town, to Miss Harriet N. Hamblen, of the former place.

A generous slice of cake accompanied the above notice. Other similar favors have been heretofore received, which we now cordially acknowledge.

Susanne S. Marsh.

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street, RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Clothes always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lawns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Double, open work, eleven brims, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual. 6m Quincy, Apr. 21.

Singing Schools.

MR. D. SAWYER tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Quincy for past favors, and informs them that he intends opening a School for Girls, between six and twelve years of age, on MONDAY, 23d inst., to continue on Mondays and Thursdays, at the Town Hall; and on TUESDAY, 24th inst., for Boys of the same age, to continue Tuesdays and Fridays; each to be kept from eight to nine o'clock, A. M.

Also—On Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at seven o'clock, for Ladies and Gentlemen, commencing on the 24th inst. 3w Quincy, Apr. 21.

Corn, Rye & Flour.

JUST received per Sch. Harriet, from New York, and for sale by CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the Quincy Canal.

500 bushels Round CORN,
100 bushels RYE,
1600 " OATS,
1500 " SHIP STUFF,
900 " SHORTS,
44 barrels Genesee FLOUR,
Quincy, Apr. 21. 3w

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at the house of the subscriber, on MONDAY, April 23d, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, one Young HORSE.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct. 1w Quincy, Apr. 21.

To be Leased.

BY auction, at French's Hotel, April 27th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, five lots of Pasture LAND. Further information given at the time of sale. HARVEY FIELD, Auct. Quincy, Apr. 21. 1w

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

At the corner of Milk and Congress Streets, Boston.

Patent Lever, Horizontal, and heavy case vertical WATCHES, of various patterns and prices. Eight day brass striking CLOCKS, brass Timepieces, and wood clocks, all of which will be warranted and kept constantly for sale by the subscribers, together with an assortment of CUTLERY, fine Gold RINGS, WATCH TRIMMINGS, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED and warranted. Persons sending their Watches may be assured that they will be carefully attended to.

WILLIAM P. MCKAY, HENRY T. SPEAR, epdm Boston, Apr. 21.

Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Granite Bridge Corporation, are hereby notified that a meeting of said Corporation will be held at the Railway House, in Milton, on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at four o'clock in the afternoon, to hear the Report of their Treasurer, and to transact such other business as may legally come before them. A general and punctual attendance is requested. By order President and Directors, OTIS SHEPARD, Clerk. Dorchester, Apr. 21. 1w

Constable's Sale.

NORFOLK, SS. April 20, 1838. TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at public vendue, at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on THURSDAY next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. a BUTCHER'S WAGON. LEWIS BASS, Constable. Quincy, Apr. 21. 1w

List of Letters.

Remaining Post Office, Weymouth, Apr. 1, 1838.

A Newton Minot P. 2
Abbott Albert. N
Blanchard Sarah Miss Pray Edward
Blanchard J. H. Pratt Joseph
Blanchard Hannah Miss Pratt Samuel P. 2
Belcher Eliza Pratt Mary
Bates Capt. Pond William Esq.
Bates William Paine Abner W.
Burrill Asa R
Bonnet Adam W. Reed Isaac
Blanchard Thomas Rodgers Zenas 2
Carney James Richards Lucinda Mrs.
Clark James Riley Joseph
Cushing Mary W. Mrs. Richardson Thomas

C Stanwood Louis
Faxon Rachel Miss Shaw Philip
Finney Ezra 2 Salisbury Capt.
Field William Stowell & Blanchard 2
G Salisbury Ambrose
Gardiner Elizabeth A. Salisbury John

H Hersey G. W. Tirrell Noah 4
Holland James Esq. Tirrell Ezra
Hollis Lysander Thayer Mr.
Kimball H. Esq. Thomas Minot

L Lord William Vining David H. Capt.
Loud David White George W. 3
Loring Judah White William L.
Leach B. B. Quincy, Apr. 14. 3w

List of Letters.

Remaining at Post Office, Quincy, April 1, 1838.

A Abner Barron David Meserve
Matthews Bartlett John Medford
Moses Barre Rufus L. Moses
D. Hezekiah Martin
Adoniram Dutton David Marow
Allen Dwellie N
Ezra Damon Capt. Wm. Newcomb
Samuel Dwyer Mrs. Nash
Joseph Nutter

F Jerry Faxon R
Ebenzer Field, 2 Capt. Abner Rice
Joseph Ferrin Sylvanus Snow
Francis Spear
G. Philip Stevens
J. M. Glover Miss Mary Sprague
Henry Gooding Capt. Eben. A. Shaw
George R. Goss Mrs. Betsey Shaw
Azro Siles

H William H. Howland T
Nathaniel Hayden Eliza Turner, 3
William G. Henry H. G. Thayer
Officers Temp. Society

I Miss Sarah Lane W
Joseph J. Lane J. H. Winkley & Co.
Thomas Lannell Edwin Whiting
John L. Luther Calvin M. Ward
Sylvester Lamkin Mark Wood

DANIEL FRENCH, Post Master. Quincy, April 7. 3w

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon, or in any way injuring, any of the buildings erected by the Humane Society for the relief of shipwrecked mariners.

The Agents of the Society are instructed to prosecute all persons detected in such trespass, or in removing or molesting the contents of said buildings.

By order of the Trustees, J. L. GARDNER, Secretary. SAMUEL LORING, Jr., Agent for Hull. Boston, Mar. 24. 6w

Notice.

FOUND in School Street, on Fast Day, a Bank Note, which the owner can receive by paying for this advertisement.

Quincy, April 7. 3w AMBROSE S. BRACKETT.

Engine Shares.

TEN Shares in the Columbia Engine for sale or to let. Inquire of EDMUND S. MARSH, Clerk. Quincy, April 7. 2w

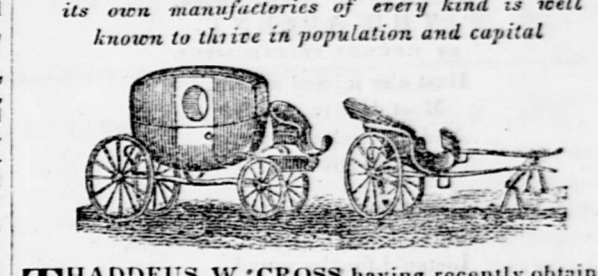
Instruction in Dancing.

MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform his patrons and others of Quincy, that his Day School at Mr. French's, advertised to commence the 29th of March, was omitted on account of the storm. He now gives notice to those who attended on the above day and others, that he intends commencing on THURSDAY, the 12th of April, at eight o'clock in the forenoon.

Quincy, Mar. 31. 1w

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND— 13 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality. 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style. 5 " Buggy WAGONS, " 2 " SULKIES. 25 " Chaise HARNESES. 15 " Wagon " 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs. 50 new CHAISES, unfinished. 15 " WAGONS " 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7. 1w

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber gratefully for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the stage of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 3, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1w

House for Sale.

The subscriber has concluded to relinquish his present business, Stone cutting, and retire to the country and resume his former occupation, Farming, offers his present residence for sale, situated on Common Street, in Quincy, convenient to the Railway, Willard's, Flanders', Rogers', Dudley's, and the North Common Ledges, and a desirable place for a person who might wish to keep boarders. The house is two stories in front and one back, thirty by eighteen feet, nearly new, and well built. The land connected with it, comprises about half an acre, on which are a number of Fruit Trees which yield from ten to fifteen bushels per tree. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the premises.

NATHAN LAWRENCE. Quincy, Feb. 17. 1w

To Let.

The House and Land owned by Mrs. Hannah Miller, and lately occupied by Maj. Hollis, will be let for the first of May next. If the whole be not hired before the above time, the land will be let in lots. This is an excellent opportunity, as the land combines every quality of soil, well stocked with a variety of fruit trees, and the buildings adapted to the wants of a farmer or for a retired residence. Inquire of

HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, April 7. 4w

To Let or Sell.

The subscriber will let half of his House, being four rooms with other privileges, and give immediate possession. He will sell the premises for a fair price, and the terms of payment made easy.

JOSEPH BURRELL. Quincy, Mar. 31. 1w

To Let.

A part of the House pleasantly situated on School Street, suitable for a small family. Inquire of the subscriber at the shop of Abner Willett.

Quincy, Mar. 10. 1w JABEZ SUMNER.

To Let.

A House situated in South Street. Possession given the first of April. For information inquire of the subscriber.

ELIJAH BAXTER. Quincy, Mar. 17. 2w

To Let.

Five rooms in the House recently built and pleasantly situated on Washington Street. Apply to

THOMPSON BAXTER. Quincy, Mar. 24. 1w

To Let.

A House, with about five acres of Land, belonging to the Episcopal Church. For further particulars, apply to

GEORGE YEAZIE. Quincy, Mar. 31. 1w

To be Let.

Part of a House, situated in Granite Street. Apply to

BENJAMIN BASS. Quincy, April 7. 1w

To Let.

A part of a House to let. Inquire of

NOAH CURTIS. Quincy, April 7. 1w

Ready for Business.

THE subscriber has resumed his business at the old stand, (late destroyed by fire,) and takes this method to acquaint his former friends and the public that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

CARRIAGES of every description manufactured to order, at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD, Jr. Quincy, Mar. 3. 3m*

\$25 Reward.

THE shop of the subscriber was entered on Monday night last and a quantity of cigars, some confectionary, upwards one dollar and twenty-five cents in copper coins, and other articles, stolen from the same. The above reward will be paid to the person who will furnish such evidence as to convict the thief or thieves.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
THE ABSENT.

By HERBERT THREMBOLD.

Hast thou missed a form,
Most dear to thee?
And the welcome warm
And joyous glee!

Hast thou look'd around,
With eager eye?
Listen'd for the sound
Of some one nigh!

Hast thou sought in vain,
When none were near?
Then turned thee again
And shed a tear!

Yet by thee they glide,
As erst it were,
And sit by thy side
In stillness there!

For the Quincy Patriot.
TO MISS E. L. C.

Fair maid! this tribute that I send,
Is from a true but humble friend,
Who oft has heard you highly praised,
As fairest of New-England's maids.

'Tis not of beauty that I speak,
That's not so flattering, vain and weak;
'Tis of a feeling born above,
True virtue, when combin'd with love.

This God-like feeling ever known
In woman's breast to brightly glow;
The cottage cheers, exalts the throne,
The fairest gem on earth below.

As on life's road you wander far,
Let virtue be your leading star.
'Twill guide your course to heaven above,
And crown your days with peace and love.

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?
Thy neighbor? 'tis he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless—
Whose aching heart, and burning brow,
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends from door to door—
Go thou, and succor him.

Thy neighbor? 'tis that weary man,
Whose years are at their brim,
Bent low with sickness, care and pain—
Go thou, and comfort him.

Thy neighbor? 'tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem;
Widow and orphan, helpless left—
Go thou, and shelter them.

Thy neighbor? 'tis yonder slave,
Fettered in thought and limb,
Whose hopes are all beyond the grave—
Go thou, and ransom him.

When'er thou meet'st a human form,
Less favored than thine own,
Remember 'tis thy neighbor worn,
Thy brother, or thy son.

Oh! pass not, pass not, heedless by,
Perhaps thou can'st redeem
One breaking heart from misery—
Go, share thy lot with him.

ANECDOTES.

WAR. A major of militia, who had been recently elected, and who was not overburdened with brains, took it into his head on the morning of parade to go out and exercise a little by himself. The field selected for this purpose was his stoup. Placing himself in a military attitude, with his sword drawn, he exclaimed—Attention the whole! Rear rank, three paces back. He immediately retreated, three paces backwards, and tumbled into the cellar. His wife hearing the noise he occasioned in falling, came running out and asked, 'My dear, have you killed yourself?' 'Go into the house, woman,' said the major, 'what do you know about war?'

WASHINGTON. 'It was once in my power to have shot Gen. Washington,' said a British soldier to an American, as they were discussing the events of the great struggle at the concluding of peace. 'Why did you not shoot him, then?' asked the American. 'You ought to have done so for the benefit of your countrymen.' 'The death of Washington would not have been for their benefit,' replied the Englishman, 'for we depended upon him to treat our prisoners kindly; and by heaven! we would sooner shot an officer of our own.'

EXMITY. 'Mr. L.—why have you so many enemies?' 'Can you not guess?' 'It is because you have been to independent.' 'No.' 'You have slandered some influential party leader.' 'No.' 'You have committed some rash act.' 'No.' 'Not that, either.' 'What then, pray?' 'I have been successful.'

LOGIC. A man being censured for shooting a high-wayman, the censor remarking that we should live and let live. 'But suppose,' answered the other, 'that if I live I can't let live; and if I let live, I can't live.' This was a poser, and the moralist decamped.

RATHER LATE. A drunken youth got out of his calculation, and was dozing in the street, when the bells roused him by their ringing for fire. 'Nine! ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen,' cried he; 'well, if this is 'nt later than I ever knew it before.'

AFFECTIONATE. A gentleman was awaked at two o'clock in the morning by his servants, who informed him that his wife had eloped. 'Why did she not wait till morning when I could let her take the chariot and horses,' and turning over went immediately to sleep.

SECURITY. 'If I were so unfortunate,' said an officer, 'as to have a stupid son, I would make a parson of him.' A clergyman, who was in the company, calmly replied, 'you think differently, sir, from your father.'

SEELY REPORT. 'I am glad, sir,' said a lady to Dr. Johnson, 'that you have omitted all improper words from your Dictionary.' 'I hope I have, madam,' returned the surly sage, 'but I see you have been looking for them.'

Matchless Sensitive,
INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sensitive, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, and the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sensitive and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals, and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

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Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,
CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good material, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with dispatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale, School Books, used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals, and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

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Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

DRAPER & TAILOR.

Over J. DeLoach, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of GOODS, having purchased at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-CLOTHS; figured CUT VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS.

CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston, beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the kind in circulation—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and choice books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticism, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 15.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1855-6.

The Religious Directory, 1855.

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VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to receive in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III.

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4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.

5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.

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7. Goodrich's Questions to do.

8. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.

9. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.

10. Bailey's Breviary of Conversations on Philosophy.

11. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, 4th edition.

12. Voss's Compendium of Astronomy.

13. Balfour's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.

14. American Common Place Book of Poetry.

15. American Common Place Book of Poetry.

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less has been done in the world of mind, from the Christian Era, down to the nineteenth century, than has been effected in the science of Zoology and the animal kingdom, because man has lived in ignorance of those means, by which the improvement of his condition is to be secured. Mental Philosophy has been nothing more than a system of mere theoretical speculation; never reaching the wants or remedying the defects of human nature, or human society; neither increasing the felicity of man, or diminishing the multiplied sources of human suffering. As time advances, facts accumulate. Faint glimpses of truth first appear, and the highest intellects, like the tops of Alpine summits, are the first to catch, and to reflect this auspicious dawning. They will remain bright, while the level below them, is still shrouded in almost impenetrable darkness. But it is not long, before the light which glimmered upon the vortex of the high mountains, descends to the plain below, and darts a penetrating ray into the deepest valley. First come hints, then fragments of systems, then imperfect systems, and finally complete and harmonious systems. Thus the opinion, held at one time by an isolated individual, or bold metaphysician, may gradually become the belief of a small minority, then of a strong minority, and eventually of a majority of mankind.

By the confession of most obstinate enemies of innovation, our race has been hitherto constantly advancing in knowledge and civilization. The present age must be reformers as well as the past. Who would rationally infer, from the great and important advances which have been made in science for the last four centuries, that there is no more room for improvement?

It is generally conceded by intelligent men and philosophers, that much truth yet remains to be discovered in natural science—in relation to Astronomy, Chemistry, Meteorology, Electricity, and physics generally. It is known that new discoveries are almost daily taking place. And it is likely that the work of human improvement, as it regards mental philosophy, is at an end? Is it impossible to grow wiser? Is it likely, in any sense of the word, that we have attained to all truth here? Point me to the mind so vast, that has ever yet conceived the farthest limits of human improvement! Where is the imagination so sublime, as to have reached the utmost height to which human intelligence may ultimately attain? Suppose the knowledge of each individual embraced all the discoveries ever made by science; all the truth ever yet extracted by philosophy, from the combined experience of ages; still inquiry would be but in its infancy, and improvement only in its dawn! Perfection, for man, is in no time or place. The law of his being, like the law of the earth which he inhabits, is to move always—to stop, never! From the earliest annals of tradition his movement has been in advance. The tide of his progress has, to be sure, had its ebbs and its flows; but it has never left behind memorials, by which to note its silent, but tremendous influx. We will not look back with contempt upon the past, nor should we dream of the idea that we have arrived at perfection. If we believe we are wiser, in some respects, than our progenitors—let us remember that our posterity may be wiser than we are. It would surely be gross injustice in us to call Watt or Fulton a fool, because mechanical powers may be discovered which shall supersede the use of steam—or Bacon a sciolist, because he did not happen to discover the principles of Phrenological science. All truth was not present to their minds, nor will it be present to ours. It is certainly, ungenerous that the benefactors of mankind, after having been reviled by the sciolists of their own generation, for having gone too far, should also be reproached by those of the next, for not having gone far enough! Yet it is a remarkable fact, that the author of any new discovery, or great reformation, whether in literature, politics, or civil jurisprudence, is almost always unpopular in his own age.

Open the volume of history and read the life of Columbus, of Copernicus and Pythagoras—Galileo, Anaxagoras, Democritus, Socrates, Newton, Halley, Harvey, Fulton, and others, and the position I have advanced will be fully sustained. Thus has it been with Gall and Spurzheim, and many others who have espoused their doctrines. It is for the interest of the human race that the memory of such men should be had in reverence; and that those of the present age, should be defended against the scorn and hatred of their antagonist contemporaries.

SPURZHEIM.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REMARKS ON PHRENOLOGY.

In a former communication touching Phrenology, I noticed very briefly the connection of the brain with the manifestations of the mind. I shall now adduce one or two cases of the occurrence of diseases of the brain, without affecting the mental phenomena, thereby disproving their intimate connection, further than that the brain is the seat of all sensation—and then proceed to other remarks. Dr. Abercrombie cites a case, mentioned by Mr. O'Walloran, of a man who "suffered such an injury on the head, that a portion of the bone was removed on the right side—an extensive supuration having taken place, there was discharged at each dressing, through the opening, an immense quantity of matter mixed with large masses of the substance of the brain. This went on for seventeen days, and it appears that nearly one half of the brain was thrown out, mixed with the matter. Yet the man retained all his intellectual faculties to the very moment of dissolution; and through the whole course of the disease, his mind maintained uniform tranquility." How can this fact be reconciled with the doctrine of Phrenology? Or by what law of things is it that idiocy, after a life of many years duration, and shortly before death become perfectly rational, as in the

case mentioned by Marshall? With such instances before us, it would be, with equal propriety, said, that the heart is the seat of the mind, because its pulsations are sensibly felt, on occasions of any sudden emotion—as that the brain is the medium through which the mind holds intercourse with the external world.

But even allowing it to be the organ of the manifestations of the mind, the plurality of cerebral organs is absurd. It is supposing a particular part of the brain better adapted than any other for the individual function attributed to it. Let me illustrate. A gentleman fixes upon a certain spot of ground for the culture of flowers. He divides it into squares, and puts in each a particular kind of seed. The seeds germinate and grow, and their roots are extended throughout the whole, or nearly the whole mass—so that each seed draws nourishment from the whole, and not from the particular part to which it was allotted. And it would, also, appear unreasonable to suppose that any one square was better adapted to the growth of the seed committed to it, than it was for that of the others. The brain itself may be compared to this mass of earth held together firmly by intertwining roots. The brain is a fibrous mass, and it would be impossible to separate these entangled roots. According to Phrenological theory this ought easily to be done. Some have even gone further, and supposed every fibre of the brain a particular organ of the soul. And again, allowing this—every feeling, every passion, every instinct, is considered a *fundamental* faculty. Does a man of inferior qualifications assume a superiority over his equals, or to use a very vulgar expression, think a good deal of himself, his action is made a quality or faculty of the mind, and denominated 'self-esteem.' Another who makes a mystery of a common occurrence has 'secretiveness.' But amidst all this multiplicity and diversity, we find no organ to which has been attributed *Idleness*. The want of love or affection, or phrenologically, 'Adhesiveness,' does not consequently suppose hate; and one is much a faculty as the other.

And again, allowing this, also. No outward or external development indicates particularly of this assertion. Instances have come under my own observation, and one in particular I shall mention. An individual whose external developments endowed him with great local memory, was nevertheless deficient in a more than ordinary degree. If this is called an exception to the general rule, it would be saying that the rule is not general. By what theory shall we reconcile it?

And in conclusion—mind is a mystery about which it is vain to speculate. We may reason, and reasoning doubt even our own existence, or from cause to effect, and question the Omnipotence of God. In such subjects we are confined to facts, and all further investigation is fraught with danger and contrary to the true spirit of philosophical inquiry. Let us seek truth—and it will and must prevail.

ETIUS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

No. 1.
"Dat man is either fool or knave,
And his heart is sealed to me,
Who say de poor afflicted slave,
Is happy as de free;
But if he be not fool or knave,
And if he tell de truth of me,
Den let him come and be de slave,
And I will be de free."

To endeavor to refute occult demonstration, Mr. Editor, would seem at once rather an arduous task. And, sir, it would, if it were not for the fact, that different individuals do not see through the same medium. I am disposed, however, to try the issue of the question, whether slaves are a happy class of people, and enjoy all the comforts of life, by the number and character of the witnesses. In the first place I will present the testimony of eleven gentlemen born and brought up in slave States, seven of whom were sons of slaveholders, and one of whom, till recently a slaveholder. Now can better authority be produced?

Their testimony is this: Slaves long for freedom—that it is a subject of very frequent conversation among them; that they know their masters have no right to hold them in slavery; that they keenly feel the wrong, the insult and degradation which are heaped upon them by the whites; when inspired with a promise of freedom, they will toil with incredible alacrity and faithfulness; they tell their masters they are contented with their lot, merely through fear of greater cruelty, if they tell the truth; the best side of slavery is seen by visitors; its darker feature being known only to slaves, masters and drivers; that whipping, torturing, branding and murdering slaves are frequent throughout the slave states. Now, if slaves long for freedom—hope and agonize and pray for deliverance from bondage—can any one, unless he be a 'fool or knave,' as the poor slave says above, believe slaves are a happy class of people?

And again, if slaves are happy and contented, will 'A Citizen of Quincy,' please inform the public, as he has promised to throw some light on the subject, why, in almost every Southern newspaper, we find such advertisements as follow:

'Runaway from my residence, near Mobile, two negro men, Isaac and Tim; Isaac is from 25 to 30 years old, scar on the right side of the head, and also one on the right side of the body, occasioned by duck shot. Tim is 22 years old, scar on the right cheek, &c. &c.'

'Runaway on the ninth of October, Caroline, aged about 35 years, had a collar on with one prong, &c. &c.'

'Was committed to jail, a negro man who says his name is Harry. Said man is about 30 years old; has a scar on his left knee; also one on his forehead, and one on his right hand; he is very much marked with the whip, &c. &c.'

'Committed to jail of Pike County, a man about 23 years old, who calls his name John. The said negro has a dog of iron on his right foot which will weigh four or five pounds,' &c. &c.

'Runaway from the subscriber, a negro girl, named Polly,' &c. &c.

'Runaway from the subscriber, a negro fellow named Dick, about 21 or 22 years of age, dark mulatto, has many scars on his back from being whipped,' &c. &c.

Says a highly intelligent gentleman who has taken much pains to ascertain the number of slaves that runaway from happiness and good homes—from the homes 'where all the comforts of life are provided,' in the year 1837. He makes his calculation from only twenty-seven newspapers. 'These twenty-seven newspapers,' says he, 'are far from being the worst I might have selected. Many of them were from small towns in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Yet think over the amount of woe to which they are an index. More than five hundred papers (including dailies), are printed in the southern States each week, or twenty-six thousands in a year. These twenty-seven papers were therefore less than a three hundredth part of the Southern papers, published in 1837. How large a part of the actual advertised facts of year they contain, cannot be estimated. If we multiply these facts by twenty, it will evidently be but a small part of the reality, yet it gives the following result:

Five thousand four hundred fugitives, of whom 960 are females; 360 children; 80 women with young children; 880 men scarred; 140 women scarred; 260 separations of families; 80 men in irons; 40 women in irons; 40 men marked with shot; 20 men branded; 20 licenses to kill.'

Now, instead of five thousand four hundred slaves, the fact is, more than twenty-seven thousand slaves run away from what a 'Citizen of Quincy' calls a paradise.

Does he, can he believe his own assertion, which is so directly in opposition to the principles of reason, nature, morality and religion? Instead of happiness,

'Bondage is winter, darkness, death, despair.'

Says a gentleman whose business as civil engineer had led him to explore very thoroughly portions of the southern States, 'that the wretchedness of their condition (speaking of the slaves) is inexpressible.' A lady of Hagerstown, a slave-owner, and accustomed to them from her birth, in answer to my inquiry whether slaves are well used and tolerably contented in their servitude, assured me they were not, 'that the most fervent, unwavering, undying wish of their hearts, was to be free.' The same lady related a fact which occurred in her own family. 'She was an owner of a female slave, whose husband belonged to a gentleman, residing about twenty miles distant from her place. Perri was exceedingly attached to his wife, and by walking Saturday night, he frequently procured for himself the enjoyment of the Sabbath in her society.

But these visits of the slave were not agreeable to his master, and he remonstrated, and finally asked Perri whether he would choose to relinquish his visits to Mary, or receive a certain number of stripes the morning after his return. I will choose to take the stripes, Massa, said Perri. He accordingly continued his visits, at no time encroaching on the hours of labor, and as regularly received the threatened punishment. 'Oh, Mary,' said he, 'my poor shoulders suffer for these happy visits to you.' On one occasion, he became sick at my residence and was unable to return. At the end of three weeks his master came to him, much exasperated, threw him into jail, and after long confinement, had him conducted, chained and hand-cuffed, by the place of Mary's residence, and sold him to a slave-dealer for Georgia. Without taking my own feelings into the account, I would ask the devoted wife, the fond mother, who have hearts to feel and sympathize if they call slavery—if they call that system which separates husbands and wives a happy system?

Let not only one citizen, but all the citizens of Quincy, and all the citizens of New-England, make assertions like those which I have questioned. I would not believe them, nor would any candid, honest impartial citizen, of not only the free States, but of all the slave States. Slaveholders themselves deny the assertions. I therefore say explicitly, that the man who asserts that 'he never saw a more happy class of people than the slaves—that they are provided with every thing necessary to eat, drink, and to wear, and when old age has unfitted them for labor, they have a good home to resort to, where the comforts of life are provided for them,' if the man ever saw any other people but savages, is either a knave or a fool. Says James McDowell, Jr. of Virginia, 'Who that looks at this property (slaves) as a legislator, and marks its effects on our national advance, but weeps over it as the worst of patrimonies? Who that looks to this unhappy bondage of our unhappy people in the midst of our society, and thinks of its incidents and issues, but weeps over it as a curse upon him who inflicts, as upon him who suffers it? If I am to judge from the tone of our debate, from the concessions on all hands expressed, there is not a man in this body, not one, perhaps, that is even represented here, who would not have thanked the generations that have gone before us, if, acting as public men, they had brought this state of happiness—no, 'this state of bondage to a close.' Proud as are the names for intellect and patriotism which enrich the volumes of our history, that name—that man—above all parallel, would have been the chief, who could have blotted out this curse from the country.'

This is coming to the point, Mr. Editor. This Virginia representative, (and he says the whole body, as near as he could judge from concessions on all hands concurred with him,) declares the truth. A New-England man, or one who resides now in New-England, declares

that happiness and comforts of life, which a legislator of Virginia call a curse. Again, in an editorial article of a religious paper, published in one of the slave States, the following is expressed: 'Look at the system of slavery as you may, it is a cursed thing; oppression is in it; the sundering of the most precious ties is in it; the brutalizing of human intellects is in it; the destruction of natural affection is in it; the encouragement of licentiousness is in it; horrid avarice in the sale of one's own offspring is in it; the degradation of a nation is in it;—the burlesque of freedom is in it. It is the plague-spot on the Republic; the target at which all nations aim their taunting arrows.'

I could produce facts and testimony, *ad infinitum*, to show to every one, that slavery is as far from happiness as Heaven is from hell. I could point to the fact that slavery annihilates the susceptibility of enjoyment. In closing, let me say to 'A Citizen of Quincy,' that his assertions will not gain for him friends even in the slave States. Even a McDuffie calls slavery a wrong. Every dealer in flesh, blood and soul, will pronounce such statements false; and about three millions of poor, weeping, bleeding, groaning, dying men, women and children, will with one long, loud and vindictive voice, pronounce them false, and as cruel as the grave.

Says a letter writer from Washington, who has very recently visited slave prisons there: 'It is my opinion that no man fully appreciates the horrors of American Slavery. Abolitionists themselves have but an inadequate idea of the tears and groans, sin and sorrows, lacerations and privations, lust, shame and blood of this fell system. Would that every northern apologist, clerical casuist and christian defender of the institution of slavery, that have distinguished themselves in this controversy could pay a visit to our capitol, as I have done.'

Yes, it is the fact, a 'fire-brand' of a Garrison, with all his madeness and zeal, never portrayed a hundredth part of the wrongs inflicted on the poor slaves. A Gabriel, with his pen dipped in blood, would come far short of expressing fully the sufferings incident to the horrid system of American Slavery. Yet 'A Citizen of Quincy' has the audacity to say he 'never knew a more happy class of people.' Spirit of humanity! spirit of New-England! spirit of freedom! kindle a fire on the conscience of that man who is so recreant to the cause of justice—to the cause of equal rights—so recreant to the cause of Heaven.

O. P. B.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Monday, 16, several petitions were presented. Mr. King offered a joint resolution, for fixing the day for the adjournment of Congress, on the first Monday of June.

In HOUSE, Mr. Shields of Tenn., offered a resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, expressing a desire for the annexation of Texas to the Union, and moved that it and all others on the same subject be referred to a select committee. A motion to lay it on the table was decided in the affirmative—yeas 107, nays 75.

In SENATE, Tuesday, 17, several private bills were considered and passed.

In HOUSE, little done.

In SENATE, Wednesday, 18, several petitions were presented, referred, or laid on the table. Among them was one on the subject of slavery by Mr. Davis, from twenty-five hundred women of Bristol County.

In HOUSE, little transacted.

In SENATE, Thursday, 19, the bill to prohibit the circulation of the notes of the Bank of the United States, was taken up, and supported at length by Mr. Wall. No decision.

In HOUSE, the consideration of the Cumberland road bill was resumed.

In SENATE, Friday, 20, the bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the bills of the late Bank of the United States was resumed, and a long debate ensued. It was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 27, nays 15.

In HOUSE, the Cumberland road bill was debated at length, and by the aid of previous question, it was finally passed to be engrossed—yeas 100, nays 95—and subsequently read a third time, and passed—yeas 96, nays 50.

In SENATE, Saturday, 21, no session.

In HOUSE, there was some talk on the resolution to divorce the Government from the public press, but no question was taken.

The report on the duel question will come up for further consideration Monday next. The language of the report is strong and unequivocal.

In SENATE, Monday, 23, Mr. Grundy's Anti-Bank bill was passed, yeas 27, nays 13.

In HOUSE, the whole day was occupied on the report of the Select Committee on the late duel.

GENERAL COURT.

In SENATE, Friday, 20, the bill in addition to an act to aid the Eastern Rail Road, passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concurrence. Resolves relating to a Congress of Nations, were taken up, amended, and passed to be engrossed—yeas 30, nays 2.

The bill concerning the Seekonk Branch Rail Road Company was passed to engrossed.

In HOUSE, bills passed to be enacted, to prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of the Secretary of Board of Education; and to repeal the charter of the Commonwealth Bank.

Resolves passed, concerning the Survey of the State, and granting taxes for the several Counties.

In SENATE, Saturday, 21, bills passed to be engrossed, to reduce the capital of the Citizens' Bank; and to repeal the charter of the Norfolk Bank.

Bill passed to be enacted, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the more equal distribution of their effects.

Bills passed to be engrossed, to repeal the charter of the Roxbury Bank; to repeal the charter of the Oriental Bank; relating to days of grace, &c.; in addition to an act to incorporate the Weymouth Iron Company, severally in concurrence.

In SENATE, Monday, 23, the bill to aid the Banks to resume specie payments was taken up, and passed to be engrossed, in concurrence.

In HOUSE, bills passed to be enacted, to repeal the charter of the Bank of Norfolk; to repeal the charter of the Roxbury Bank; in addition to an act to incorporate the Weymouth Iron Company.

In SENATE, Tuesday, 24, a number of bills passed to be enacted.

The bill to aid the Banks in resuming specie payments came back, the House having non-concurred in the first three amendments, and adopted the residue in concurrence; and the question being stated, the Senate receded from their several amendments which the House had non-concurred. [This bill relieves the Banks of the liability to pay the 24 per cent. forfeiture for non-redemption till January next, provided Boston banks redeem their five dollar bills and under, and banks of the interior all less than five. It is whispered that the operations of the bill will prove unequal—and further, that many members had left for their homes, away off among the hills and valleys, and could therefore have no voice on the passage of the bill.]

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, it was ordered that the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Myron Lawrence, for the able and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Senate, during the present session—to which the President replied in an eloquent manner, concluding thus: 'Senators—We are about to separate—our labors are brought to a close—the record of our doings is completed—it is the prayer of the Chair that you may severally reach your homes in safety, and meet the approbation of your constituents, as well as of your own consciences.'

In the afternoon, the financial affairs were adjusted.

In HOUSE, bills passed to be enacted, to aid the Banks in resuming specie payments; to reduce the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank; relating to the days of grace on commercial paper; to repeal the charter of the Oriental Bank.

On motion of Mr. Ward of Middleborough, it was resolved that the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of Speaker.

Mr. Winthrop addressed the House at some length, and with great ability.

In SENATE, Wednesday, April 25, the Clerk reported the pay roll, which amounted in the whole to \$9,264—and a warrant was ordered to be drawn accordingly.

The bill concerning Banks and banking, was resumed, and the Senate, on recommendation from the House, receded from their amendment thereto, so that the liability of any director may not exceed eight per cent. of the capital stock, in lieu of ten; and restored the clause previously stricken out, making the whole board of directors liable at the rate of thirty per cent.

Mr. Quincy, from the joint Committee to wait on the Governor, reported that his Excellency would communicate to the Legislature by the Secretary, after taking the advice of the Council.

The Secretary came in with a message, informing the Senate that 195 bills had passed during the present session, and that, at the request of both branches, they were prorogued to Tuesday next preceding the first Wednesday in January next.

In HOUSE, a remonstrance was presented from the Selectmen of Malden against the establishment of a toll on Warren Bridge.

The pay roll of the House amounts to \$99,477. The necessary measures were taken to vacate, and the House was duly prorogued.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1838.

FORGERY. The manner in which Henry Foster, alias George Blake, Jr., of Boston, obtained money at the Quincy Stone Bank, on a forged check, will appear from the account furnished for publication by the Cashier, Ibrahim Bartlett, Esq.

Foster came to the Bank on the afternoon of the 4th inst., in a buggy wagon—very good style—dressed well, and had much the appearance of a gentleman. He came into the Bank and inquired for the Cashier—said that he wished to be accommodated with fifty six dollars for his check on the State Bank; stated that he had just come out of the city and unexpectedly wanted to use more money than he had taken with him, and that it would oblige him very much. The Cashier told him that he being an entire stranger, he could not accommodate him, for he was not accustomed to receive checks on the Boston Banks except on deposit for collection. Foster replied, that he was aware he was a stranger and that it was the regular mode of doing business, but he presumed the Cashier knew his father, if not personally acquainted, he thought he must know him by reputation. The Cashier asked for his father's name, he replied, that it was George Blake—he was asked if it was George Blake, member of the Legislature, from Boston—he said yes, and added that he was his son, George Blake, Jr., of the firm of Palmer, Jones and Blake, apothecaries, in Hanover street, Boston; that it would be a great accommodation and save his returning to the city. The Cashier consented and furnished him with a bank check, which he filled up and signed—Geo. Blake, Jr. Having received the money, he says to the Cashier, you have obliged me very much, and as you have been disposed to accommodate me, I will accommodate you by taking bills for this

specie, at the same time laying upon the counter eight hundred and a half eagles—forty dollars. Stating that he should pay the money away, and that the bills would be as good to him. He received bills for his specie, and went towards Braintree. Thursday, the 12th inst., he was discovered in Elm street, Boston, by the Cashier, who kept a good eye upon him until he secured the services of Consable Clapp.

It seems he played the same game in Lynn, on the Cashier of the Lynn Mechanics Bank. The forged check in this case, was on the Suffolk Bank for \$417, 78; dated 31st March, 1838, and purported to be signed by J. Call, Cashier, and E. A. Bourne, President. On the 9th of April, \$51 was loaned to Foster at the Lynn Mechanics' Bank, and the check was left as collateral. Foster asked the Cashier for a memorandum check for the balance, but this was declined.

Still another trick was played on Gilbert G. Newhall, Esq. of Salem. This check was on the Merchants' Bank, Boston, for \$81, dated Salem, 18th April, 1838, and purported to be signed by Geo. Blake, Junr. This check was cashed by Mr. Newhall on the 10th.

Foster was arrested through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Bartlett, by Consable Clapp, and made a free confession to the officer, that the checks were forgeries, and that he obtained the money on them. A greater part of the money has been returned. In the first case, he was ordered to find bail in three hundred dollars, to answer at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham. In the second he was required to find bail in one thousand dollars, to answer at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas at Salem; and in the third, three hundred dollars was required. He was committed in the three cases.

Foster when brought into Court at Dedham, this week, pleaded guilty, to the first complaint, and was sentenced to two years and two days to the State Prison. He never resided in this town as has been publicly stated.

HOME SKETCHES.

To the editor of the Patriot:

GRANITE BRIDGE OVER NEPONSET RIVER.

Among the improvements of the present day, in Norfolk County, and one too that may be said with great truth and justice to be for the public good, is the construction of the new turnpike and bridge running from the lower road in Dorchester, over Neponset River, midway between Neponset Bridge and Milton Village, to the Plymouth road, near the Railway, in Milton. It is finished and will be passable on Tuesday, the first of May next. The quality of this new communication will speak for itself, to the eye of the passing traveller.

It will carry conviction in its appearance, that what has been done, is well done; and that the generous founders of this bridge and turnpike, have drawn liberally from their resources, in these times of apathy and embarrassment, not so much for their own benefit, as that of the public weal, for the present and future generations. They have done nobly, and if I mistake not, a generous public, will in some measure, remunerate them by its patronage. The stockholders in this Corporation, have thrown open a public highway, from one populous town to another, through their hitherto remote and neglected portions. Boston is brought two miles nearer than before, to the doors of many of the inhabitants of Milton and Braintree, and ere long East Randolph will stand from two to three miles nearer to the Capitol of the State, by the means of this road. The grand foundation of a rectilinear road is now laid from Boston to New Bedford, approximating the eastern section of Bristol County, from the very waters of the Atlantic, still nearer to the city of Boston. The features of a country, five miles from this latter place, has been changed from one of solitude and obscurity, and where too, the fox lately dug his hole unscared, to the cheering spectacle of a public highway in its centre, with a travel which must soon be extensive over it. The whole length of the turnpike, belonging to the Granite Bridge Corporation, may be estimated (including the bridge, which is twenty three rods long,) at five hundred and eighty four rods, or about 1 2/3 miles, passing through the land of twenty different individuals, and running over one hundred and fifty rods of salt marsh. Its course, by the compass, is nearly north and south. The cost of the whole will not exceed the sum of eleven thousand dollars. Probably the cheapest road and bridge of the kind in New England. The stockholders received their charter from the Legislature, April 13th, 1837. The stock of the Corporation is divided into three hundred shares, and no assessment is to be, or ever shall be laid, over and above the sum of fifty dollars on each share. The following extract from the Act of Incorporation, will show most conclusively, that nothing like a spirit of monopoly or speculation, can ever spring into existence in the management of its concerns. The shareholders have loaned their money for the patriotic purpose of making, ere many years have passed, the route free of toll, and are to receive their dues back, interest and principal, by instalments, till all are paid. Nothing, of course, like a large dividend was ever expected:—

Sec. 5. That for the purpose of reimbursing the said proprietors for the money expended and to be expended in building and supporting said road and bridge, a toll be, and hereby is, granted for the sole benefit of said proprietors, according to the rates following:—For each person and horse, three cents; for each horse and cart or wagon, four cents; for each team drawn by more than one beast, five cents; for each horse and chaise or sulkey, six cents; for each coach, chariot, phaeton or curicle, ten cents; for each man and wheelbarrow, one cent; for each horse and neat cattle, exclusive of those in teams or rode on, one cent. The said toll to commence from the time when said road and bridge shall be open for travel; and to be demanded only for passing over said bridge; and when said proprietors shall be reimbursed, the money by them expended in and about the building said road and bridge and other necessary expenses, with six per cent annual interest thereon, which expenses shall not include the compensation of any officer of the Corporation, except the treasurer; then the said bridge shall revert to and become the property of the Commonwealth, and shall be surrendered by said proprietors, in good repair, and the obligations herein imposed on said Corporation, shall then cease.

It is thus very evident, that the more the travel over this road and bridge, the sooner it will be free of toll; and every individual who passes over it with his horse or carriage, contributes his mite to make it free in the end. A generous public should keep this important fact continually in view. I am glad to notice, that sheep and swine can pass the bridge, toll free. It will save many dollars, annually, to each of our worthy butchers in this quarter, who drive their flocks home from Brighton. By an estimate which I make on my own responsibility, I deem Boston to be four and a half miles from Granite Bridge. The store of Mr. Josiah Bab-

cock, Jr., centre of ponset, called, by mate at eg furlongs, ference in from Quin sixty rods found, that town of M oned, or m Bridge Co the Treasurer been litter beset them the roun tion. And And the r their wist FOREVER appears morning. Liverpool able speed country a he anticip only about Great busy on the noisier prevailed, little appr would be a ria was to been knig water had fortunately Indianm on board struck on ult, and No lives Sweden 24th of Fe the state c are reduc A Wot to the So fifty years old man, so badly i ten hours husband h wagon set. Bto in the nicated w so shocki exertion CANAD for life t pleaded. Sutherland, ted. Seve of whom It is hard SINGIN the adve SAWYER, place and classes for Those w now have pitch, riv All who ment, and do well T The term time of y FATAL ery, Alth other elegant death in the si er; one would p LAVED on an a the defo the plain quantity paid a n due of s tion sub entitled est of the being on for the p THE I report to They r strongly particular distance without BASK dlemen b advice at Commissur at it Julius R Daughters Thous ter in the by adm Court in BASK in Decem hundred 772,931 \$18,133

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.
AN ADDRESS TO THE MUSES.
BY JOHN A. GREEN.

I've cut my quill and trim'd my taper,
And placed in order ink and paper;
The fire is burning bright and ruddy,
All tranquilly the world is sleeping,
Save Chloe from her casement peeping;
Now whispering to her shiv'ring lover,
Now gazing at the stars above her;
And naught disturbs the general silence,
Save chapel clock about a mile hence,
Or wakeful Charley, hoarsely bawling,
Or distant tanneries, entreating.

But still, though all beside is ready,
My brains are rather mix'd and leady,
While with one single hint refuses,
Without a mandate from the muses.
And yet my bower—you know my meaning,
But lest the world should need explaining,
Bards for the vulgar garret real,
Do substitute the bower ideal;
Though lacking wealth or wit in,
Is fit for any muse to sit in.
'Tis true I seek not to encumber
My study, much with useless lumber;
For as the moral says, you know,
'Man wants but little here below';
My clothes-chest in a corner set,
Saves bureau, cup-board and beaufet,
Where bread, books, wardrobe, altogether,
Are packed up snugly from the weather;
For sometimes be it known to you,
My roof exhales the morning dew;
But this does more to serve than harm,
The summer's sun's so bright and warm,
And through a sky-light in the centre,
His glories all can freely enter.
What if the sash be somewhat holy,
'Tis for the sake of comfort solely;
Confinement makes me dark and gloomy,
And then my room is aught but roomy.
My chairs—but hush, what am I doing,
'Tis time I went to Ida—wooding.
Besides some other bard's been dodging
His muse about a poet's lodging.
And never was a nest of linnet,
Above, below, around, and in it,
In shape and shade, more like another's,
Than poet's to his poet brother's.
The same top floor which serves two ends
On which a great deal more depends—
The more above this world we rise,
The less our journey to the skies.
Besides the saving in the rent,
The same contempt of ornament,
The naked walls—the farthing taper,
And the same piles of dirtied paper;
And now behold the bard divine,
Bent o'er his desk as o'er a shrine,
With brow so full of mental feeling,
And pallid cheek and eye appealing.
'Tis pity he who to enslave,
His darker fancies' hours of leisure,
Forsakes the road to wealth and riches,
Should wear so poor a pair of breeches.

But to my theme!—your humble servant,
With cheeks as pale and eyes as fervent,
And breeches as poetical,
In short a poet in all,
Implores, dear girls, your kind protection,
And O! (I name that intersection)
So wildly lame—I love the lay
That changes like an April day,
Now rude and wild, now smooth and gentle,
And haply sometimes sentimental.
So now celestial nymphs divine,
But hang it—that's a lack'ney'd line,
The whoop of every rhyming rover,
That seeks a spring to deck his beaver,
But who would scorn a diadem
If won by copping after him,
Solicit, may demand—(I'm serious,
And shrink not at your frowns imperious.)
Sans invocation, prayer or vow,
A coronet to bind my brow,
Though haply ere the next reviews
Have cens'd to castigate my muse,
I'll think—as Byron thought of Robin,
A sack were best to show their nob in,
But should you, when you get my card,
But deign to make me half a bard,
Which, but you know the standard rule,
That half a bard makes half a fool.
'O! spurn your suitor from your favor,
And blot his memory out forever,
For if I may not mount Pegasus,
Still I scorn the back of asses.
I've said my say—the naught remaining
That needs describing or explaining,
My mind is bent—I've nothing hinted
But all made plain as A, B, printed,
Scorning disguises, or pretences—
And so to finish! here commences

ANECDOTES.

DR. JOHNSON. A pedantic young man who attempted to imitate the superior writings of Dr. Johnson, and even considered him in some respects his equal, one day said to the doctor, "What do you suppose the world thinks of us?" "Why," says the doctor, "I suppose they think me a bull dog, and you a tin kettle tied to my tail."

THE RULING PASSION. "How is your son to-day?" asked a friend of a broker. "Very ill," replied the old gentleman, struggling to maintain composure, tears coursing down his agitated features; "very ill, I would not give ten per cent. for his chance for life."

LOGICAL REPLY. "What does your mother do for a living?" inquired a gentleman of a poor bare-footed boy, the other morning. "She eats cold wittles, sir," was the ready reply.

INFANT PHILOSOPHY. "Mother, may I go to the theatre?" "No." "Well, didn't you go when you were little?" "Yes, but now I see the folly of it." "Well, mother, I want to see the folly of it too."

PHRENOLOGY. "Do you find the bump of generosity there?" said a silly fellow. "There is something there rather giving," said the man of heads, pressing his fingers on his skull.

Matchless Sanative,
INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative, and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret
Quincy, Nov. 4.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

THOMAS ADAMS, JR., Collector.

Quincy, Nov. 11.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Hard and Soft Coals.

GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.
Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, for sale at Commercial Point.

N. B. Warranted Genuine Peach Orchard Coal.
C. O. WHITMORE & Co.
Dorchester, Jan. 6.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.
Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23.

C. T. Woodman,

WOULD inform the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Randolph and neighboring towns, that he still continues to manufacture Goat and Sheep skins at his old stand, where he will sell as low as can be bought in any other market, for cash or approved credit.
Randolph, Jan. 13.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.
Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24.

Mann & French

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are constantly receiving from Boston, GOODS of the latest style and fashion, selected for the season—which, with their former stock, make a large and extensive assortment—too large to enumerate. They would say to those who wish to buy in Randolph, that they will not be undersold. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call, examine, and buy.
Randolph, Jan. 13.

Liniment Opodeldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Goodard. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,

OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and

BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINT-

ING, in their line of business, will be executed with

fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully so-

cited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manu-

factured.
Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and

the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.
Quincy, Mar. 17.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night.

Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unbilled Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protruding Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety.

He also makes Trusses for Protruding Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if he do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Reel's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's; Rocking; Ivory Tread Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for men, women and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1855.—Having had occasion to observe the results of the treatment of a patient afflicted with Hernia, suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Bath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.
Boston, Feb. 11.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc, etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."
—*Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."
—*Boston Galaxy*.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."
—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."
—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."
—*Boston Daily Times*.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."
—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the river of country embraced in his description."
—*N. Y. Com. Adve.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."
—*Albany Argus*.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."
—*London (Eng.) Times*.
Quincy, Oct. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.
Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway.) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of GOODS, having purchased at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.
ALFRED S. MARSH.
Milton, Dec. 20.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he solicits attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Lane Register, for the years 1835-6. The Massachusetts Directory, 1835. The Religious Credits and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836. Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years. Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, and Carriages, with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Oct. 14.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

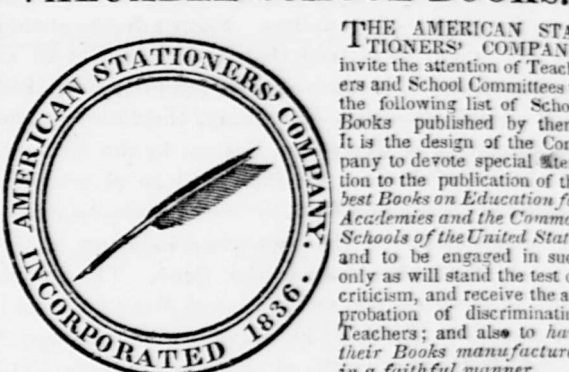
"Mr. Daniel—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniel, of Dedham proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.



1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
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4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
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8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
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12. Voltaire's Conversations on Philosophy.
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14. Voss's Compendium of Astronomy.
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19. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
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41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
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43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
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45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,

No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—
BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,
SATINETTS, SATINETS,
LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds,
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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHIRTINGS, RED TICKING; Cottons, and WADINGS; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Brush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Cold Boots; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—a good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, and Japanese Plated, Power and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.
Also—a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physician's Pres

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 18.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

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MISCELLANY.

THE GREEN TAPER.

Among the unfortunate families of Spanish Moriscos who were forced to quit Spain in 1610, there was one of a very rich farmer, who owned the Casa del Lueuda, or the goblin house. As the object of the government was to hurry the Moriscos and their families out of the country without allowing them time to remove their property, many secreted and buried their money and jewels, in hopes of returning from Africa at some future period. Muley Hassem, according to our popular tradition, had contrived a vault under the large zagmam, or close porch of his house. Distrusting his Christian neighbors, he had there accumulated great quantities of gold and pearls, which, on quitting the country, were laid under a spell by another Morisco, renowned in the secret arts.

The jealousy of the Spaniards, and the severe penalties enacted against such of the exiles as should return, precluded Muly Hassem from all opportunities of recovering his treasure. He died, intrusting the secret to an only daughter, who, having grown up at Seville, was perfectly acquainted with the spot under the charm. Fatima married; and was soon left a widow, with a daughter, whom she taught Spanish, hoping to make her pass for a native of their country. Urged by the approach of poverty, which sharpened the desire to make use of the secret trusted to her, Fatima, with her daughter Zuleima, embarked on board a corsair, and were landed secretly in a cove near Huelva. Dressed in the costume of the peasantry, and having assumed Christian names, both mother and daughter made their way to Seville on foot, or by any occasional conveyance which offered on the road. To avoid suspicion, they gave out that they were returning from the performance of a vow to a celebrated image of the Virgin, near Meguer. I will not tire you with details as to the means by which Fatima obtained a place for herself and daughter in the family then occupying her own paternal house. Fatima's constant endeavors to please her master and mistress, succeeded to the utmost of her wishes; the beauty and innocence of her daughter Zuleima, then only fourteen, needed no studied efforts to obtain the affection of the whole family.

When Fatima thought that the time was come, she prepared her daughter for the important and awful task of receiving the treasures of which she had constantly talked to her since the child could understand her meaning. The winter came on; the family moved to the first floor as usual, and Fatima asked to be allowed one of the ground floor rooms for herself and Zuleima. About the middle of December, when the periodical rains threatened to make the Guadalquivir overflow its banks, and scarcely a soul stirred out after sunset, Fatima, provided with a rope and basket, anxiously waited for the hour of midnight to commence her incantation. Her daughter stood trembling by her side in the porch to which they had groped their way in the dark. The bell of the cathedral clock, whose sound, you are aware, has a startling effect in the dead silence of the night, tolled the hour, and the melancholy peal and supplication (Plegaria) followed for about two minutes. All now was still, except the wind and rain. Fatima, unloosing with some difficulty the cold hand of the daughter out of hers, struck a flint and lighted a green taper, not more than an inch long, which she carefully sheltered from the wind in a pocket lantern.

The light had scarcely glimmered on the ground, when the pavement yawned close by the feet of the two females. 'Now Zuleima, my child, the only care of my life,' said Fatima, 'were you only strong enough to draw me out of the vault where our treasures lie, I would not entreat you to hasten down by these small perpendicular steps which you here see. Fear not, my child, there is nothing below but the gold and jewels deposited by my father.' 'Mother,' answered the trembling girl, 'I will not break the promise I have made you, though I feel as if my breathing would stop the moment I enter that horrible vault. Dear mother, tie the rope round my waist, my hands want strength, you must support the whole weight of my body; the stones are slippery—merciful Allah! my foot slips! Oh! mother, leave me not in the dark.'

The vault was not much deeper than the girl's length; and upon her slipping from one of the projecting stones, the chink of coins scattered by her feet, restored the failing courage of her mother. 'There, take the basket, child—quick, fill it up with gold—feel for the jewels—I must not move the lantern. Well done, my love! Another basket full and no more. I would not expose you, my only child. The candle is yet long enough; fear not—it will burn five minutes.—But hold!—heavens! the wick begins to float in the melted wax!—out, out, Zuleima!—the rope! the rope!—the steps are on this side!'

A faint groan was heard: Zuleima had dropped in a swoon over the remaining gold. At the moment all was dark again; the distracted mother searched for the chasm, but it was closed. She beat the ground with her feet, and her agony became downright madness, on hearing the hollow sound returned from below. She now struck the flints of the pavement till her hands were shapeless with wounds;—lying on the ground a short time, and having for a moment recovered the power of conscience suffering, she heard her daughter repeat the words, 'Mother, dear mother, leave me not in the dark.' The thick vaults through which the words were heard, gave the voice a heart-freezing, thin, distant, yet silvery tone. Fatima lay one instant motionless on the flats; then raising herself upon her knees, dashed her head with something like super-natural strength against the stones. There she was found lifeless in the morning.

On a certain night in the month of December, the few, who, ignorant that the house is haunted, have incautiously been upon the spot at midnight, report that Fatima is seen between two black figures, who, in spite of her struggles to avoid the place where her daughter is buried alive, force her to sit over the vault with a basket full of gold at her feet. The efforts by which she now and then attempts to stop her ears, are supposed to indicate, that for an hour, she is compelled to hear the unfortunate Zuleima crying, 'Mother, dear mother, leave me not in the dark.'

THE SECRET BANDIT.

There lived in Denmark a wealthy noble, who had an only child, a fair daughter. The maiden lacked not suitors, both for her beauty and amiable qualities; and for the lands she would one day inherit; but among them all she selected one who was no less distinguished by his handsome person and gallant bearing, not less so for his apparent riches, although he was a stranger in those parts, and no one could tell where lay his possessions, or whence he came. In short, the day was fixed for their betrothment, upon which occasion a magnificent entertainment was to be given by the nobleman.

It chanced, however, that on the preceding evening the maiden walked out, unaccompanied by any attendant; and ere she was aware of the distance she had wandered, had lost herself in the intricacies of a deep wood. At length, meeting with what seemed to be a path, she pursued the track, but found that it conducted to a dismal cavern, that extended some way beneath the ground. Struck with wonder at its romantic appearance, she determined to explore it; and advancing onward, soon discovered a spacious vault, that had every appearance of being inhabited, and that too, not by a hermit or religious recluse, but by one who had a taste for wealth and luxury. She next proceeded into an inner chamber, where she saw a shining heap of gold and silver, which on examination, she found to consist of richly chased goblets and other costly vessels, and gold coin. Continuing her search she came to a third chamber, where to her exceeding dismay and horror, she beheld the remains of human carcasses, dead men's bones, and hideous skulls. She was now certain that she was in a retreat of robbers and murderers, and was about to make her escape as soon as possible, when a sound of approaching footsteps warned her to conceal herself instantly behind a kind of projecting pillar at the extremity of this chamber of death. Hardly had she screened herself, before a robber entered, bearing in his arms the dead body of a lady, richly attired, from which he began to strip the jewels and valuable ornaments. While the barbarian was thus employed, the maiden caught a glimpse of his features, and a cry of horror nearly escaped her lips, as she discovered them to be those of her lover. He had now plundered the body of all but a very beautiful ring, when in his impatience to get it, he cut off the finger with his sword, but with such violence that it flew to some distance, very near the spot where the maiden was concealed. Fortunately, however, he did not stay to look for it, but having heard a signal from without, hurried away to rejoin his comrades. For some minutes, the maiden stood rooted to the spot with horror at what she had thus witnessed and dread for her own fate; at length, hearing no noise whatever, she ventured from her hiding place, and soon after stole out of the cavern, having first picked up the finger that had been cut off, and succeeded in finding the way home, where she found her father awaiting her return in the greatest anxiety. She excused herself by saying that she had wandered much farther than she intended, but mentioned not a word of the cavern, or the scene she had witnessed there.

On the following day the bridegroom arrived at the castle, attended by several companions, all splendidly attired, and the lady welcomed him as befitted one who was to be her future

lord. As they afterwards sat at the festive board and the goblet passed around, each guest recited some legend or pious tale. At length it came to the lady's turn to be the narrator; whereupon she began to relate the adventure of a damsel, who having lost herself in a forest took shelter in a cave, that was used by a banditti for the purpose of concealing their booty. The bridegroom listened with the utmost anxiety. 'Within this cave' continued the lady, 'were many fair clammers, in one of which were heaps of gold and silver; in another were hands and legs, and other remains of dead bodies.' The bridegroom could scarcely conceal his agitation; yet seemed to lend an ear of unconcerned attention to the story, which proceeded to state how the damsel was surprised by the return of the robbers; how she concealed herself, and the shocking scene she beheld. 'Ha! a pleasant tale truly,' exclaimed he, when the lady had finished; 'yet methinks better for an old crone's fire-side, than a banquet like ours.' 'I have reason to believe, however,' returned the lady, 'that it is not a mere gossip's legend, but a fact.' 'A fact!' exclaimed several guests. 'Yes, one does not care to vouch for the truth of the kind in general, but I am inclined to believe this, because 'tis indeed an odd circumstance—I happen to have here the very finger and ring which the robber cut off.' What now followed may be easily conjectured. He who had entered the castle as a welcome guest, was retained along with his comrades, as a prisoner, and shortly after delivered up to the arm of justice. As for the lady, she thanked Heaven for having rescued her in the first place from imminent peril, and in the next from a union with a guilty assassin.

MOTHER WON'T LET ME.

A number of boys with books in their hands were passing up the street on their way to school. They were talking with animated countenances, apparently on a subject of common interest. 'Hallo, Sam,' said one of them to a boy who had just come up to them, 'are you going with us this afternoon?' 'I do not know,' answered Samuel, 'mother does not know whether it is frozen hard enough to day. I am afraid she will not let me go. It is always the way when there is any fun to be had; mother keeps me at home.' 'Just like my mother,' replied his companion, 'she is always afraid I shall be drowned, or get run over, or be killed in some way or other. She has not let me coast the street with the other boys all this winter. I must always promise to go off with my sled into the fields.'

Edward Torry who was standing by the side of the two boys, was a listener to their conversation. He said nothing; but when the boys looked towards him, expecting from him some remarks upon the subject, they saw a tear in his eye, which he turned away to conceal. It was not difficult to judge what were the feelings which called it forth. A glance at this mourning suit reminded the boys of their companion's situation. It was but a few weeks before, that he had been deprived of an affectionate mother, and they conjectured correctly that their conversation had brought her to his mind. Edward was thinking of his mother, and his reflections were something like the following:—These boys think it very hard to be looked after so closely, and not allowed to run into dangers, so I used to do; but the time may come when they would give the world to have some one to care for them as their kind mothers do now. Oh! if I could only have my own good mother again, how willing I should be to give up every one of my plays to please her! Now, no mother ever wished to deprive her children of enjoyments. Any boy will find his mother more willing to confer a pleasure on him than to enjoy it herself. The reason why she may be unwilling in any case, that he should go out upon the water, or coast in the streets, or to skate upon the river, is not that she wishes to deprive him of enjoyment, but because she is afraid he will receive injury.

Sometimes perhaps the mother is apprehensive of danger when none in reality exists. She is afraid the river or bay is not frozen sufficiently when it is so; she is unwilling, her son should venture upon it, though he may know with perfect certainty himself, that there is no danger. Well, now supposing that in such a case he should cheerfully give up his plan of skating, simply, because his mother wishes it, and seek his amusement in some other way, or suppose even that he should stay at home, and have no play at all for one afternoon, if that should be his mother's wish? would this be greater privation than she has endured for him a hundred and a thousand times, and which she is ready at any time to endure for him again? Where is the boy who had rather his mother should suffer anxiety and apprehension for him a whole afternoon, than to forego himself, the pleasure of spending it in any particular way that he has chanced to fix upon?—*Youth's Magazine.*

ORPHANAGE.

Have you not seen that God always makes the orphan happy? None so little lonesome as they! They come to make friends of all the bonny and sweet things in the world around them; and all the kind hearts in the world make friends of them. They come to know that God is more especially the father of them on earth, whose parents he has taken up to heaven; and therefore it is that they, for whom so many have fears, fear not at all for themselves, but go dancing and singing along like children whose parents are both alive.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE GENERAL DELUGE.

I noticed in your paper a communication signed 'S.' in which objections are made to one or two passages of the lecture which I lately delivered at Quincy on the Deluge. As a general rule, I could not, of course, take it upon myself to answer objections set forth in this manner; but the tone of the communication referred to, shows it to have been penned by a person of reflection, and one like myself inquiring after truth—circumstances which would be the first to induce me to endeavor satisfactorily to reply.

Had the objections been mentioned as I proceeded in the lecture, I could probably have met them in a manner which would have been better understood, because passages that might have aided in the explanation would have been fresh in the minds of those present.

I do not, by any means, consider the objections insurmountable, and at first did not intend to reply, as I felt confident that the writer himself, if he gave the subject any further thought, would perceive their slight foundation; yet, perceiving the article copied into the Gospel Witness of the following week, introduced by approbatory remarks, I thought a few minutes might be employed to a good purpose in endeavoring to present a satisfactory answer.

Speaking of the lecture, the writer says: 'But there are some points which appear to me at variance with the accounts given in scripture. The lecturer goes on to show that when the separation of earth, air, and water took place, the principles composing earth sunk into the abyss, and became surrounded by water, the oily substances arose to the top of the water, and that the air as it ascended carried up particles of earth, and these in descending formed a crust upon the oily substances, which composed the antediluvian earth. Now this would look reasonable enough, were we not told in scripture, that the dry land appeared on the third day, and that beasts were created on the fifth and man on the sixth. Consequently, two days only could intervene between the formation of this crust and the creation of beasts, and three before the creation of man; and it cannot be supposed that this crust so formed, could have become sufficiently consolidated in that time to become the abode of man and beast.'

The form of expression in this passage would indicate that I was speaking upon a theory of my own. Such was not the case; I was speaking of Burnet's theory, and it was certainly an oversight in the writer not to have discriminated. If I am not mistaken, I mentioned that there were, in my view, some objections to this theory, but whether I stated what those objections were, I do not remember; the time was so limited that I was obliged to be brief. At all events, the writer has not here presented what I considered objections.

Now in reference to the creation, I would observe, there does appear to have been something like a regular process gone through. We need but refer to the third chapter of Genesis to become convinced of this. Things were first created in the chaotic state—the earth was without form and void—then the light was created, and the light was divided from the darkness—the firmament was made, and the waters under and above it divided—the dry land appeared on the third day, &c. &c. Thus we perceive there was not an instantaneous creation of the earth, in the habitable form. But whatever were the changes which the earth went through at this time, they must have been extremely rapid and carried forward with miraculous power—otherwise more than six days would have been occupied. The whole creation was one splendid miracle. And I would seriously ask, are there any objections against the theory under discussion, which would not apply with equal force to any other theory which could possibly be imagined?

That theory supposes that when the Almighty chose to call things into form from the chaotic state, he imparted to every particle in the mass its distinctive qualities—qualities which are retained to this hour, and places the centre of gravity in the centre of the mass. Admitting this, it is certain that the earth was formed in the manner supposed, though the operation of the natural causes was hastened by miraculous agency. The centre of gravity received its location at some time or other, of course, and why not at the creation? According to our finite conceptions, that great balance-wheel would have been attended to in the earliest stages, for nothing could have moved in order till its agency was felt, if we suppose the general laws of nature were then instituted; and if they were not then instituted, it may be interesting to inquire when they were.

But this may not be coming directly to the point. According to the writer, the trouble is, there was not sufficient time for the formation and consolidation of the earth, upon this hypothesis. In making this objection, it will be seen, he keeps only natural means in view—and if we pursue the same course, the same objection precisely will lie against the scriptural account. Do we know of any natural causes, the operation of which is sufficient to call a planet from chaos, clothe it with verdure, and people it with man and beast, in six days? I am very confident that the intelligent writer, had he reflected on the subject, would not have objected to a passage, and proceeded to prove the validity of his assertion by a text against which the very same objection would lie. We all receive the scriptural account as true; and that informs us that six days were occupied in

perfecting the creation. Why the Almighty chose to occupy just six days, is perhaps a question that it will not benefit us to meddle with; according to our apprehension, he had power to perform the whole in six minutes. But the fact that six days were occupied in completing the splendid work proves that the earth was not rolled at once, a perfect, habitable globe from the hand of its creator. Six minutes or six seconds would have been sufficient for a creation after this manner; and it also proves that miraculous agency was employed in accelerating the process of formation, because, had natural means only been employed, six years, or six centuries would have been required. Admit the theory, and then suppose (as we certainly must suppose, whether we only take in view the simple statements of scripture, or adopt the most complicated theory) that miraculous speed was imparted to the whole process, and the objection vanishes.

Another objection that seems apparent in his theory is, his account of the form of the earth. He considers the earth to have been at first devoid of mountains and oceans. If there were rivers, as we are told in the second chapter of Genesis there were, must we not suppose there must have been both mountains and oceans? If there were no mountains, these rivers could be nothing more than stagnant pools of water, and so likewise if there were no oceans—and thus, instead of contributing to long life, as the lecturer asserts, would spread sickness and death over the whole of this beautiful creation; for we well know that elevated regions contribute to the free circulation of the air and water, the tendency of which is to purify and cleanse the atmosphere.

Here again he has presumed that Dr. Burnet's theory was my own; but though I do really think it was hardly fair, I will not stop to quarrel. He appears to think that because there were rivers, there must also have been mountains and oceans; but I do not see any such necessity, presuming things to have been constituted as the theory supposes.

It will be recollected that before the flood, upon this hypothesis, there was a perfect coincidence of equator and ecliptic; there was no obliquity of the poles, and consequently no variation of the seasons. Now it will readily be perceived that did the earth revolve in this manner, there must have been intense and continual heat at the equator, the tendency of which would be to draw the moisture from the earth, and raise it upward in the form of vapor—all the moisture would be drawn from the earth; and the strong rays of the sun might penetrate even to the 'great abyss' below the surface, and thus reach an inexhaustible fountain. These vapors would be prevented, by the same heat which caused them to rise, from condensing and descending in rain, in the hot regions. They would be most rarified and agitated, where there was the greatest heat, and would, of course, seek other regions where there was less resistance to their motions. To mountains they could not tend, as there were none. They could not go east or west on account of the heat. To the north and south then—toward the poles—would they flow; and they would flow constantly and in regular currents, because there would be none of the causes to interrupt their progress, which might be met in the present constitution of things. There were no high winds, no storms, no thunder or lightning, for the causes of all these were absent in the old world, as every one will see, upon this theory. When these vapors arrived at the cold regions of the poles, they would of course become condensed and descend in a continual shower of heavy dew or rain. The earth could not absorb a very large portion of the water that descended, and it must collect in pools which would continue to swell until the water worked itself channels, and flowed off in streams or rivers. But how could it flow off in streams or rivers, if the earth was perfectly level? Dr. Burnet did not suppose the earth to have been perfectly spherical in its form, but 'oval or oblong.' We see at once that the polar parts were more elevated than the equatorial, or more remote from the centre. So the streams would have flown regularly towards the equator. But as there were no oceans, where could the rivers empty themselves? This is a question very easily answered. As they entered the equatorial regions, their motion would be less rapid, as the descent would be less, and as they met with slight obstructions would have a tendency to branch off into smaller streams, which being done, they would become absorbed by the parched earth of those arid regions, to be drawn up again, perhaps, in the form of vapors, and perform another journey through the air and over the earth. Some rivers, or branches, at the present day, I believe, instead of emptying into larger bodies of water, lose themselves by absorption. Such it appears is the case with an important branch of the Euphrates, in Arabia.

But I have already occupied too much space. Perhaps the above will be deemed a sufficient answer; it is as full an explanation as time will admit of my entering into at this moment. I have full confidence in the intelligence and candor of the writer referred to, and know that he will readily perceive that in a single lecture upon such an extensive subject as the one upon which I treated, minute explanations were necessarily avoided; it would require volumes to examine the subject in all its bearings.

J. R. N.

Lynn, April 26, 1838.

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Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PHRENOLOGY.

The 'Remarks on Phrenology,' by 'Ætius,' in your last paper, tend to strengthen the suspicion I at first entertained, in regard to his acquaintance with the fundamental principles of that science. If he is really serious in his inquiries, he certainly exhibits a lamentable degree of ignorance in relation to the subject. We thought, before he took up his pen, that it was universally acknowledged, by physiologists of the present day, that the brain is the organ of the mind. Until he will admit this, or confute it by some *proof*, the argument must be confined to a single point.

I shall, therefore, proceed to prove, in as brief a manner as possible, that the brain is the organ which manifests the mind.

The first reason is, *no mind is manifested without it.* This I presume will not be denied by the most incredulous. But we will quote a few names of eminent physiologists, opposed to Phrenology—or rather not its advocates. The celebrated Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, declares, 'that the part of our body more immediately connected with the mind, and therefore more especially concerned in every affection of the intellectual functions is the common origin of the nerves, called the brain.' We cannot doubt, says he, 'that the operations of our intellect always depend upon certain motions taking place in the brain.' The late Dr. Gregory, when speaking of memory, imagination and judgment, observes that, 'although at first sight these faculties appear to be so purely mental, as to have no connexion with the body—yet certain diseases, which obstruct them, prove that a certain state of the brain is necessary to their proper exercise, and that the brain is the primary organ of the intellectual powers.' Blumenbach, the great German Physiologist, says, 'that the mind is closely connected with the brain, is demonstrated by our consciousness, and by the mental disturbances which ensue upon affections of the brain.' Magendie, a celebrated French Physiologist, says, 'the brain is the material instrument of thought. This is proved by a multitude of experiments and facts.'

Let me inquire, if the brain is not the organ which manifests the mind, why a mis-shapen brain always causes idiocy? Why a fever, or a blow upon the head, will sometimes change the most gifted individual into a maniac?—When a part of the brain has been laid bare, why has consciousness been suspended at the pleasure of the surgeon, by merely pressing on the brain with his fingers? and restored again by withdrawing the pressure? One position I advanced without fear of contradiction; which is, that it is admitted by all Physiologists, Anatomists and Naturalists of the present day, whose opinion is worth having, that the brain is *exclusively* the organ which manifests the mind; all, however, are not so well united in the opinion, that the whole of that viscus is an aggregate of as many particular and independent organs, as there are particular and independent species of the manifestations of this mind. We could present a long and splendid catalogue of names in favor of the positions we have advanced in regard to the brain; such as the Combes and Gregories, Eliotsons and Conollys, Johnsons and Abernethys, Welshs and Chalmers, Curvies and Audials, Blainvilles and Andelons, Magendies and Broussais, Otos and Uccellis, but we forbear.

When Philosophers began to pay attention to the beings of nature, it became necessary to divide them into classes. Moses speaks of the brutes which live and feel, and the brutes which reason: and the Greek philosophers, calling the cause of every phenomenon *soul*, spoke of a soul of plants—a soul of animals—and a soul of man. Pythagoras, St. Paul, Galen, Bacon, Helmont, Hoffman, Haller, Blumenbach, and others, all suppose the various phenomena of animals and men dependent on different causes. Plato, and a few other ancient writers, speak of a reasonable and an unreasonable soul. Some philosophers tell us of principal and secondary faculties; the principal, being understanding and will; the secondary, subdivisions of understanding; such as perception, memory, judgment and imagination. Those of will, inclination, desire, affections and passions. One philosopher speaks of two kinds of imagination; and others admit several kinds of memory—such as a local memory—a verbal memory—a memory of facts—and a memory of time.

These things render it certain, that various principles, or various faculties of the same principle, have been admitted, at all times, to account for the phenomena of the mind. But, through the whole range of this philosophizing, the ventricles of the brain have, at all times, been considered as of prime importance.

The Arabs placed common sense in the anterior cavity—imagination, in the second; judgment, in the third; and memory, in the fourth; For many centuries the brain was considered the organ of perception, and the cerebellum, as the organ of memory, the strength of which was supposed to be indicated by the protuberance on the back part of the head. Albertus Magnus, Archbishop of Ralisbon, in the thirteenth century, delineated a head, on which he indicated the seats of different faculties of the mind. He placed common sense in the forehead, or first ventricle of the brain; cogitation and judgment in the second; and memory and the moving power in the third. The celebrated Charles Bonnet regarded each fibre of the brain as a particular organ of the soul. Another celebrated philosopher has said, that imagination and judgment must be attached to different seats, because the former was active in dreaming, and the latter in watching. Haller and Van Sweiter were satisfied, that the internal senses occupied different places in the brain. Professor Mayer thought it probable that the soul exercised its different faculties in different parts of the brain. He examined the subject, and proved that the plurality of organs is necessary. Prochaska believed that each internal

sense was attached to a particular organ. Platner spoke of two organs. We might quote several other ancient philosophers who entertained similar opinions. There seems to be but one general opinion on this subject from time immemorial; which is, that the brain is evidently the organ which manifests the mind. We did not suppose that any writer of the nineteenth century, would call this fact in question.

It will not be denied, we presume, that the organization of every variety of animal, and every part of the same animal is differently modified. There is a particular organ for every function. The liver is used to secrete the bile; the heart for the circulation of the blood; and the lungs for respiration or breathing. So of the five external senses—hearing, smelling, seeing, tasting and feeling, are they not all separate and independent of each other? Are there not special nerves for voluntary motion, and other nerves for each different sensation? Can you hear with an eye? or see with an ear? The nerves of the tongue which enable you to speak, are not the same nerves that enable you to taste. And does not plurality and independent existence of the organs of anatomy life and the external senses, (even if we had no stronger proofs,) render it almost certain, that the different internal sensations and functions of the mind are also manifested by different organs? We should like to see the following interrogatives answered:—

1. Has not the brain evidently divisions and subdivisions? Has not *man* some parts which animals have not?

2. Does any single organ of the body perform two different functions? If not, how can the brain, (if a single organ,) perform upwards of three dozen?

3. If the brain be a single organ, how comes it to pass that some faculties are stronger than others, etc.?

4. If the brain be a single organ, the moment it exists, all the faculties must exist together, and consequently decay together, which every one knows is not the case.

5. It is well known that the faculties of both body and mind, require repose. Study of one kind will fatigue the mind; change the subject and the mind will be relieved. Could this be the case if the mind were a single organ? Any more than a tired hand could be relieved, by taking out of it one weight, and putting into it another just as heavy.

6. If the brain be a single organ, it must all sleep together, and all wake together. But in dreams, it is evident that some faculties sleep, while others are active. The theory of dreams might be beautifully illustrated upon the principles of Phrenology.

7. If the brain be a single organ, its faculties must be all sick or all well at the same time; but in many diseases of the brain, only one mental faculty is affected. Monomania, or insanity in a single organ or faculty, is almost as common as any other form of insanity. Now these facts must either be disproved, or the brain must be considered a complex organ.

Is intellect often impaired, while movement and feeling remain unaffected? and do not the latter, in their turn, undergo various morbid changes, without *mind* being in the least affected? How is all this if the brain is in the abdomen?

I think it must be evident to every reflecting or observing person, that mind, in this world, is only known to exist in connexion with matter—in connexion with the brain; and that the mind is more or less manifested according to the size and condition of that brain. When we move a foot, a hand, or a lip, it is an act consequent on volition; which act of volition depends, for its character, upon the physiological perfection of the brain. The brain here stands in the same relation to *mind*, that the hand does to the brain. If the brain be imperfect, the development of mind is imperfect also. If the brain be perfect and the executive power be wanting, it fails in the complete execution of its plans. In both cases the partial failure is in consequence of the imperfection of the instrument. That great philosopher, Bichat, says, 'the brain is to the mind, what the senses are to the brain; and I believe him. We can dispense with either the hand, the eye, the foot, the ear, the tongue, etc., without impairing the manifestations of the mind. But can we spare the brain? The loss of an eye may impair the power of vision, or abridge the means of expression; but it does not impair the power of thought. Why should it? The ear cannot see, the eye cannot hear, nor can any of the inferior organs of the body perform in any degree, the important functions of the brain.

Cases sometimes occur (like the one alluded to by 'Ætius') in which, after a severe injury, or loss of a portion of the brain, the patient continues perfectly collected; and answers rationally any questions which may be put to him. From this fact it is often triumphantly inferred, that the phrenological view of the faculties of the mind, being manifested by different portions of the brain, cannot possibly be true; otherwise, some striking mental deficiency would always be apparent after accidents of this nature. It is presumed that those, who rely on such objections, forget that the brain is double, that all the organs are double also. Consequently that one side may be injured without destroying the function of the other—just as one eye may be lost, without the person's becoming blind. Were some anti-phrenologist a little better acquainted with the anatomy of the brain, they would cease to ask questions which, in the eye of that science, would justly subject them to ridicule. This case of Dr. Abercrombie's is far less difficult of solution, than thirty or forty others which might be selected. It goes however to prove fully, the existence of a plurality of the cerebral organs, and to destroy the idea of the brain being a single one. Therefore it establishes, rather than destroys, the truth of phrenology. If the brain were not composed of two halves, one of which can continue to act,

notwithstanding the other is injured, it would indeed, be impossible to consider it the organ of the mind. But if we admit the organs to be double, as the science teaches us they really are, like the eyes and the ears, then we can as easily explain why the mind is not palpably disturbed, when only one side is injured, as we can explain why we continue to see with one eye, or hear with one ear. If, on the other hand, we possessed only one eye, instead of two, and a single brain, instead of one composed of two similar halves, it would be very difficult to conceive how vision could continue unimpaired, when half of the eye is diseased; or the mind remain sound, when half of the brain is lost. The difficulty therefore, lies entirely on the side of the objectors, while it does not, in the east, affect the Phrenologist.

Before we can expect a complete loss of any one faculty, the entire organ of both must be destroyed—a fact which seems to have been altogether overlooked by our objectors. Out of about forty cases recorded in the Manchester Memoirs and Edinburgh Review, not a single instance is given, in which this destruction of both organs has occurred, while the alleged manifestations existed! In almost all the cases, the injury, or disease, is expressly said to be on one side only; and where it is on both, the parts affected implicate different organs. Another fact should be stated in this connexion, which is, that the organs of the intellectual faculties constitute so small a portion of the brain, as to leave nearly two thirds of the whole mass to be destroyed on both sides, without necessarily interfering with the intellect.

There is one other ground of fallacy, however, which ought to be kept in mind. In disease we are apt to say, as Phrenologists, that the mind is unimpaired; merely because the patient is calm, and collected, and a question with readiness. But we inquire, is there no difference between being able to answer a common question, and being able for those vigorous mental efforts, required for treating successfully an abstract or difficult subject? Surely there must be. So far as anatomists have observed, there are no instances of excessive lesion of the brain, in which all the mental powers continue to act with undiminished energy.

Allusion is made to a case of idiocy also; and the writer concludes from these two cases, that the heart may with equal propriety, be called the seat of the mind, as the brain! What a conclusion! *per saltum*! What kind of reasoning this would be called in general, I cannot say; it is a specimen of dilectics with which I am totally unacquainted; the inference being not only illegitimate, but absurd. It would be about as logical to reason as follows; The reindeer loves the frigid zone, and the jackall the torrid zone; therefore, the ass brays, and the nightingale sings! The poppy flourishes in Turkey, and the orange in St. Augustine, ergo, codfish abound on the banks of Newfoundland, and herrings on the coast of Labrador! With respect to the case of idiocy, the statement of the writer is so general and vague, that it would be almost impossible to meet it, without going into an examination of all the causes which produce idiocy. It is not stated by 'Ætius,' whether the individual alluded to, was always an idiot or not. It is not stated whether the person was rational in one faculty, or in all; for there are partial idiots as well as perfect ones. The disease of which the idiot died is not given. Had we any data from which to reason, in all probability the case would be perfectly clear. Very likely this case would approximate toward apoplexy, in which the faculties are sometimes suddenly excited, rather than impaired. Dr. Brunner alludes to a death of this kind, where a quantity of water was found effused upon the brain; notwithstanding which he not only retained some faculties, but such were more acute. 'Cerebellum minime flaccidum, sed sicut relique cerebri partes firmum apparuit.' This is the consequence of a certain degree of inflammation, which in the case of the brain, as well as that of other organs, often exalts, instead of diminishing the function. Therefore it proves nothing against us.

The most observers, quoted by our opponent, were evidently neither acquainted with the number and functions of the mental faculties, nor in possession of any means of judging of the actual existence or comparative diminution of any individual faculty, in cases of disease or wounds of the cerebral mass. Without a knowledge of the situation, form and direction of the fibre of the several organs, of which the Phrenologists state the brain to be a congeries, any observations must manifestly be imperfect. How, for instance, is a man to ascertain whether the organ of Cautiousness is destroyed or been wounded, if he knows neither its local situation, nor the direction in which its constituent fibres run? And yet this is precisely the state of mind of those, upon whose authority the objections we would refute, are so strenuously urged. Nine tenths of the cases occurred long before the organs were discovered. I shall notice the remaining objections in my next.

SPURZHEIM.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ANSWER TO SPURZHEIM.

In your paper of April 21st, which came very late to hand, (or I should have responded ere this,) I observed an article headed 'Phrenology,' attempting to prove a former communication of mine a mere mass of 'assertions.' And of what, I would ask, does that gentleman's article consist, but of 'assertions'? Whether a general, a Syrian servant, or a Greek physician, I do not denounce the opinions of other men as false, because they do not coincide with my own. Neither do I pretend to that classical lore which stands to quibble upon the derivation of words, whose original significations are nearly or wholly obsolete. 'Use, and not derivation,' I consider the law of language; and it matters little whether As-

trology, in its literal meaning, signifies 'no more than the science of the stars; or that the 'study of Physiology' may be made to comprehend entire nature.'* Astrology, in its common acceptation, is the art that pretends to judge concerning the influence of the stars, and foretell future events from their motions. In this acceptation of the word, it differs essentially from the present system of Astronomy, as it differs also, etymologically. And when Astrology, Physiognomy, Phrenology, &c. are styled sciences, it is done, not in accordance with derivation, but use. Their advocates have contested their title to the rank of sciences, and when spoken of they are generally termed such.

Without stopping to discuss these points, or trying to 'divine whether the writer of the article is a lawyer or a village pedagogue, or whether the departed spirit of the lamented 'Spurzheim, has condescended to inhabit the body, and now speaks forth in the person of my opponent, I pass to a very brief exposition of the questions therein propounded. And to the first, 'For what purpose, then, does the brain exist? I would answer that the brain may be considered a gland which secretes the nervous fluid, by which it maintains a communication with every part of the system.

And to the second—What is its use in the animal economy? The uses of the brain in the animal economy, are numerous and important; it furnishes the principle of our action upon exterior bodies; it exerts a greater or less influence upon the phenomena of life; it establishes our active relation amongst the different organs, or it is the principal agent of sympathies. I have here briefly answered the propounded questions, and proceed farther.

He supposes from the assertion, that a wound upon the brain, &c. that there are 'some with as much brain in their heels as in their heads. From such perversions, it is not 'wonderful indeed' if his brain is in his heels instead of his head.

Again—whether mind itself has its seat in the brain, or in the viscera of the abdomen and thorax, is more than short-sighted man can determine, &c. is a gross blunder of mine, or an error of the compositor. It should be—whether mind itself has its seat in the brain or in the viscera of the abdomen and thorax is more than short-sighted man can determine, and all proof that can be furnished is vain and futile. Mind is manifested without brain, & also, when it (the brain) is in a state of ossification.

One thing is evident, if credence is to be given to Phrenology, that 'Spurzheim' has the organ of self-esteem pretty largely developed—or I am no phrenologist—which, I suppose, he will affirm me to be.

* The gentleman has been pleased to derive Physiognomy from phusis and gnosko, (to know nature.) I should choose to originate it from phusis and gnome (opinion), modified in its meaning from its root gnosko. † Hydæocæpi were here referred to.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SLAVERY.

'Dat O. P. B. who wrote last week,
I think he bro't de halter creep;
He save hisself, but do all he can
To sacrifice de Southern man.
Dis gentleman he no take in sail,
Although de wind it blow a gale;
He no remove de sheet or tack,
When he get wrecked he show de back!'

SKEPPO.

It was not my intention to engage in a controversy with Mr. O. P. B. but having seen various gross misstatements in his communications, I considered it a duty I owed the public to refute them. Had I nothing else to engage my attention, it would be quite useless to combat with a man who is void of sense and reason, and who is as ignorant of the system and treatment of the slaves as he is of the condition of the West India Islands. But, says he, if slaves are happy and contented, will the citizen of Quincy, inform the public why in almost every Southern newspaper we find such advertisements as follow:

'Runaway from my residence, near Mobile, two negro men, ISAAC and TIM. Isaac is from twenty-five to thirty years of age, with a scar on the right side of the head, and also one on the right side of the body, occasioned by a buck shot. Tim is twenty years of age, with a scar on his right cheek,' &c.

In return, I ask him why there are so many advertisements in our northern papers for runaway apprentices after they have been placed under kind and affectionate masters, who have provided for their comfort and happiness? I will answer, it is their nature and dispositions, in some cases; in others, they are persuaded away by a fiend-like friend. And in many instances, it is so with the slaves, and they are led away by both 'knaves and fools.' Knaves, because they stir up insurrections, and send into the southern States 'fire-brands, arrows and death.' Fools, because they are infatuated and ignorant of the real condition of the slaves? In Virginia, if a slave would picture to you one in abject circumstances, his proverb is, he is as poorly clothed and miserable as a free negro. The slave at the south is oftentimes merely punished with the lash, for a crime which would in New-England shut up a person in prison. Surely the laws of the North and the South necessarily differ, but every southern newspaper is searched, every story of inhumanity told with exaggeration—ghosts of departed negroes called up, and every energy put in requisition to persuade us that all the scars upon the back of the negro, were marks of the cruelty of their masters, and not punishment for crimes. Enumerate our criminals if you can, they are more in number than the lashes of that southern scourge which hangs over the offending black man.

CITIZEN OF QUINCY.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Tuesday, 24, Mr. Clay of Kentucky, said he had been requested to present a petition, very numerous, signed, by individuals embracing every class of the community; members of literary institutions, authors, merchants, and, in short, all the classes of society; in behalf of passing an amendment to the copy-right law; that is, to extend the privilege of copy-right to authors of such foreign countries as allowed American authors the copy-right there.

Mr. Rives and Mr. Preston each presented one of a similar character, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayard presented a memorial of the Society of Friends, praying some act for the protection or amelioration of the condition of the Indian tribes, and particularly against the unnecessary prosecution of the war in Florida. Laid on the table.

The Senate then took up the consideration of the annexation of Texas. Mr. Preston addressed the Senate about two hours. The subject was then ordered to lie on the table for the present.

In HOUSE, the debate on the duel report was still continued.

In SENATE, Wednesday, 25, the resolution reported by Mr. White, Chairman of the Select Committee on the case of Mr. Ruggles, declaring that there was no satisfactory evidence to sustain the charge made by Mr. Jones against the honorable Mr. Ruggles, and that it was inexpedient for the Senate to take any further measures thereon, was taken up, and agreed to without debate or dissent.

In HOUSE, some debate on a motion to postpone the further consideration of the duel report. No question.

In SENATE, Thursday, 26, nearly all the day was employed on the bill to create a Board of Commissioners to examine and report on the claims against the United States. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Yeas 23, nays 15.

In HOUSE, the Speaker presented sundry communications.

The discussion on the duel report was again resumed, when Mr. Wise called for the reading of the reports, being the testimony taken in the investigation—which occupied, with little interruption, till four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

In SENATE, Friday, 27, the morning business was unimportant.

The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate took up the bill to provide for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indians west of Missouri and Arkansas, and to establish an Indian territorial government.

The bill was debated all the rest of the day on different amendments, which were offered and rejected. Among other propositions, Mr. King moved to amend the bill by setting apart all the country east of the Rocky Mountains, north of Missouri river, and north and west of the state of Missouri, as Indian Territory, to be secured to them forever.

After a few remarks by Messrs. King and Sevier, in favor of this amendment, and by Messrs. Tipton and Linn, adverse to it, without taking the question, the House adjourned.

In HOUSE, a message was received from the President of the United States, intended as a partial compliance with a resolution of the House of the 21st ult. transmitting copies of all correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico, and of all instructions given to our minister at the Court of Mexico, since the late Mexican treaty.

Further debate was had on the duel report, and the remaining testimony read.

In SENATE, Saturday, 28, no session.

In HOUSE, the Hon. Edward Robinson, member elect from Maine, (in place of Mr. Cilley appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Evans presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary, which were referred to the committee of the whole.

The Senate bill to establish a board of Commissioners to examine claims was read twice and referred to the committee on claims.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1838.

POLITICAL. It appears that the Whigs have succeeded in the election of a majority in the Virginia Legislature; consequently Senator Rives will be succeeded by a Whig in the United States Senate. The Whigs, it is reported, have carried every ward in the city of Albany at the recent charter election. In the Oxford district, (Me.) for member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Carter, the democratic candidate is elected by three hundred majority. Mr. Carter received at his election, thirteen hundred majority.

RESOLUTIONS. The annexed resolves relating to the slave trade between the States, and the admission of new States into the confederacy, passed the Legislature of this State at its recent session.

Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between different States of the Union.

Resolved, That the exercise of this power is demanded by the principles of humanity and justice.

Resolved, That no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution of government shall permit the existence of domestic slavery.

REPRIEVE. At the solicitations of his wife, Dr. Theller, a Canadian Patriot, under sentence of death, at Toronto, has been reprieved until his case is represented at Washington.

LAW CASES. In the Court of Common Pleas, lately held at Dedham for this County, Judge Strong presiding, the following cases have been decided.

George W. Arnold vs. Samuel Vezie. This was assumpsit for the breach of contract in the following words, viz:—

'Agreement between George W. Arnold and Samuel Vezie.' BRAINTREE, SEPT. 28, 1836. I agree to make for Samuel Vezie one thousand pairs men's pegged boots in one year, at forty six cents a pair. I to have twenty five pairs a week. To have my pay the first three months, the first of January next, next payment to be made in five months—remaining on the first of October, 1837. To commence on the first day of October next. Forfeiture to be fifty dollars.

GEORGE W. ARNOLD, SAMUEL VEZIE.

The defendant's counsel objected to the validity of the above contract, as not imposing any obligation upon him, other than payment for boots manufactured by the plaintiff, at the price therein named. The Court after hearing the argument, ruled that the contract aforesaid, was valid and binding upon the parties, and that the case be submitted to the jury to assess such damages as the plaintiff had sustained by the breach of the same. The parties afterward agreed upon the damages and the action was entered *nisi perit*. Cushing and Kingsbury for plaintiff. Leland for defendant.

John Crane vs. Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike Corporation. This was an action for a penalty incurred by the defendants in demanding and receiving toll of the plaintiff, who claimed to pass through their gate toll-free.

The statute incorporating the defendants, enacts that "if said corporation shall demand or receive more toll than is by this Act established, the said corporation shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars."

A further provision of said act is this—"nothing in this act shall extend to entitle said corporation to demand and receive toll of any persons who shall be passing with his horse, team or cattle, or from his common labor on his farm, or on the common and ordinary business of family concerns."

The facts proved were—that the plaintiff's horse and farm were on the west side of the turnpike gate, and that he had a woodlot on the east side thereof, where he obtained all his firewood for his family use. The plaintiff was passing on the turnpike with a load of wood taken from his said woodlot, and which he drove to his house for family use. The toll-gatherer demanded and took toll of him, against his remonstrances that he was not liable to pay toll.

The Court were very clearly of opinion that the plaintiff was not liable to pay toll, while going to and from his woodlot for the purpose of obtaining his family supply of wood. But the Court also held that the defendants were not liable to the penalty imposed by the statute; because they were so liable only where they demand and receive more toll than is established by the act; and as the plaintiff was not liable to pay any toll, he could not bring his case within the statute. His remedy was an action to recover back the toll that was illegally taken from him. Metcalf and Breck for plaintiff. Leland for defendants.

Edward Vinton, appellant, vs. Edward Pray & al. This was a *qui tam* action originally commenced before a Justice, to recover a penalty given by a Statute of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to regulate the Fishery in Monaquot River, in the town of Braintree," which, among other things, enacted "that if any person or persons shall make any weir across said river, or cause any obstructions to the free passage of said fish, contrary to the regulations of the town, the person or persons so offending, shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than one dollar, at the discretion of the Court, before whom the same may be tried."

The said Statute also authorizes the inhabitants of the town of Braintree, at a legal meeting in the month of March or April, annually, to regulate the taking of the fish called shad and alewives in said river, in said town, and to dispose of the privilege of taking the same to their own use.

The plaintiff alleged that he had purchased of said town, the privilege of taking said fish, and that the defendants had forfeited the penalty prescribed by said Statute, by placing a seine in said river, and taking five hundred of said fish and converting the same to their own use, contrary to the form of said Statute and the regulations of said town.

This case was submitted to the Court upon an agreed statement of facts, which admitted the plaintiff's right to sue for the penalty; that the defendants placed a seine in said river, and took five hundred of said fish and converted the same to their own use, but did not show that the town of Braintree ever made any regulations concerning the taking of said fish.

The plaintiff contended that the foregoing statement of facts were sufficient to maintain his action.

The defendant objected.

1. That placing a seine in the river was not prohibited by the Statute, nor were there any regulations of the town forbidding it.

2. The Statute contemplated the prohibition of permanent obstructions to the free passage of the fish, and not temporary, like the placing a seine on the river and taking the fish.

3. The Justice of the Peace, before whom this action was brought, had no jurisdiction, (this being a *qui tam* action) the plaintiff must allege damages in the highest sum named.

The Court gave judgment for the defendants. Metcalf and Breck for the plaintiff. Kingsbury for the defendants.

Lincoln Norton vs. Jacob Allen, Appellants. This was an action on the case for Slander, originally brought before a Justice of the Peace and came into this Court by appeal. The plaintiff alleged in his declaration, that the defendant falsely and maliciously charged him with having threatened his life, and laid his damage at twenty dollars. To this declaration the defendant demurred generally, and the plaintiff joined in demurrer.

The defendant contended that the words alleged to have been spoken by him were not actionable in themselves, because they did not charge the plaintiff with the commission of any crime or indictable offence; nor would they even subject him to recognize with surerities to keep the peace and be of good behavior at the complaint of the defendant, unless the defendant would also complain upon oath, that he was afraid that the plaintiff would do him some bodily hurt as well as that he had threatened his life.

The Court adjudged the demurrer good and gave judgment for the defendant. From this judgment the

100

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.



POETRY.

BUTTERCUPS AND DAISIES.

Buttercups and daisies—
Oh, the pretty flowers!
Coming here in the spring time,
To tell of sunny hours.
While the trees are leafless,
While the fields are bare,
Buttercups and daisies
Spring up here and there.

Ere the snow-drop peepeth,
Ere the crocus bud,
Ere the early primrose
Opens its pale gold.

Somewhere on a sunny bank
Buttercups are bright,
Somewhere 'mong the frozen grass
Peeps the daisy white.

Little hardy flowers,
Like to children poor,
Playing in their study health
By their mother's door;
Purple with the north wind,
Yet alert and bold;
Fearing not and caring not,
Though they be a cold.

What to them is weather!
What are stormy showers!
Buttercups and daisies
Are these human flowers!
He who gave them hardship,
And a life of care,
Gave them likewise hardy strength,
And patient hearts to bear.

Welcome, yellow buttercups,
Welcome, daisies white—
Ye are in my spirit,
Visioned, a delight!
Coming ere the spring time,
Of sunny hours to tell—
Speaking to our hearts of Him
Who doeth all things well.

HYMN.

We've heard that round the wine-cup's brim,
A thousand pleasures stray,
And that strong drinks have wondrous power
To drive dull care away—
But we have seen the flashing light
Which from the goblet came,
Lead, like the meteor, on to tears,
And wretchedness and shame.

We've heard that though 'tis well enough
For men the pledge to sign,
Yet youth need never be in haste
Their freedom to resign;
But we are sure ill habits formed
In youth destroy the man;
And we'll secure us from the snare
Thus woven, if we can.

Ay, let him boast of freedom, who
To appetite's a slave,
And in that way for poverty
And ruin is so brave!
'Twill serve his comrades, who like him,
Are fettered by the curse;
But coaxing, fooling, will not do
For Temperance Boys like us?

'The children in Chaldea's court,
Who would not drink the wine,
Not only fair in flesh were seen,
But wisdom had, divine.

Like them we choose the generous draught,
God's cool sweet springs supply;
And at the last, those streams, of which
Who drink shall never die!

ANECDOTES.

MATRONOMY. "Has brother Jake been here to-night?" "No Tom. What do you want to know for?" "Cause, if he said nothing in particular, I should like to." "Now you are just getting me in a hurry—why don't you tell me what you mean?" "Why if Jake won't have you, I should like to." "Why if Jake won't, I'll have you." "Oh well—it will take so long to find out, that I guess we had better let it all go." "Well then, for fear he won't want me, we may as well settle it now." "That's right, Susan. So here's a buss."

THE BANDIT AND BANKER. When Brennan, the noted highwayman, was taken in the south of Ireland, curiosity drew numbers to the jail to see the man loaded with iron who had long been a terror to the country. Among others was a banker whose notes at that time were not held in the highest estimation, who assured the prisoner that he was very glad to see him there at last. Brennan, looking up, replied, "Ah, sir, I did not expect that from you, indeed I did not; for you well know that when all the country refused your notes, I took them."

ECONOMY. A man of immense fortune lately finding himself at the point of death, desired a friend who was present to open him a drawer, in which was an old shirt, that he might put it on. Being asked why he wished to change his linen when he was so ill, he replied, "Because I am told that the shirt I die in must be the nurse's perquisite, and that is good enough for her. This was as bad as the old woman, who with her last breath blew out an inch of candle, because, said she, I can see to die in the dark."

SLANDER. Some years ago a witness was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken: the witness hesitated until he rivited the attention of the whole court on him; then fixing his eye earnestly on the judge, began: "May it please your honor, you lie, and steal, and get your living by cheating." The face of the judge reddened, and he immediately exclaimed, "Turn to the jury, sir, if you please."

SLIGHT MISTAKE. A scholar, a bald man, and a barber, travelling together, agreed each to watch four hours in the night, in turns, for the sake of security. The barber's lot came first, who shaved the scholar's head when he was asleep, then waked him when his turn came. The man scratched his head, and feeling it bald, exclaimed: "You wretch of a barber, you have waked the bald man instead of me."

FREEDOM OF OPINION! "Do you think it is right to persecute men for opinion's sake?" inquired one man of another, the other day. "Certainly not," was the reply. "Then I will just say," was the answer, "that I believe you one of the greatest cheats, liars, and scoundrels, that ever disgraced the human form."

Matchless Sanative,
INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.
THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power, a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

[?] Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

[?] The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, **BROADCLOTHS**—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and **BUCKSKINS**—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and **LION-SKINS**—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber, collector of the Parish Tax of the First Congregational Society in this town, hereby gives notice that he has authorized Mr. Alexander M. Corlis to collect the Taxes, and all payments made to him will be acknowledged.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Collector.

Quincy, Nov. 11.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and **COMMON FEATHERS**, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.**

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Hard and Soft Coals.

Genuine Peach Orchard, Gate and Salem Veins, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, for sale at Commercial Point.

N. B. Warranted *Genuine* Peach Orchard Coal.

C. O. WHITMORE & Co.

Dorchester, Jan. 6.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

C. T. Woodman,

WOULD inform the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Randolph and neighboring towns, that he still continues to manufacture Goat and Sheep skins at his old stand, where he will sell as low as can be bought in any other market, for cash or approved credit.

Randolph, Jan. 13.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Mann & French

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are constantly receiving from Boston, **GOODS** of the latest style and fashion, selected for the season—which, with their former stock, make a large and extensive assortment—too large to enumerate. They would say to those who wish to buy in quantity, that they will not be undersold. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call, examine, and buy.

Randolph, Jan. 13.

Liniment Opodeldoc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of **TURNING** and **BLOCK-MAKING**.

All orders for **BLACKSMITHING** and **PAINTING**, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of **BOOKSELLING** and **BOOKBINDING**, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks,

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books **RE-BOUND**, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 324, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of Trusses, without extra charge, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Sizer's double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, **SHOES**, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

[?] Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1855.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered more from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig*.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy*.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times*.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Adm.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready observer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus*.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A. of London.

RYTHMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of **GOODS**, having purchased at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored **BROAD-CLOTHS**; figured cut **VELVETS**, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, **FINE SILKS, SATINS** and **QUILTINGS, CASSIMERES**, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of **FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS** and **PANTALOONS**, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of **FURNITURE** to order, and various kinds of **FANCY WOOD-WORK**.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and **Furnishing FURNITURE** done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot*. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, **RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE**, and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*. The *New England and New York Law Register*, for the years 1835-6.

The *Massachusetts Directory*, 1835.

The *Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America*, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 31m

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, &c., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of only one, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham

Proctor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.



THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers

opment indicates particular faculties. 'Facts,' continues the writer, 'most clearly prove the truth of this assertion. Instances have come under *my own observation* ; and one, in particular, I shall mention. An individual, whose external development endowed him, (*I presume*) the writer *means* according to the doctrines of Phrenology, though he does not say so,) 'with great local memory, was nevertheless, deficient in a more than ordinary degree.' Indeed ! our author then claims to be a Phrenologist ; or in other words to clearly understand the science so as to be competent to *judge* in cases of the kind to which he alludes. But we cannot allow him this competent judgment, without first seeing that evidence than has been submitted in his communications. May he not be mistaken on this point. Has he made due allowance for the *frontal sinns*, or diseases of the skull ! This assertion of his reminds me of many similar ones made by anti-phrenologists—one of which I will quote. M. Esquirol, at Irvy, has a large collection of crania and casts from the heads of lunatics, collected by him during the long course of his attendance at Salpêtrière and at the Royal Hospital at Charenton. While inspecting this collection, I was assured by Esquirol that the testimony is *entirely* adverse to Phrenology ! A writer in the Edinburgh Phrenological Journal, gives us a version in nearly the same language, while inspecting this identical collection. 'But when,' says the writer, 'we asked for an exhibition of the proof, what was the result ? M. Mativie, (a physician in attendance with Esquirol,) took up one of the lunatic skulls, on the exterior of which were two considerable depressions, to which there was nothing corresponding *internally* ; and nevertheless, said he with triumph, Gall affirms that the *outer* surface of the skull represents faithfully, the *form* of the inner ! We asked if he considered the skull to be diseased ? He answered that it *was*. We then asked, if he was aware that Gall expressly limited his proposition to *healthy* skulls ; and declared, that in disease, great aberrations of thickness and form might exist, without any necessary relation to the form of the brain ? Mativie looked utterly incredulous ! and asked 'what *right* had Dr. Gall to make any exceptions ? To this strange question, it could only be answered, that Gall made nothing, but only recorded what he saw existing in nature ; and that accordingly, when he stated that the rule did not hold in disease, he merely gave an expression to a *truth in natural history* ; discoverable by observation alone. But no mortal, before Mativie, or 'Etienne' would thence argue that a healthy nose, for example, was not of a shape, called Roman, simply because another nose in a state of disease, had a greater resemblance to a dutch califlower ! Gall, observed the want of conformity caused by disease between the two tables of the skull ; and wisely inferred that, on account of that source of error, proofs must be sought for *only* in a state of health ; and so far gave evidence of his accuracy and honesty ; whereas, Mativie, by his total ignorance of this, and even of the *first principles* of Phrenology, only proved his own incompetency to judge in the case to which his testimony was applied. So far from the evidence which these six hundred skulls and casts afford being *really* adverse to Phrenology, the *fact* is so much the reverse, that we would willingly peril the whole science on the experiment thus given. We would even admit Messrs. Esquirol and Mativie to be the *sole judges*, provided, they would previously *prove*, to the satisfaction of impartial persons, their '*competency*' to decide upon the form and phrenological indications of the skulls, by each accurately pointing out the situations, and natural size of the cerebral organs, in *any three skulls* in the collection. We know it to be

containing six acres and an half—to be sold for pay-
ment of the just debts of said deceased.
LEMUEL HUMPHREY, *Adm.*
Weymouth, April 28. 3w*

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 20.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK,	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON,	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	Hingham.
H. S. A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG,	Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE,	New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT,	141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER,	

MISCELLANY.

THE LOST FOUND.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

I have a great deal of charity for old bachelors—that is, the genuine, nice, single gentlemen of fifty, who have not been disappointed in affairs of the heart more than half a dozen times, and who have neither taken to eating, drinking or shaving notes as a substitute for love. They are certainly a much more philanthropic class than married men, inasmuch as their homage to our sex is more general and disinterested. They are devoid of the selfishness of exclusive devotion, which renders the man of a family often churlish and unsocial beyond the atmosphere of his own hearthstone. They talk about old bachelors as crusty, ill-tempered animals, full of selfishness and aversion—but it is all nonsense! Your genuine single man of a certain age, is not unfrequently the most gentle—urbane creatures on earth—so useful, so kind, so gallant.

Really, old bachelors are a much abused race, and this nice old gentleman in the print was more shamefully treated than any of his brotherhood ever were, or ever will be. Poor man, he had seen younger days, as you may well suppose, and in his younger days he had been very foolish, and had fallen in love. But the lady was not propitious—the rejected suitor was inconsolable for a whole year—he grew pale and thin—his friends became alarmed, and thought him dying of disappointment. They were mistaken; he had only been luxuriating on the Graham system. No man, however romantic, can be expected to thrive on Graham bread and disappointed love—both are too unpalatable. So our friend betook himself to a more generous diet, and occasionally glanced at a pretty face, as it passed his window in Broadway. His body and his heart began to expand in the process, and before the single gentlemen were all aware of it, he was desperately in love again. This was but a second edition of the first flame. Another and another followed, till the forlorn man submitted to a disappointment regularly each New Year's morning—for he never proposed on any other day—and then made his round of calls and selected his lady-love for the ensuing year, with an equanimity which was very creditable to his heart and head—poor fellow! At length a new calamity overtook him; while he had been attending so exclusively to the affairs of his heart, the fine black locks, which next to the ladies had been the object of his admiration, took the liberty to desert the top of his head, and a whole regiment of gray hairs marched in and took possession of the remainder of his cranium. Most men, who had suffered such ravages both in the head and heart would have taken to speculating in wild land, or what would have been almost as foolish, would have jumped off the first pier that presented itself. But the East River and the Hudson were blocked up with ice, and drowning would not have been very comfortable at that season, and speculation had become too desperate an expedient, even for a desperate man. After some dozen flirtations and as many serious proposals, to find oneself single, and hair-(hair)-less is no trifling deduction from the sum total of a man's comforts. But our friend of the print there, was a man of nerve and resolution; so he shaved his head, bought him a wig, and instead of jumping into the water, resolved to sail over it. He left a T. T. L. for his old lady-likes, and went to France.

His monomania about young girls subsided before he reached Paris, so he located himself in a quiet public house in the suburbs. The landlady was a widow, fair and forty. Her lodger was a bachelor, spare and fifty. There was a sympathy of sentiment quite remarkable between them; both were in a state of single blessedness, and both were heartily afraid of being blessed beyond their desires.

Things soon began to wear quite a domestic appearance. The widow had a spaniel dog and a daughter, whom she loved almost as well. The old bachelor would caress the dog in the most affectionate manner, and the interest with which he regarded the daughter, was very kind and fatherly in the widow's opinion. For the first time our traveller's love affairs seemed to glide smoothly to their consummation. The widow, the daughter and the dog,

were all favorably disposed. He waited impatiently for New Year's day, for he dreamed not of the possibility of making a proposal on any other. At length it dawned. Our bachelor took up the letter of the preceding year, changed the name and copied it very neatly. When the girl entered the room he consigned it to her charge, that it might be given to the widow. The day wore on, the landlady smiled and bustled about as usual, but night came and brought no billet-doux in answer to the proposal. Our bachelor wondered and went to sleep. The next morning, when he took his seat in the public room, Maria who had been absent all the previous day, entered, followed by the dog. 'Come hither, child,' said the bachelor, very softly, 'and tell me what answer thy mother gave to my letter.'

'The letter—the letter! oh, Monsieur, I had forgotten it!—it was dark when I went to bed, and I dare say I took it for papillotes;' and as he spoke, the careless girl began to unroll her hair and handed him fragment after fragment of his precious letter. He started bolt upright in his seat, clasped his hat between his knees, and seizing the crumpled paper with both his hands, convinced himself of its identity. It really was too much; there stood the culprit, looking as demure as a lamb, and there was the dog gazing on his face so knowingly; there was the letter torn into a dozen pieces, and all his hopes were deferred for another twelvemonth, for the old bachelor never did make a proposal except on New Year's day, and he never would have done otherwise; but that the widow got a hint of the letter, and in the most delicate manner insinuated that any other day might do as well.

INTERESTING OCCURRENCE.

A respectable woman having left her child, an infant of two years of age, to play about the door till she attended to some household duties, went when she was disengaged, to look for her charge. The urchin could barely crawl, and she expected to find it at the door. There, however, it was not, and the mother, in considerable alarm, called on several of the neighbors to inquire if they had seen her child. No one had seen it; and as considerable time had now elapsed in making fruitless inquiries, the anxiety and tears of the poor woman became proportionably augmented. Parents only can judge of her feelings when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbors kindly assisted in making strict inquiry in every well, pig-stye, hen-roost, or out the way corner, for the wandered wean. He was, however, nowhere to be found, and as a last recourse, it was resolved that the bell should be sent through the town. In the mean time the mother, in a state bordering on distraction, went into her own house to rummage every hole and bunker, bed and cupboard. While thus employed, one of her sympathizing friends happened to cast her eyes to the gable of a neighboring house, and there, with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with his state of exaltation. A lady endeavored to induce the ambitious mite to come down; but no, it shook its head and sat fast. She then tried to go up the ladder, but half way up her head grew giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing her object. The mother was informed by this time that the child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of the three story house, and within four steps of it was her child, holding firmly by one of the bars, and looking quite complacently on the faces below. With trembling steps the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arm's length of her infant, and on the point of laying hold of him, he, as if to mock the agony of his parent, clambered up the remaining steps, and straddled across the topmost bar, held out his little hands and smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last folded the object of her fears and affections to her fond bosom, and descended with her precious burden in safety, shedding tears of gratitude and breathing a heartfelt prayer to that Providence which had so miraculously preserved her little pet.

THE MISSIONARY GIRL.

A pious girl becomes the wife of a missionary. See her standing upon the deck of the ship, as they unfurl the sails to the wind. Her heart is bleeding as she bids adieu to kindred and friends. A superficial world regards her with pity—it is because they know not the motives which actuate her, and the consolations which fill her heart. As the breeze propels the ship from the shore, and the blue haze of her country fades away in the distance, consolations of noble nature and heavenly origin, come as an angel from heaven and strengthen her. And as in the solitude of the ocean, she gazes upon the stars hung out in the midnight sky, and thinks with rapture of the mansion prepared for her there, oh! think you, she would exchange that rich happiness which melts her heart, and causes the tears to gush into her eyes, for any enjoyment the fashionable belle has ever found in illuminated halls, and pretty ribbons, and gaudy dresses? Angels gaze with interest upon the moral sublimity of the work in which she has engaged, and may covet the toils and sacrifices she is permitted to endure. She is engaged in her Father's work, and receives those satisfying rewards her Father knows so well how to confer.

Look at her again. She has passed weeks and months upon the stormy ocean, and is just gazing upon the distant outline of the dark Islands where she is to pass her life and find her grave. Oh! who can tell the emotions which thrill through her heart as she leans on her husband's arm, and gazes upon the opening wonders of her new and final home! As the ship nears the shore, the dim mountains rise to view. The luxuriant forest waves deep and dark over the extended hills and valleys. Wild natives shout along the shore, or with hasty paddle, propel the canoe over the waves. As with uncouth gesticulation and unintelligible jargon, they throng around the ship and climb its sides, her heart almost faints within her at sight of the degraded creatures with whom she is to spend her days; think you, that hope—heavenly hope—does not animate her, as in the visions of the future she sees them elevated, through her instrumentality, from sin to holiness, and presented, rejoicing in pardon, at the throne of heaven?

Ask her if she is willing to turn from those shores, and again seek her highly favored American home? She will tell you 'No!' And in her humble dwelling, surrounded by uneducated heathen, she will perhaps, experience hours of as great enjoyment as is to be found on earth. She is strengthened by faith, and animated by hope. The consciousness that she is in the service of God, gives her a degree of substantial happiness, such as the votary of worldly pleasure never knew.

Could you hear the silent prayer her heart is offering, you would perceive it to be the prayer of praise. She blesses God that she is permitted to enter into such a field of labor, and to engage in so glorious an enterprise.

Look at her again. She is borne down with infirmities and cares. A humble hut is her home, and disease and hardship have made sad ravages upon her feeble frame. But mark her demeanor. How calm and serene, and subdued! Gaze upon that countenance. It is already lighted up as with the purity of heaven! Listen to her conversation. It comes from an untroubled and rejoicing heart! Ask her if she is happy? Every feature of her countenance will say 'Yes!' Ask her if she looks back with regret upon the choice she made in early life, and in the fulness of overflowing gratitude she will tell you that she blesses God that she was led thus to choose! She has entered the way of pleasantness—she has found the paths of peace. And oh! how triumphant is the hour of her departure from the world! The exulting language of the dying Christian is on her lips:—

"Lead, lead your wings, I mount, I fly!
Oh, grave, where is thy victory?
Oh death, where is thy sting?"

YANKEE DECISION.

Sometime between the years 1812 and 1813, when considerable animosity existed between the people of Canada and the states, and when some of the British subjects, who were 'dressed with a little brief authority,' looked upon the Yankees as but little better than brutes,—the following is said to have taken place at the custom house at St. Johns.

A Yankee of considerable dimensions entered the office and informed the officer that he wished to enter his load and receive a passport. The officer cast a sarcastic look at him, and said that it was customary for people when they entered his office to receive passports, to take off their hats, and requested him to do so instantly.

'No, I thank you,' said the Yankee, 'I paid four dollars for that hat to keep my head and ears warm.'

'You impudent puppy,' says the officer, working himself into considerable of a passion, 'how dare you insult me? Off with your hat immediately.'

'No sir, can't do it, keeps my head proper warm.'

After several orders of a similar kind accompanied with curses and threats, which met with no better success, he stepped up to him and gave him a blow that sent it to the adjacent corner of the room. The Yankee paid no attention to this, but waited patiently until he had received his passport, folded and deposited it safely within his wallet, and was ready to pursue his journey, when turning to the officer he requested him to pick up his hat and put it on his head.

The officer much wroth, ordered him to leave the office or he might get into trouble,—for he did not often make words with men of his description.

'I say mister,' says the Yankee, 'you must pick up my hat and that too in just one minute's time, or feel the weight of these death mauls,' shaking his fists rather nearer his lordship's face than was agreeable.

The officer raved and swore all to no effect, and finally threatened to cane him if he didn't depart.

'Mister,' says the Yankee, 'time flies considerably kinder fast,' and at the same time beginning to unbuckle his coat, 'and you had better be going after that hat.'

After several more threats, which had the desired effect upon his opponent, and the time set being nearly expired, he sneaked off and picked up the hat and offered it to its owner; but he was not satisfied with that and ordered him to place it on his head precisely as he found it. The officer hesitated, but seeing the determination of the Yankee, he set it upon his head, and was about to depart, when he was collared and ordered to place it as he found it.

'Here,' says the Yankee, 'tuck this ear under, now the other one, pull it down a little more in front, etc.' All of which orders the officer reluctantly fulfilled. 'There sir, that's about right,' says the Yankee, 'and now friend, before I leave I will give you a word of good advice—never meddle with a Yankee's hat, unless you are prepared to take a peep into futurity. Good day sir.'

CATCHING WRONG PIG.

At a village in France, a scene has lately been witnessed which has filled all minds with consternation. A farmer seated at the table of a wine house with several other persons, agreed to sell a fat pig to a neighboring proprietor, and to deliver the animal upon the following Wednesday. The bargain was sealed by a few glasses of cider, according to ancient usage, after which the seller and buyer rose from the table. Upon leaving the cabaret, the purchaser recollected that he had a pressing engagement for the Wednesday, and stated to the seller that it would be an accommodation to him to receive the amount one day before that already fixed. To this no objection was made, and in fact the pig was delivered to the buyer upon the Tuesday evening. Having thus disposed of the animal, the seller was returning home, when, near his own door, he was accosted by a man leading a bear, who begged a night's lodging for himself and his charge. The farmer under other circumstances, would not have felt an inclination to entertain such guests, but as night was falling, and the wind chilling and frosty, and recollecting too that the pig-stye was vacant, his good feelings prevailed and he determined to give shelter for the night to the bear-leader and his savage companion.

When they arrived at the farm the bear was installed in the pig's place, and his master having fed and made him for the night, retired to the farmer's cottage, where he was invited to sit near the fire, admitted to the table, and provided with a bed. The night passed on, but it would appear that two of the persons who had been drinking at the same table with the farmer, when the terms of the bargain were agreed upon, and who were under the impression that the pig was to be sent on the Wednesday, had determined to steal the animal before it was removed.

Accordingly they repaired to the farm at night, and one of them crept into the sty, whilst the other remained on the outside of the hedge. What passed between the ill-fated intruder and the ferocious animal was known only by the pools of blood, broken bones, and fragments of flesh which were found strewn upon the floor the following morning. The other robber, feeling uneasy at not receiving the agreed signal from his accomplice, ventured to approach the house, and finding all still, crept nearer the den. He called to his comrade, but all was silent. He then determined to penetrate into the sty, but had advanced but half his body, when the ferocious beast, whose thirst for blood had become excited, threw himself upon him with great fury. The unfortunate man was overwhelmed, but after a short time, succeeded by an extraordinary effort in saving himself from the rage of his enemy. He was so weakened, however, by the loss of blood, from his wounds, that he was unable to fly, and he fell in the garden, where he was found by the people of the farm. He died the next day in the greatest torture.

A BRAVE GIRL.

In Illinois, no minor can obtain from the county commissioner's courts a license to marry, without first obtaining the consent of his or her parent or guardian, and without such license, cannot marry in that State. Young couples frequently fly to the opposite side of the Mississippi, where no license is required.

These 'runaway matches,' as they are called, are very frequent. A laughable occurrence of this kind happened lately, which has made much sport in that region.

A Miss—, about seventeen years of age, who is heirress to an estate valued at ten thousand dollars, lately ran away in company with a bridesmaid and her lover, who was nearly thirty. Her guardian believing the man totally unworthy of her, had refused his consent. When they reached the bank of the Mississippi, the ice was running furiously in the river; but the young lady, expecting every moment her guardian would arrive there in pursuit, urged her lover not to lose an instant in pushing the boat from the shore. His courage seemed to have a good deal abated; but he, with the owner of a large skiff, and the bridesmaid, embarked with his intended bride. They had nearly reached the head of an island, about a third of the distance from the opposite shore, when the current became more rapid, the cakes of ice very large, and their situation extremely dangerous. The lover, excessively frightened, and forgetful of every body but his own dear self, bawled out in the most piteous accent, 'Oh! I shall be drowned!' and bitterly reproached his lady love as the cause of his probable death. She uttered not a word, her courage and presence of mind seemed to increase with the peril. A tremendous cake of ice fairly capsize the boat, but it was so large that all got on it, the lover rendered her no assistance at all. It bore them to the head of the island, and as good fortune would have it, the chute between it and the Missouri shore, was frozen over, and they crossed it without difficulty. They reached a tavern near the river, and after changing their wet garments and becoming warm at a good fire, the lover

hinted to the young lady that it was time now for them to have the knot tied, as the magistrate had arrived for that purpose, and was in the next room. She gave him a most withering look of contempt, and declared she would never unite her destiny with one who was so selfish and cowardly. It was in vain that he attempted by entreaty and argument to change her resolution. She was immovable and replied to him with scorn.

A few days afterwards, she returned to the house of her guardian, thankful that she had escaped marrying a man whose only object was her fortune. Her lover returned also; but such showers of ridicule and contempt were bestowed upon him, that he found it best to decamp, which he did, leaving behind him a host of unpaid demands.

WHY DON'T YOU MARRY?

As to the old votary of celibacy that hangs on the skirts of society, resting in conformed habits of Bachelorism, we have nothing to say to him. If he has proved invulnerable to the charms and attractions of female delicacy, much less can we expect to reach him by argument. Little hope remains but for the old bachelor to die in his sins.

But there is a generation of young men, now in the maturity of youthful vigor, whom we ask, why don't you marry? The jocular answer is always ready—you 'can't get any body,' when if any other were to whisper it about that you 'couldn't get any body,' you would feel it as an unpardonable insult. The truth however, of this jest, will ultimately overtake you, before you are fully prepared for its sad reality.

Generally speaking, a man ought to marry from twenty one to twenty seven years of age. If he ventures to pass thirty, we call him on the wrong side of the fence. It is no excuse that you wish to rove at large, and see the world, that you may be the more useful to society—let society take care of itself. Charity begins at home; and your first great duty is to secure your own substantial happiness.

Young men, the advice commonly given is wrong. You are told that if one woman slight your pretensions, 'try another.' Not so; by this means, you will soon get out of credit with the girls. Our advice is, hang on and persevere. We happen just now to recollect an anecdote that may serve here as a practical illustration. An ardent lover had long, and as it seemed at times, unsuccessfully, attempted to court the sole object of his affections. At last in a hasty fit of impatience, she seized the Bible from a shelf, and raising it in a swearing posture, exclaimed, 'So sure as there is truth contained in this book, I never intend to accede to your proposals of marriage!' Our hero instantly seized the same book and with no less earnestness replied, 'So sure as there is truth contained in this book, I never was so sure of you till this moment.' The fair one instantly melted into tenderness, yielded up her hand—and the sequel of the story goes on to state a happier couple never lived.

Those ranks of society who compose the highest and most refined, may possibly object to this plain, straight-forward, hang-on course that we recommend—as being deficient in genteel delicacy; but after all, we think the common country method of old fashioned courtships, let the parties be high or low, best calculated to advance the happiness of domestic life.

For the Quincy Patriot.

REMARKS OF COL. THAYER.

The annexed is a sketch of the Remarks (reported for the Quincy Patriot) which were made in the House of Representatives, by Col. Minot Thayer of Braintree, in regard to suspending the twenty-four per cent law.

MR. SPEAKER:—I rise with very little expectation of obtaining the object I would wish, when I see gentlemen from all quarters of the House, advocating this bill, and pursuing the same course in regard to the Banks which they have done, during the present session; and, sir, when I look about me and can scarcely see a single individual who advocates this bill, but who is a bank officer or immediately interested in banks, I feel it my duty to give you my vote against it. I request the indulgence of the House, while I make a few remarks. However highly I have appreciated the general conduct of the gentlemen from Boston (Mr. Brooks) who has just taken his seat, and with what pleasure I have, in almost every instance, voted with him, I must say I am not a little surprised with the remarks which he has just made. From the commencement of the session till this very hour, he has appeared to take that high-minded and disinterested stand in favor of the middle and lower class of society; that interest for those who need an advocate of his superior talents and good feeling; I say, sir, I have been delighted in voting with him. But he appears now to have changed his mind, and talks in a very different manner from what he has done before.

In regard to the origin of the bill, I have nothing to say. It is sufficient for me to speak of the report and the bill as we at present find it. The report I think extraordinary—it was not called for, nor expected, as it has been made. The House thought proper to appoint a Committee to see if something could not be done to assist the Banks in resuming specie payments. The Committee very properly addressed a note to several of the most reputable Banks, inquiring whether they wanted any assistance, to effect the object; and what was their reply? We have it by the letters which

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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1838.

have been read by the gentleman from Gloucester. They say that they require no assistance, or legislative aid; they tell us that they can resume whenever they please—they require nothing from us, only that we would let them alone, and mind our own business.

If the Committee had made such a report as I think they were bound to, merely a statement of facts, the House would have done as they might have thought proper, accepted, or recommended it, with special instructions to go back, perhaps with their hats in their arms, and ask the gentlemen if they would not be pleased to accept of some small assistance.

They might have answered in the affirmative, or said, as they had before, let us alone, mind your own business, and we will take care of ourselves. But the Committee, or the majority of them have prepared a bill, to relieve them from all responsibility—whereby they may go on as they have done, issue as many bills as they may think proper, flood the people with as much blotted paper, as they have done, destroy the little remaining confidence of community, and cause ruin and distress to the innocent, unpolled and industrious yeomanry of the country. Sir, I must be excused in some expressions which I may make; and before I do, I will here say that I am compelled to class all the Banks, and Bank officers together, as I cannot separate them, but some of whom I consider men of the highest characters—gentlemen to whom I would trust my life, my fortune, and my character; but there are scoundrels classed with those high-minded gentlemen who have committed and have been found guilty of the worst and blackest crimes—some who have been convicted of stealing, cheating, and of having perjured themselves, whose just punishment is solitary confinement and hard labor in yonder State Prison.

When this law, which you are about to repeal was enacted, what was their characters then, or that of the Banks? The Banks were considered by every one, to be sound, and their conductors high-minded and honorable men. No appearance of fraud, or the want of security, and still, a wise and prudent legislature then thought proper to pass a law to keep them so. Now, when the reverse is proved, (entirely, not only to every gentleman of this House, but to every man, woman and child in this State, and to the world at large,) when you have every proof their having committed and being convicted by a fair and impartial jury of your country of the most wicked and blackest crimes—worse than highway robbery—you are going to relieve them from every responsibility, and let them loose upon society, still having it in their power to plunder and cheat, as they have done before. The gentleman from Haverhill (Mr. Duncan) says that they ought to be relieved from those burdensome restrictions—that they cannot live under them. What have they met with? What burdens do they bear? Have they been injured a cent? Has not the community had, and still have the greatest confidence in them? Have they not refrained from causing the Banks any trouble? Has there been a suit commenced of more than ten dollars amount? Why has been the agitation and distress of the people, that at one time they would have justified in suing every Bank in the State? But they have forbore, have waited patiently, and have had the greatest confidence in them, and shall they not have some little confidence in the people?

The gentleman from Haverhill asks the gentleman from Marblehead, where is the contract which they have made, or that they have broken? I will tell him, sir. The Legislature which enacted this law, which we are about to repeal, made a solemn contract for the people, such as they thought binding, and would keep them within the bounds of honesty; and this solemn contract you are about to annul. He also asks the gentleman what this mighty corporation is, which he has talked about; and says, is not a corporation the people? and do we not represent the people? Yes, sir, we do represent the people. We do not, nor do we wish to represent the kind of corporation which he speaks of. Sir, he will hear something about a corporation before he goes home. He will hear of a corporation which I call a monster—a corporation which is a monopoly—one that wishes to bear down the rights of every one, and crush them under foot. But of that I shall speak hereafter. If we are to repeal this law, why not repeal all our penal laws? Why have a law to punish the highwayman, the incendiary, or thief?—why have any laws at all? If the community were as honest as I think that gentleman is, there would be no necessity for any laws; but the laws are not made for honest men—they are made for rogues, murderers, and those who perjure themselves. I say not for honest and high-minded men. If the Banks have been injured in the smallest degree, something might be said in favor of this bill, but I hold it to be a fact that not a single Bank has sustained the least injury from the law.

If it had been the wish of the Committee to relieve the Banks, why did they not propose to reduce the State tax? If they had proposed to take of but one eighth part, the Banks might have thanked them, and they would have received some relief, although they did not ask them to. But repealing or suspending this law, does not benefit an honest Bank one cent. Do you think that the Massachusetts, the Boston, and many other good Banks, care a fig about this law. No sir, not one cent. It is only the speculating, fraudulent and shaming shops—those that wish to run off with a few more hundred thousands of dollars, belonging to the widow, the orphan, or industrious farmer and mechanic, that want this law repealed—managed by scoundrels, who want to be enriched by the distresses of the poor and unprotected. It is astonishing to hear gentlemen from the country, regardless of their own interest, advocate this law, when they must know that it will crush their own Banks to the

ground. Do they not know, that the city Banks will call in all their small bills, and issue large ones—not a single five dollar bill of the city Banks will be seen in a very short time after this law passes. Is it not a fact that a far greater proportion of small bills are circulated by the country than by the city Banks? I should think that they would regard the interest of their own Banks, if they did not that of their own farmers and mechanics. But they know best, or ought to—they must remember that they have some friends other than Banks and Bank Directors. It has been said that I am opposed to Banks—that I am a loco loco—that were I in Congress, I should go at all lengths to put down the credit system. The venerable gentleman from Boston may talk as he pleases, but he knows better. I deny it all—it is not true. We cannot live, and do extensive business without Banks and the credit system. No enterprise would flourish, without them. It is true, that I wish to examine all the Banks, to ascertain whether they are good, or good for nothing. I would not take away a single charter from a good and sound Bank, although I think we have to many. I had rather have a five dollar bill that I know is good, than five dollars in silver. How could our merchants and traders transact their business, in other and distant States, with only a hard-money currency? When we had a good State Bank they could transact their business in State street for half per cent. Now it costs them more than twenty per cent to make exchanges. Has not four fifths of this House declared that all the Banks have forfeited their charters?—and has one been taken away? It is true we have examined some Banks, that have failed, where the Directors had stolen and run off with all the money—which is very much like shutting the stable door after the horse is stolen. How have we done with the Citizens' Bank, in Worcester? As soon as it was known the Bank was honest, and that they had not employed but half their capital, have we not reduced it to half the amount upon their request, although they have not entirely complied with the law? Have they not issued a greater amount in post notes than their charter allows? Yet we have taken no advantage of them. Sir, I will not detain the House any longer—I have little hope of success in combating the bill. There is a great Bank influence in this House, that will bear down all opposition; but sir, remember what I now say; you will see a very different Legislature the next year. You will never again see a similar Bank, or other monied influence in this House. No sir, the people will rise in their majesty and demand to be represented by those who will support their interest.

I would say much more, but it would be spending my breath for naught. I am satisfied, as I said before, there are a majority in this House who are determined to go to length. Let them go—they will take the responsibility, and not me. I wash my hands clean from taking any lot or part in suspending the only law which is made for rogues and dishonest Bank Directors. I wish the title of the bill was changed. Let it be called a bill to prevent the resumption of specie payments, and a protection for all dishonest men, and then it will not have the appearance of dishonesty.

SCHOOL SEMINARIES.

At a meeting of the Quincy Association, auxiliary to the Norfolk County Association, for the improvement of Common Schools, held at the Centre School Room, on Monday evening the 7th inst. the Committee on Seminars made the following Report, which was read, laid upon the table, ordered to be printed in the "Quincy Patriot," and made the subject for consideration at the next meeting. The committee consisted of Messrs Josiah Brigham, Elisha Marsh and George Newcomb.

The Committee to whom the following subject was referred, viz: Does the Public Good require Seminars in which to qualify teachers to teach in our Common Schools? have attended to their duty, and beg leave to

REPORT.

The subject of common school education is one of the first importance, and should occupy the minds of all. Upon it are based the future peace, happiness and prosperity of our country. No free government can exist where intelligence and morality are wanting. Our common schools educate nineteen twentieths of the people. Their teachers, therefore, are the instructors of the sovereign power of our land. Are they qualified for such a task? It is the policy or wisdom of despotic governments, to have their Princes or sovereign powers, educated by the most gifted and learned teachers, yea, by the most profound and able philosophers. Ought we to be less wise, and leave ours to chance? Can the public good be safe in such a course? No, emphatically; no; and in order to show this more clearly, and that the public good requires seminars, your Committee deem it necessary to examine first the trusts or duties committed to teachers—the qualifications necessary to discharge those trusts—third and lastly, how these qualifications can best be obtained.

First—the trusts or duties committed to teachers may be considered as both private and public. For whatever be taught either by precept or example, or both, may be considered not only as a good or an evil to the individual but to the public, as each individual goes to make up the whole people, and the whole people are to be the future sovereignty of the nation. If the proper value of time should not be enjoined upon the young, it would not only injure them as individuals, but as a nation—that is, if a majority were wanting in this virtue one characteristic of the nation would be, instead of industry, indolence. Much of children's time is committed to teachers. It is the spring time too, of life—the time in which the seeds of character are sown; the only time available, in most cases, for acquiring knowledge in letters. How important that it should be well improved! This is one of most impor-

tant trusts committed to teachers. The right use of time is not only necessary for the moment, to make proper advances in their studies, but it is a principle or virtue that should live with them through life.

The government and discipline, the morals and manners, the future respectability and happiness of our children are committed in no small degree to teachers. And to these we may add the welfare of society, and the interest of the nation.

The school masters and school mistresses of our nation are more important to its welfare, than its magistrates and legislators. It is more important to us that the former are than what the latter are. Legislators may make improper laws, but they do not educate the nation. They may embarrass the currency, or the enterprise and industry of the nation; but what are our banks, our manufactures, or our commerce compared with our nation's character? We may afford to suffer in our pecuniary concerns, but we cannot afford to be ignorant and vicious. We may endure to be poor, but we cannot endure to see our children illiterate and our nation ruined.

Such are the trusts committed to teachers. Second—What are the qualifications necessary for the right discharge of them?

The first qualification should be for the teacher to have a proper idea of the duties committed to him. He should have a proper estimate or value of time. He should have a proper government and discipline over himself. He should be moral and respectable. For without these qualities, he cannot impart them to others. If he be careless, slovenly and not punctual and exact in his movements, it cannot be expected otherwise from his scholars. If he be passionate and violent in his corrections, he instead of subduing the bad propensities of the child, increases them, and thereby injures, rather than improves. He touches not the right part of the child's nature. He still permits that to lie dormant. He strikes not the cord of love, but hatred. If he be immoral and rude in his manners, he cannot teach morality and respectability; but on the other hand, his scholars will become rude and immoral like himself. He ought to be a person of elevated character, able to win by his manners and instruct by his example, without as well as within the school.

In the second place, he should be well informed in all the branches necessary to be taught. He should have a thorough knowledge of them, without which he could not impart them to others. Yet how many there are but little in advance of their most forward scholars, and as much dependant upon books for help, as the scholars themselves. Can such a teacher explain a difficult question? Can scholars make all the improvement time will permit under the care of such a teacher? Ought he not to educate himself, before he begins to educate others?

Thirdly, a teacher should know how to introduce and preserve a good system of order and discipline in the school; otherwise there can be no improvement. The necessity of having good order and discipline cannot be too obvious to all. It is the first law of nature, and if violated, the whole system will become deranged. We mean by system, not only the government of the school, but the classification of the scholars. The teacher, therefore, should have a knowledge of the minds and characters of children. He should understand their nature to arrange them in proper classes, to correct them rightly. A want of this knowledge produces confusion and trouble. A want of it is the principle cause of many of the difficulties which often happen between teacher and pupil. Ignorance of this is one great reason why many of our schools make no greater improvements.

Fourthly, another necessary and important qualification is to know how to teach; to know how to lay the idea in the mind of the child, as it lies in his own. A teacher may be well educated—may have all the learning of a Newton—may have good system and order, still if he knows not how to impart his ideas to others, his labors are lost. He might as well talk to them in Latin as English.

Such are some of the most important qualifications requisite to a good teacher. Are our teachers such? We mean, do the teachers of our country, when considered as a class, possess these qualifications? If not, must there not be a defect somewhere in our system of common school education? Where is the defect? Could it not be remedied by means of schools for the preparation of teachers? That our teachers, as a class, do not possess these qualifications, is a truth well known to all who have given the least attention to the subject. But that we may speak sure in this respect, we will fortify ourselves by referring to the experience and observation of others. The Directors of the American Institute of Instruction, in their memorial on this subject, presented to the Legislature in 1837, have these words:—A very large number of both sexes, who teach the summer and winter schools, are to a mournful degree, wanting in all the qualifications. In short, they know not what to teach, nor how to teach, nor in what spirit to teach, nor what is the nature of those they undertake lead, nor what they are themselves who stand forward to lead them.

An able writer in the January number (1837) of the American Quarterly Review, holds forth thus:—Now we venture to affirm, with great confidence, that the common school system, (as it is called) as at present administered in this country, is emphatically a failure; and that not one in twenty of the boys and girls who attend upon it, is educated as the public good, nay as the public safety and his own individual usefulness and happiness require him to be educated. Again he observes, in the same number:—We will venture to express the opinion, that if three disinterested and well qualified commissioners, were appointed to examine every

common school teacher employed in the United States within the current year, nineteen in twenty would be found incompetent to teach children to read and write the English language. Whether these statements be true to the letter or not, it is not necessary to prove. Suffice it to say, we have sufficient evidence that something ought to be done for the improvement of teachers. And something ought to be done in our own State. 'For,' says Mr. Mann, Secretary of the Board of Education, in his first annual Report, 'wherever the discharge of my duties has led me through the State, with whatever intelligent men I have conversed, the conviction has been expressed, with entire unanimity, that there is an extensive want of competent teachers for the common schools.'

Third—Your Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the requisite qualifications to a good teacher can best be obtained by Seminars established for the express purpose of educating teachers: therefore they believe that the public good requires them. They believe that the common schools will never attain the standing they ought to have without them. That such seminars will strike at the roots of the present defects; that it will raise the common schools in the estimation of the public more than any one thing else; that they will place them upon a basis, which they ought long since to have had. Such schools will more directly benefit the poorer classes. For they being unable to procure an education for their children, at other schools, will have teachers worthy of the name in the common schools. The more wealthy, too, will give it their support, who now withhold their influence on the ground that their children's time is wasted, from want of care and attention, and from not being able to pursue the various branches of study they wish them to.

We are aware that all in the community do not view these seminars in the same light, yet we believe if they would give the subject a thorough examination they will agree with us, that the only way to raise our common schools is to have better masters and better mistresses. If a man had employed a carpenter to build a house for him, and he had in doing it failed to do it thoroughly, so that, when the first violent storm beat against it, it was rendered uninhabitable, would he be considered wise in employing the same man a second time, or another who had no better knowledge of the work, who had been apprenticed under the same master. Is it not so with our teachers? Are not new teachers employed year after year, who as often fail in giving satisfaction, in accomplishing what might be accomplished, from want of skill and experience. No doubt the unskilful mechanic might, if he were permitted to make trial after trial, succeed in completing a good and pleasant building. But no, the builder will not run the risk, for it touches his purse. Still such risks have been and are now being run with our children, and the public mind is as yet easy about it. Experiment upon experiment is tried, at the risk of the future happiness and respectability of the child? No sensible man will permit a quack physician to meddle with his constitution, when out of repair, yet but very few raise any objections to the quack teachers who are now operating upon the minds and characters of their children. Is the immortal mind of less consequence than its frail and earthly tenement? We will again appeal to the experience of others, to corroborate our statements. The Directors of the American Institute of Instruction, in the memorial already referred to, say, 'We do not state the fact too strongly, when we say that the time, capacities and opportunities of thousands of children are now sacrificed, winter after winter, to the preparation of teachers, who after this enormous sacrifice, are notwithstanding often very wretchedly prepared.'

But how will teachers' seminars remedy the evil? Let us picture before us a school of the kind contemplated, and then we shall be better prepared to answer. In a school of this kind there would be—

1. A professor or professors of piety, of irreproachable character and good education, and of tried ability and skill in teaching.
2. A library, not necessarily large, but well chosen, of books on subjects to be taught, and on the art of teaching.
3. School rooms well situated and arranged, heated, ventilated and furnished in the manner best approved by experienced teachers.
4. A select apparatus of globes, maps and other instruments most useful for illustration.
5. A situation, such that a school may be connected with the seminary, accessible by a sufficient number of children to give the variety of an ordinary district school.

Such, probably, would be the plan adopted in the seminary. Would it not give our young men and women advantages superior to what they have ever had? Would they not obtain here, what every school master and mistress must need, when they commence the difficult and responsible duty of teaching—the art of good government, and the science of teaching? Is it not obvious, therefore, that such schools are the best for obtaining the qualifications of a teacher? It is of no use to say that our young men and women can obtain an education at our academies and colleges, so long as something more is needed than a knowledge of the branches to be taught, to make a teacher. The young man who has been through college is not considered directly qualified to prescribe as a physician, or to practice at law; no, but he must spend three years more in school, to acquire the peculiar duties of his office.

The objections frequently brought against such seminars are, as we think, without plausible foundation. The most important we will notice. We have heard the objection, that no such school is needed, because our fathers had none. They did without, and so can we. True, we can do without them, but at the same time we can do better with them. It was customary with our fathers, to carry the fruits of their farms to market on their shoulders. Do their sons do the same? No, but they must have horse and steam power. Many of our fathers would bring water for family use from the running brooks, or from a well situated at the distance of half a mile from their dwellings. Their sons think it best to have water close at the door, many of them so near as to have the well dug directly under the kitchen. If the objection be of any weight in the one case, it must be in the others. Shall we throw away all improvements? The truth is our fathers did as well as they could, or as circumstances would allow, and no doubt wished their sons to do better if possible. Let such a doctrine become prevalent, that we must go no further nor faster than our fathers did, and you become no better than the savage in the woods. Society would remain stationary, like the lower creation.

Again we are told, that the most essential qualifications for a teacher, are the gifts of nature, and that however long the individual who has not been endowed with them, might go to school, he would never become a good teacher; therefore such schools are not necessary. That nature has given some better talents than others, we do not deny, but we do deny that she has ever been so lavish with her gifts as to make a complete scholar or teacher at once. He must need some practice or experience, as the very best teachers amongst us will testify. To see all requisite qualifications combined in one individual, is a rare thing, and this to us appears as a strong argument in favor of having schools purposely to prepare teachers. No one would be admitted, without having been examined, as to fitness; and if on examination, the natural capabilities were thought to be wanting, he would not of course be admitted. This is the method taken in those countries where schools of this kind exist, and is a wise one. Would not the public therefore be more secure against the pretenders of these gifts?

Another objection is, that the employment of them could not be secured to the public. We grant, that it would be difficult, perhaps impossible to oblige them to teach. But then it is not very probable, after having been to the expense and trouble of learning the science, they would immediately leave it, to take up a new profession or trade. But grant that some would, we do not consider it a sufficient objection to weigh against the advantages to be derived from it. Teachers are now continually leaving for more profitable business, and new ones are constantly taking their places. But instead of taking up the work where their predecessors left it, they keep plodding on in the same track. The children are obliged to pursue over and over the same course. How much time is thus lost! Would it be so if teaching were reduced to a science, and teachers were taught to know and apply it? Then when one teacher retired, another would come in and take up the work where he had left off, thus carry the school on to the goal of perfection. We however believe should seminars be established for acquiring a scientific knowledge of teaching, teachers would not be so likely to leave the employment as they now do, from the fact that teaching would be considered a more worthy and respectable occupation. It would no longer be looked upon as only a good school for a young man to enter a few years, before commencing upon other more profitable business; but it would be classed as it ought, amongst the highest professions.

We have thus given our views on this important subject, and have noticed some of the most plausible objections. We conclude our report, imperfect as it is, with the following extracts from Cousin's Report on Prussian Instruction. 'The best plans of instruction cannot be executed except by the instrumentality of good teachers; and the state has done nothing for popular education, if it does not watch that those who devote themselves to teaching be well prepared.' Again, after speaking of the duties and qualifications of a teacher, he adds: 'In order to provide schools with masters of this character, the care of their training must not be abandoned to chance. The foundation of teachers' seminars must be continued. In his report he often speaks of them as being considered by the Prussians and Germans, as the soul or life blood of the whole school system, and then adds, with emphasis, 'I shall never cease to repeat—as is the master, so is the school.'

In accordance with these views, which your Committee have taken on this subject; they unanimously recommend the adoption of the annexed resolutions.

All which is respectfully submitted by your Committee. GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Resolved, That in a government like ours, the chief reliance in perpetuating our liberties and happiness as a people, is on a broad and efficient plan of education to be realized only in our common schools.

Resolved, That in view of this association, the success and improvement of our common schools depend in a great degree upon the character and qualifications of the teachers; and that the requisite qualifications can best be obtained in seminars or schools established exclusively for that purpose.

Resolved, That a number of seminars ought to be established in this State, sufficient to secure to each and every common school a good competent teacher.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of this Association, be forwarded to the County Association for the improvement of common schools; and that they be respectfully requested to take such measures as they may deem expedient for establishing a teachers' seminary in this county.

RESULT OF FOLLY. As several young men were assembled at a public house, a young man laid a wager that he could drink the contents of one of the decanters, which held a pint and a half of brandy and several glasses more after it, but he very soon fell senseless to the ground. An attempt was made to draw blood from his arm, which was unsuccessful, and he was buried on the following day. Before his burial, blood oozed from the incision in the arm.

ADAMS' OMISSION. At the late meeting of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, a letter was received from Honorable John Quincy Adams, which concludes as follows:—

'I will not therefore be in my power to attend the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention, but after wishes will be with them, that their institution may be blessed with the smile and approbation of Heaven for the promotion of the general cause of human liberty, or for the extermination from the face of the earth, of the doctrine fit to have issued from an egg under Caligula, or the heart of a Nero, that bondage is the appropriate corner stone to the Temple of Freedom.'

SINGULAR HEN. An individual, near Manchester, England, has a hen upwards of two years old; it has not a white feather on it, but is as black as jet. For upwards of eighteen months she has laid an egg every other day, and has never been known to change its feathers.

CAUTION TO SMOKERS. The Leicester Chronicle, Penn., records the death of a man, who died of excessive smoking. The deceased was of sound constitution, and with the exception of cigars, temperate in every thing. He was seized with a sudden prostration of strength, which proved fatal in a few days. On a post mortem examination, the body exhibited no traces of disease. The physician made attribute his death solely to the too great indulgence of smoking.

UNITED STATES NAVY. The Navy Register states that the number of our national vessels is fifty-five, rated as follows:—One (the Pennsylvania) is rated at 120 guns, seven at 80, four at 74, one at 54, fourteen at 44, two at 32, eleven at 20, and one at 18; six at 19; the remaining seven are under 10 guns. There are 50 captains in the Navy, 49 master commandants, 276 lieutenants, 49 surgeons, 24 passed assistant surgeons, 45 pursers, 9 chaplains, 151 passed midshipmen, 257 midshipmen, 27 sailing masters, 35 boatswains, 35 carpenters and 24 sail-makers. The marine corps comprises 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 4 majors, 13 captains, 19 first lieutenants and 20 second do.

SMOKING. We hardly take up a paper which does not contain some striking illustrations of the evils of intemperance, furnishing unanswerable arguments in favor of prohibiting the traffic in ardent spirits. The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, states that a wretch, while laboring under the madness caused by intemperance, shot at his wife with a pistol while they were together in the yard taking in the clothes which she had washed. The ball entered her back and lodged in her abdomen, inflicting as was supposed a mortal wound. He fled, but was arrested in a few hours after. He was brought in great agony from her wound, refused to acknowledge that it was by her husband's hand she fell. Two infant children were asleep in the cradle when the father committed the act.

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OUTRAGE AND MURDER. In a late riot between the Corkonian and Fardian laborers on the water works at Sing Sing, one of the Overseers was murdered by having his brains beat out with a pick axe. Another of the Overseers who had refused to employ three men in consequence of their having been engaged in a strike and disturbance, was way-laid and knocked down by his return from work in the evening, and beaten with clubs until they believed him dead, when they threw him over a bridge, into a stream of water. He however got out, and was again discovered by them after he had crept out from his hiding place, and was again attacked and beaten—had his yards, and was again attacked and beaten—had his skull broken in two places, jaw and shoulder bones broken, &c.

ANCIENT LAWS AGAINST DRUNKENNESS. Dominian ordered all the vine plants in the Roman Territory to be rooted out. Charles X., of France, issued a similar edict. In 1535, under Francis I., a law was passed sentencing drunkards to imprisonment on bread and water for the first offence, a public whipping punished a second infringement, and on a third, banishment to a distant place. Drunkenness was punished with death. Lycurgus destroyed the vineyards. The Athenians had officers to prevent the excess of drinking; in Rome the patricians were not allowed the use of wine, until they had attained their thirty-fifth year—nevetine, drunkenness was a common vice among the Romans. Aurelianus had officers whose duty it was to examine the drunkenness of the soldiers. Temperance societies are not modern institutions. Segismund de Etierichstein established one in 1517, under the auspices of St. Christopher.

LOVE. A man, who was a member of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, a letter was received from Honorable John Quincy Adams, which concludes as follows:—

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The President has transmitted to Congress a Message, with the information that the United States are, from the situation in which their funds are placed, in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge with good faith and promptitude the various pecuniary obligations of the Government.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, accompanied the message. The Secretary suggests that authority to re-issue the Treasury notes which have been paid in, would probably enable the Department to meet the ordinary demands against it for the current year.

THE COLDEST MONTH. It has been ascertained, by actual observation made in Waltham, that the month of April 1838, was the coldest of the last twenty years. Mean temperature of the month forty degrees.

"EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION." A bill prohibiting dwelling in the District of Columbia, has passed the Senate of the United States, with only one dissenting voice. Glad to see that Congress has discovered its power to prohibit murder and suppress crime in the District!

ITEMS. It is now supposed that Prentiss (whig) and Claiborne (democrat) are elected members of Congress from Mississippi.

The excellent Report on School Teacher's Seminars, drafted by George Newcomb, is an able and logical document. We recommend it to the impartial consideration of the public.

Several communications, part of which are in type, have been omitted until next week.

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Quincy, May 5. 2w

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

The persecuting reign
Of Rome, was scarce suppressed,
When with a milder mien,
Another church oppressed;
But minds enlightened, would not be
Submissive to its proud decree:—

Hence they resolved to go,
And seek a peaceful rest;
Resigning all below,
To God the ever blest—
Whose watchful eyes his children see,
Amidst the raging of the sea.

They kneel, they pray, they weep,
Their friends around them flock,
They launch into the deep,
And land on Plymouth rock;
Then their Preserver's name adore,
And his protecting care implore.

They in a forest find,
Among the savages,
Nought to subject the mind,
To others consciences.
This privilege, before unknown,
They take, and claim it for their own.

This land with love sincere,
To their eternal King,
Erect a Bethel here,
And a pure offering bring;
Unmixed with rites and customs that please
The Romish church's devotees.

By persevering toil,
They make obstructions bow;
They cultivate the soil,
And teach their children how:
Enact their laws and for their guide,
By God's most holy law abide.

But they are now no more
Among the sons of time;
They've reached a happier shore,
A more salubrious clime;
Yet they have left the richest prize,
Enjoyed by men below the skies.

'Twas liberty they sought,
'Tis freedom's rich bequest
Which they had dearly bought,
With which their sons are blest;
Let Christians then to worship God,
Tread in the steps the pilgrims trod.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ICHABOD'S ADVERTISEMENT.

This morning early I should call it,
I found some money in a wallet,
The wallet which contained the cash,
Lay not far from my window sash.
The owner, as I suppose,
Some scoundrel, knave or scape-gallows,
Who came to spy me, or to hear
My conversation with my 'dear.'
But he can have it back again
By paying up for peeping in!

ANECDOTES.

SOMETHING TO DRINK. A foreigner, passing the counting room of the firm of White, Porter & Loud, in an adjoining town, did not make the proper pause, and read from the sign White Porter—whether a land or not, I do not know—but he immediately entered—and called for a glass of White Porter!

VALUE OF LIFE. "Where do you think you would have been, Sam," said a lad of fourteen to a youngster of eighteen, "if it hadn't been for me." "Much better off without you than with you," replied Sam. "So I think, for without doubt, it would have been better for you not to have been born."

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. "O, I forgot to say," "Now I lay me down to sleep," last night, father," said a little boy, as he awoke one morning; "I will say it now," and began with a degree of fervency.

FILLING VACANCIES. A farmer having settled in a country village, on a little farm, gained the esteem of the whole neighborhood. The first year had hardly expired when he lost a very fine cow, which was by much the best of all his cattle, and he was extremely mortified at it; but his wife, who was a good deal better than her husband, said to him, "Don't you be so sad; I have three daughters, for my part—I take your choice of them." "Lord have mercy upon us!" replied the farmer, "it is better to lose one's wife than one's cow. My wife is hardly three hours dead, and here are half a dozen people already offering to supply her place for me; but when my cow died, not a soul spoke of giving me another!"—*Dedham Ad.*

MAKING GOOD USE OF CREDIT. A shabby-gentled young man entered a tradesman's store, the other day, with his hands crammed in both pockets, as if they were full with the rhino. "Mr. J.," said he, "I believe I am indebted to you sixty-two and a half cents, cash borrowed somewhere about a year ago." "Yes, sir," replied the tradesman, smacking his lips, and holding out his hands to receive the ready, "I am glad you have come, for I had almost forgot it myself." "Oh! I never forgot these little things," said the youngster. "I like to have all these little things square; so I want you to lend me just thirty-seven and a half cents more, which will make it even money."

STOP AND GO. As an Irishman was lately lending a horse, the animal broke from him and ran. Some passengers plucked themselves in the road to stop him, which Paddy observing, and fearing they would scare the horse, cried, "by the powers, now, be easy; if ye stop the baste, ye'll only be making him rin the faster."

CREDIT. A young extravagant fellow, says Dr. Franklin, asked an old man who sold brooms, to let him have one on credit. "Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly," replied the old man, "they would not miss the loan, but I should constantly find thee."

BORN AGAIN. A little boy after listening to a sermon on the necessity of being born again, returned home much afflicted, and said to his mother, "I don't like the sermon, and ma! I don't want to be born again, for who knows but I might then be a gal!"

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous, but in all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, colic, and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unsolicited* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, green, and drab; also, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

Books.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin Sewed Books made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Books, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bate's; Shaker's Rock; Iron Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Trusses wishing for any of these instruments will be attended upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have been induced to inform the public, that I have on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bate's; Shaker's Rock; Iron Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

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Boston, Feb. 11.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson, than the interesting and valuable delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Whig.*

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for it is so emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times.*

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve to fill the mind of the traveller with the most interesting and valuable delineation of the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready delineator of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Argus.*

The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive and interesting.—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of BROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, geography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

THE above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register, for the New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Credits and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, all with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$25.00) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Store Bank.

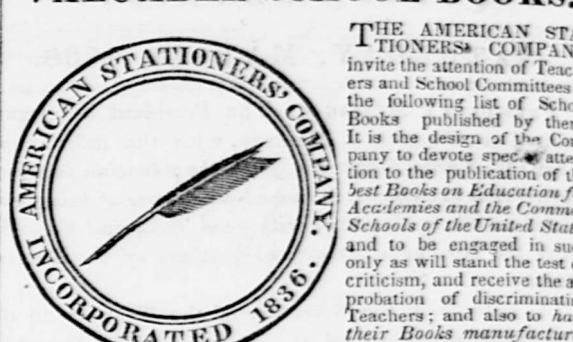
BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.



THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Book—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
11. Bailey's Bakersfield's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lounsbury's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Voss's Compendium of Rhetoric.
14. Bailey's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Walworth's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Boussy's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Henry's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Key's Conversations on Natural Economy.
27. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31



QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE RETURNING VESSEL.

Where sky and wave are dimly met,
And daylight's flush is lingering yet,
Where the sea-breeze flit with stainless wing,
And the land breeze is murmuring—
The sail and stary pennon come,
To the green shore and seaman's home!
Of the storm-wind moaned its dirge,
And swept her helm with whitened surge—
And often has the starless night,
Revealed her path with flashing light—
But tempests are passed—the breakers o'er—
The manner greets his native shore!
But one—the youngest of that band,
They've left afar in tropic land,
And myrtle trees, and cirrus wave,
Above the grassy stoneless grave—
While those who wait upon that shore,
Will meet the dark-haired boy no more.

L. D. C.

I SEE THEE STILL.

—“I THOUGHT her in the cradle,
And laid her in the tomb. She was the youngest:
What fireside circle hath not felt the charm
Of that sweet tie? The youngest never grow old.
The fond endearments of our earlier days
We keep alive in them; and when they die,
Our youthful joys we bury with them.”

I see thee still!

Remembrance, faithful to her trust,
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;
Thou comest in the morning light,
Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night;
In dreams I meet thee as of old,
Then thy soft arms my neck enfold,
And thy sweet voice is in my ear;
In every ecstacy to memory dear,
I see thee still!

I see thee still!

In every hallowed token round;
This little ring thy finger bound,
This lock of hair thy forehead shaded,
This silken chain by thee was braided;
These flowers, all withered now, like thee,
Sweet sister, thou didst cull for me;
This book was thine—here didst thou read;
This picture—ah, yes! here, indeed,
I see thee still!

I see thee still!

Here was thy summer noon's retreat,
Here was thy favorite fireside seat;
This was thy chamber—here, each day,
I sat and watched thy sad decay;
Here, on this bed, thou hast died lie—
Here, on this pillow, thou didst die!
Dark hour! once more its woes unfold;
As then I saw thee pale and cold,
I see thee still!

I see thee still!

Thou art not in the grave confined—
Death cannot claim thy immortal mind;
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
But goodness dies not in the dust:
Thee, oh my sister! 'tis not thee,
Beneath the coffin's lid I see;
Thou to a fairer land art gone;
There, let me hope, my journey done,
To see thee still.

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To see thee still.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq. of Springfield, Editor of the Republican Journal.

DEAR SIR:—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your 'Life Pills,' and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that 'flesh is heir to.' I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *cathartic* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

FREEMAN HUNT.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

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JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

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Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

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SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

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Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

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WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

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All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all school Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

CALEB GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance upon his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand.

As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; S. & R. Rocking; Ives' Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactury.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the want of Mr. Boston. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

'No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the traditions and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller.'—*Troy Daily Whig*.

'Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author.'—*Boston Galaxy*.

'It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication.'—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

'It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature.'—*N. Y. Evening Star*.

'No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term.'—*Boston Daily Times*.

'It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume.'—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

'Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description.'—*N. Y. Com. Adm.*

'The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready limner of scenes and localities which come within his observation.'—*Albany Argus*.

'The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting.'—*London (Eng.) Times*.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Le Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS.

CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*, for the years 1835-6.

The *Massachusetts Directory*, 1835.

The *Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination*, in the year 1835.

Poetry of Forty Years.

Comparative View of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most uncountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, certifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIEGLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

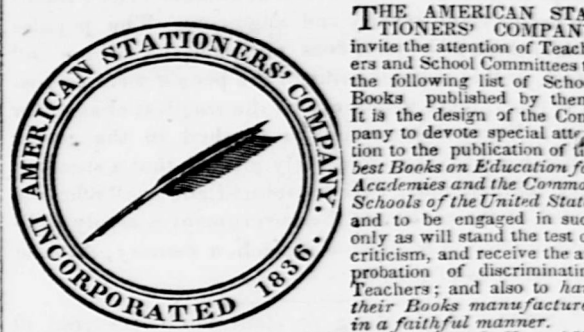
BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.



THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books, published by them.

It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education, for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 22.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRICK	Milton.
ORIN P. BACON	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR,	Hingham.
H. S. A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
EX. T. FOGG,	Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,	Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE,	New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT,	141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER,	

MISCELLANY.

THE HOLE IN THE POCKET.

In this lies the true secret of economy—the care of sixpences. Many people throw them away without remorse or consideration—not reflecting that a penny a day is more than three dollars a year. We would complain loudly if a tax of that amount were laid upon us; but when we come to add all that we uselessly tax ourselves for our penny expenses, we shall find that we waste in this way quite enough to supply our family with winter fuel.

It is now about a year since my wife said to me one day, 'Pray, Mr. Slackwater, have you that half dollar about you that I gave you this morning?' I felt in my waistcoat pocket, and I felt in my breeches pocket, and I turned my purse inside out, but all was empty space—which is very different from specie; so I said to Mrs. Slackwater, 'I've lost it my dear; positively, there must be a hole in my pocket!'

'I'll sew it up,' said she.

An hour or two after, I met Tom Stebbins. 'How did that ice-cream set?' said Tom. 'It set,' said I, like the sun, gloriously.' And, as I spoke, it flashed upon me that my missing half dollar had paid for those ice-creams; however, I held my peace, for Mrs. Slackwater sometimes makes remarks; and, even when she assured me at breakfast next morning that there was no hole in my pocket, what could I do but lift my brow and say, 'Ah! isn't there! really!'

Before a week had passed by, my wife, who, like a dutiful helpmate as she is, always gave me her loose change to keep, called for a twenty five cent piece which had been deposited in my sub-treasury for safe keeping; there was a poor woman at the door, she said, that she had promised it to for certain.' 'Well, wait a moment,' I cried; so I pushed inquiries first in this direction, then in that, and then in the other; but vacancy returned a horrid groan. 'On my soul,' said I, thinking it best to show a bold front, 'you must keep my pockets in better repair, Mrs. Slackwater; this piece, with I know not how many more, are lost, because some corner or seam in my plaguy pockets is left open.'

'Are you sure?' said Mrs. Slackwater.

'Sure! ay, that I am, it's gone! totally gone!'

My wife dismissed her promise, and then, in her quiet way, asked me to change my pantaloons before I went out, and to bar all argument laid another pair on my knees.

That evening, allow me to remark, gentlemen of the species 'husband,' I was very loath to come to tea; I had half a mind to bore some bachelor friend; and when hunger and habit, in their unassuming manner, one on each side, walked me up to my own door, the touch of the knob made my blood run cold. But do not think Mrs. Slackwater is a Tartar, my good friends, because I thus shrunk from home; the fact was that I had, while abroad, called to mind the fate of her twenty-five cent piece, which I had invested in smoke—that is to say, cigars; and I feared to think of her comments on my pantaloons pockets.

These things went on for some months; we were poor to begin with, and grew poorer, or, at any rate, no richer, fast. Times grew worse and worse; my pocket leaked worse and worse; even my pocket book was no longer to be trusted, the rags slipped from it in a manner most incredible to relate.

At length one day my wife came in with a subscription paper for the Orphan's Asylum. I looked at it, and sighed, and picked my teeth, and shook my head, and handed it back to her.

'Ned Bowen,' said she, 'has put down ten dollars.'

'The more shame to him,' I replied, 'he can't afford it; he can but just scrape along any how, and in these times it aint right for him to do it.' My wife smiled in her sad way, and took the paper back to him that brought it.

The next evening she asked me if I would go with her and see the Bowens, and as I had no objection we started.

I knew that Ned Bowen did a small business which would give him about \$600 a year, and I thought it would be worth while to see what that sum would do in the way of house keeping. We were admitted by Ned, and welcomed by Ned's wife, a very neat little

body, of whom Mrs. Slackwater had told me a great deal, as they had been school-mates. All was as nice as wax, and yet as substantial as iron; comfort was written all over the room. The evening passed, somehow or other, though we had no refreshment, an article which we never have at home, but always want elsewhere, and I returned to our establishment with mingled pleasure and chagrin.

'What a pity,' said I to my wife, 'that Ned Bowen don't keep within his income.'

'He does,' she replied.

'But how can he on \$600?' was my answer; 'if he gives ten dollars to this charity, and five to that, and live so snug and comfortable too?'

'Shall I tell you?' asked Mrs. Slackwater.

'Certainly, if you can.'

'His wife,' said my wife, 'finds it just as easy to go without twenty or thirty dollars worth of ribbons and laces as to buy them. They have no fruit but what they raise and have given them by country friends, whom they repay by a thousand little acts of kindness. They use no beer, which is not essential to his health or yours; and then he buys no cigars, or ice creams, or apples at one hundred per cent. on market price, or oranges at twelve cents apiece, or candy, or new novels, or rare works that are still more rarely used; in short, my dear Mr. Slackwater, he has no hole in his pocket.'

It was the first word of suspicion my wife had uttered on the subject, and it cut me to the quick! I should rather say it sewed me up—me and my pockets, too; they never have been in holes since that evening.—*Cincinnati Chron.*

A TALKING CHIP.

In erecting a chapel at Raratonga, one of the South Sea Islands, a circumstance occurred which will give a striking idea of the feelings of an untaught and uncivilized people, when observing for the first time the effects of written communications. Mr. Williams, the first missionary who had visited the island, was the master workman in the building, and had come to his work one morning without his square. Taking a chip with a piece of charcoal he wrote upon it a request that his wife should send him the article. He called a chief near by, and said—'Friend, take this to my house, and give it to Mrs. Williams.' The native was remarkably quick in his movements, and had been a great warrior; but in some battle he had lost an eye; and giving the missionary an inexpressible look with the other, he said, 'Take that! she will call me a fool and scold me, if I carry a chip to her.' 'No,' said Mr. Williams, 'she will not, take it and go at once, I am in haste.' Perceiving the master workman to be in earnest, the chief took it and inquired what he should say. He answered—'You have nothing to say, the chip will say all I wish.'

With astonishment and contempt he held up the piece of wood and said—'How can this speak? Has this a mouth?' He was desired to spend no more time in doubting, but to try the experiment.

On arriving at the house, he gave the chip to Mrs. Williams, who read it, and threw it down, and proceeded to get the square. On receiving it the chief said, 'Stay daughter, how do you know that this is what Mr. Williams wants?' 'Why,' said she, 'did you not bring me a chip just now?' 'Yes,' said the astonished warrior, 'but I did not hear it say any thing.' 'If you did not I did,' was the reply, 'for it made known to me what he wanted, and all you have to do is to return with it as quick as possible.' With this the chief leaped out of the house; and catching up the mysterious piece of wood, he ran through the settlement, with the chip in one hand and the square in the other, holding them up as high as his arms could reach and shouting as he went—'See the wisdom of these English people; they can make chips talk, they can make chips talk!' The circumstance continued to be a matter of so much mystery, that he actually tied a string to the chip, hung it round his neck and wore it for many days.

THE PARSON'S BOOTS.

The Rev. Mr. F—, of Connecticut, was a whole souled and obliging man. He would deny his neighbors nothing in the way of accommodation, which in conscience they could ask. But as sort of offset, it was hinted that he claimed a return in the good graces of the wives, daughters, and so forth, of his much obliged neighbors. Whether common report belied the parson or not, the result was the same, and many a high joke, both sly and open, was passed off at his expense. A young man, a neighbor of his, wished to appear in boots, on a certain occasion, and having none of his own, went to ask the loan of the parson's. 'Yes Joel,' said the good parson, 'you may have the boots; but you must remember to return them soon.' 'Sartinly,' returned Joel, 'I'll fetch them home right away as soon as ever I'm done with 'em, and that'll be to-morrow evening, if nothing happens.' The parson looked out for his boots on the morrow, but they did not come. It was the same the next day, and the day after, and so on for three weeks. In all that time, Joel never showed his face, and the bootless parson began to lose all patience, when one day, meeting the delinquent with a boot in each hand, he exclaimed, 'Well young man, you are a pretty fellow, are you not?' 'Why so the gals say,' replied Joel, showing his teeth. 'You forgot to bring home my boots as you promised.' 'O, no, I didn't forget Mr.—, I set out the very next day evening to fetch 'em home. But just as I

got agin the road, your boots would'n't go an inch farder, and I was obliged to stop and talk along with the gals awhile, till by and bye it got to be so late thinks I, I won't carry the boots home to night.' 'Well, what hindered you from bringing them home the next evening?' 'Why, the next evening I set out with 'em again, and with a good deal of whippin and spurrin, I got them past the road that leads to the deacon's; and now thinks I, I'll get along well enough. Well, and so it turned out, until I come to the lane that turns down to Col. Buttrick's and there as true as I am alive, the boots stopped again, and they would'n't budge a step, till I'd gone down and talked with Sally Buttrick awhile. So it got to be late agin that evening.' 'But that does not account for the whole three weeks.' 'No, but I'll tell you how it was. The very next evening I determined the boots should go home whether or no. So I set out to fetch 'em away round across lots, so as not to pass the deacon's road nor the colonel's lane. Well, this project worked amazin' well.—The two greatest difficulties were got over, and now thinks I, I'll take the high road again; but take the boots, as I come opposite the widow Smith's they would stop again. And so it was evening after evening, until this morning, I thought I'd set out in the day time, and see what I could do then.' The parson vexed as he was, could not help smiling at Joel's account of the perversity of his boots, and congratulated him on his success in getting them thus far on their way home. 'Why, to be sure,' said Joel, 'I've been rather lucky in gettin' by, as it were, all the most dangerous places, but I had to work pretty hard for it though it was day time, for the boots kept a ternal twitching and jerking as I came by the deacon's and the colonel's and the widow's. But I took the bit in my teeth and set my face straight afore me, and here I am. And now Mr. F—, if you'll just take charge of the boots yourself, I'll be much obliged to you.' 'Oh, certainly Joel and glad to get 'em so.' Joel handed over the boots and said, as he turned about to go back, 'I'm very much obliged to you for the use on 'em, Mr. F—; they are capital boots and fitted me to a shavin; but the truth on't is, they have a tarnashun nack of going to see the gals.'—*New York Transcript.*

RETURN OF THE CAPTIVE.

The Massillon, (Ohio) Gazette, gives an interesting account of the return to that place of Mr. John Wood, after an absence of twenty-six years, from which we make the following extract:—

In the war of 1812, John Wood, now fifty years old, was a young and industrious farmer in Bracken County, Kentucky. He was the husband of a young and interesting woman and the father of two infant children. He was living in happiness on a farm which he had earned by his industry, when the gallant Captain Butler (who afterwards fell at the capture of the British batteries at Fort Meigs,) raised his flag, and solicited the hardy Kentuckians of Bracken County to enroll themselves among the defenders of their country. John Wood was one of the number. He suffered all the privations to which the army of the north-west was exposed, during the disastrous campaign which resulted in the defeat of Winchester at the River Raisin. By good fortune he escaped the tomahawk of the savage allies of Great Britain, and was sent a prisoner of war to Quebec.

He was next, with other American prisoners, despatched in a transport to Plymouth, in England. From Plymouth, accompanied by a crowd of fellow prisoners, he was about to be transferred to Dartmoor, when he found an opportunity to elude his guards and make his escape. He wandered through the country, stealing through by-ways, until he found himself at Bristol. Hunger compelled him to enter a grocery, the head quarters of a press gang. Here he was pressed, and despite of his protestations that he was a citizen of the United States, and a fugitive prisoner of war, facts which might have been easily proved by reference to the military authorities at Plymouth, he was hurried on board His Majesty's frigate Sea-Horse, then the flag ship of the celebrated Sir Peter Parker, and compelled to bear arms against his own countrymen.

On board the Sea Horse were several other Americans, who, like Wood, had fallen victims to the British system of impressment. They determined on desertion; and when lying in the port of St. John, they succeeded in securing a boat in an extremely dark night, and attempted to reach the eastern coast of the State of Maine. They were instantly pursued, and were obliged to desert their boat on the shore of New Brunswick, and seek shelter in the woods. After wandering about for two days, exhausted with cold, hunger and fatigue, they were apprehended by a party of British soldiers and again transferred to the Sea Horse. The punishment that followed this act of desertion, was inflicted with all that ingenious refinement of cruelty for which the British navy is so celebrated.

The Sea Horse, attached to the squadron under Admiral Cockburn, was shortly after ordered into the Chesapeake, and took an active part in the robbing, burning and murdering of the defenceless inhabitants of the coast. Mr. Wood and the impressed Americans were never permitted to leave their vessel. He was on board on the night when Sir Peter Parker met his fate on shore. A few days subsequent to this event, he, in company with seven other impressed Americans, attempted an escape in broad day-light, by boldly jumping into a boat alongside and pulling rapidly for the shore.

One of the number was shot by the sentinel on duty. The others reached the beach, but were apprehended immediately on landing, by a party of marauders belonging to the Sea Horse.

By order of Admiral Cockburn, they were sent in irons to Nova Scotia, where, after undergoing a trial, they were sentenced to be shot. The sentence, however, was commuted to service for life, in his Britannic Majesty's army, in the East Indies. They were accordingly shipped to England, and thence with a regiment of newly levied recruits, despatched to Calcutta. For twenty-one years Mr. Wood served as a private soldier in the East India service; and eighteen months since, when broken down in spirit and constitution, he was permitted to sail for England.

Destitute and heart broken, he reached London, stated his case to the United States Consul, and by him was furnished the means of reaching New York. He left New York in January, and wended his weary pilgrimage toward the home of his childhood.

It is now twenty-six years since he left his wife and children in Kentucky; and not a syllable has he heard relative to their situation, since the moment of their separation. The citizens here forced a few dollars upon him, for poor and decrepit as he is, he still possesses all the pride of a Kentuckian, and sent him on his way in the stage to Wellsville, from which town he intends to embark on a steamboat for Augusta, in Kentucky.

Fancy cannot help asking—what is now that home to which the war-broken wanderer is returning? Will the wife of his youth be ready, in the fidelity of her early love, to hail the return of her long lost husband? Or will her duty and affections have been given to another? Or will she be reposing beneath the clods of the valley? And his children!—If living, they must have long since entered upon the busy scenes of life. Will they take the weary pilgrim to their homes and to their bosoms? A thousand overpowering emotions must rush upon the old man's heart as his weary footsteps approach the spot that once was home! Fancy cannot fill the picture. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, support the aged wanderer in that eventful moment, which is soon to witness either the ecstasy of his happiness, or the utter desolation of his hopes.—*Massillon (Ohio) Gazette.*

A CARD PARTY.

It is related of Madame du Deffan, that three of her friends brought a card table to her bedside, at her request, in her last illness, she taking a hand. As she happened to die in the midst of an interesting game, her partner played dummy for her, and thus the three quickly played it out, and settled the stakes before they called the servants to notify them of the very important demise of their mistress. Shocking as is this incident, it is trivial in comparison with one that is said to have occurred at Albany, many years since. There was at that time a low eaved, peaked roof, stone built inn, situated in the upper part of the city, known as the 'Colonie'; a place much frequented by Schenectady teamsters and Mohawk boatmen; before the completion of Clinton's grand canal had caused the dissipated mongrel race to be superseded in their vocation. At this inn, one day a man by the name of Derrick Helfestien, but better known as 'Dirk Hell, of German Flats,' had been seized with convulsions amid a drunken frolic, and expired during the fit with his limbs all knotted together by the fierce muscular action, incident to his disease. In Albany at that time, the Dutch custom of several friends of the deceased, remaining all night in the same room with the body, and keeping their vigil until the moment of interment, was always strictly observed. Coffee and mulled wine, with *dole* or dead cakes, and other refreshments being generally provided by the nearest relatives to cheer the gloomy duty of the watchers. Dirk Hell, (or Helfestien, as he was quite often called,) though a wretched vagabond, had still some whom he called friends, among the reckless and gambling crew with whom he chiefly associated; and, as the landlord of the inn where he died could not well refuse the customary refreshment of liquor upon an occasion like this, these idle hangers-on of the establishment readily consented to honor the obsequies of Dirk and the usual vigil. The dead man, in the meantime duly laid out; but the distorted shape which his body had assumed in the death agony, made it necessary to use great force in straightening out the corpse; and resource was had to cords to bind his limbs down to the decent form it was desirable they should assume. The disagreeable task being accomplished, the three friends of the gambler, when night came on, took possession of the apartment where he was laid out. With characteristic recklessness, they had brought a pack of cards into the chamber of death, and after taking a glass of liquor all round, and drinking the memory of their comrade with some unfeeling allusion to his sudden fate, the three profligates sat down to a game of cards upon the foot of his bed. Four hands were then dealt; that of dummy falling almost upon the feet of the corpse, and the other three upon the opposite side and extreme end of the bed around which the players were thus arranged. The game proceeded apparently to the satisfaction of all parties; each of them by turns playing the hand of dummy until drinking and gambling had carried them deep into the middle of the night. Some slight dispute, however, now occurred as to who should play the next dummy. Words waxed high, and the

two opposite players both attempted to seize upon the vacant hand at the same time, while the third, impatient at the contention, exclaimed, 'I wish to * * * * *' Heldirk would spring up and take the cards from both of you! The wretch had hardly uttered the wish, before the cords which bound the corpse gave way with a sharp, crackling noise, the struggle about the feet having probably disarranged them—and the distorted body released from its ligatures, bounded forward in resuming the form under which life had left it, and seated itself upon its haunches with knees drawn up to his chin, akimbo, and hideously distended jaws, in the midst of the appalled and disconcerted trio. The three worthies were said never to have played a game of cards afterwards.

TO OBTAIN A HUSBAND.

Of all the stratagems resorted to by female ingenuity to obtain a suitable husband, we know of none so extraordinary as that of the French lady who gave out that her head resembled 'Death's Head.'

Among the numerous lovers, who in consequence of the immense wealth she was reputed to possess, aspired to the honors of her hand, in spite of the terrors of her face, there were reckoned no less than seven hundred and nineteen. She showed to a person who was in her confidence, twenty-five or thirty letters, which she received from Belgium, written by well known characters, who said they would never revolt, though she should prove the most hideous object in the world. They were disposed to flatter, caress and wed the plague itself, so they could procure abundance of gold. All their letters she left unanswered, but to a few who solicited her hand in a gallant style, she was generous enough to order her secretary to return her thanks.

The mind of the young lady did not tend to union in consequence of the above invitations; yet her heart was not insensible. In the brilliant circles in which she moved, covered constantly with a mask, she distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated. He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man, on his part was so much charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments which the young lady with the invisible features displayed in her conversation, that he at length declared that all his happiness depended on a union. She did not deny the impression he had made on her, nor conceal the pleasure she should feel in acceding to his proposals, but expressed to him, at the same time, the dread, that he would repent on beholding her face, which she described to be that of death, in its most terrific form. She argued him to beware of rashness and consider well, whether he could bear the wretched disappointment he might incur.

'Well! well!' said the young man, 'accept my hand, and never unmask to any but the eyes of your husband.'

'I consent,' replied she, 'but remember that I shall not survive the appearance of affright and disgust, and perhaps contempt you may feel after marriage.'

'I will not shrink from the proof; it is your heart and not your figure that I love.'

'In eight days,' said the lady, 'you shall be satisfied.'

They prepared for the marriage, and notwithstanding the refusal of the generous young man to accept a million in bank bills, she settled all her property upon him.

'If you have not courage enough to suffer for your companion,' said she, 'I shall at least be consoled by the reflection, that I have enriched him whom I love, and he will perhaps drop a tear to my memory.'

Returning from the altar, she threw herself on her knees before her spouse and placed her hand upon her mask. What a situation for a husband! His heart palpitated—his face turned pale—the mask fell—he beheld an angel of beauty! She then exclaimed affectionately, 'you have not deserved deformity; you merit the love of beauty!'

The happy couple left Paris the next day for Livonia, where the great property of the lady was situated.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

NO. II.

'And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.' 'And God blessed them, and God said unto them, be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moeth upon the earth.' Above, Mr. Editor, is the benediction of Heaven; the extent of man's power and dominion. And sir, what says slavery? it proclaims that man has dominion over Man; slavery scales the battlements of Heaven and wrests from Deity himself his injunction put forth at the creation of man and the world. Here sir, is the sin of slavery. Did the poor slave suffer more, if it were possible—did he feel his degradation far more intensely, and yet enjoy his liberty, his right of locomotion, his rights as a moral and intelligent being, in short, let him possess the inalienable rights guaranteed to him in common with all men, at the onset of their existence, and you destroy slavery. There would be no such thing as slavery, any more

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books in Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured to a faithful manner.

American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III. Second, and Third Class Reading Books. Spelling Books—the Old and the New. Grammar, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. First Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Second Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Third Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Fourth Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Fifth Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Sixth Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Seventh Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Eighth Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Ninth Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Tenth Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Eleventh Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Twelfth Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. Thirteenth Primer, with her Merchants. The National Spelling Book. 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than there would be sound without atmosphere or color without light. Man might be whipped, scourged and murdered—yes, he might be subjected to all the sufferings that could be inflicted upon him, yet he is not necessarily a slave in consequence of such treatment. It is said by 'A Citizen of Quincy,' that abolitionists search out and tell every story of inhumanity to the slaves. Now, sir, this is as far from the truth as his other unqualified statements. Abolitionists do not dwell upon the wrongs of the afflicted slaves as the worst feature of slavery—nor do they speak of them in connection with slavery in itself, but in connection with some of the evils of the horrid, hellish system. To the proof. 'There is no need that we detail what have been called the abuses of the system. We need not gather up for description, the instances of singular cruelty, the scenes of heart-rendering anguish which have been witnessed at the south. It will be enough to establish the legal provisions for oppression—to rehearse the slave-laws—this will be enough to show how atrociously wicked the system is.' 'I believe that a large portion of masters as kind to the slaves as they can be, consistently with keeping them in bondage.' I say therefore, it is the principle—the principle of slavery, rather than its effects which all friends to God and man are aiming to overthrow. I do not however, assert that anti-slavery writers do not often speak of the wrongs and treatment of our brothers in bondage, for they often do, but they never speak of the cruel treatment to the slaves, as the worst feature of slavery. Again to the proof. 'The question is not a question of treatment one way or the other, kind or cruel. It is a question of principle. What if many masters do treat their slaves kindly? What if many masters treat their slaves with cruelty? That is not the question, except as such cruelty involves the principle of property in man, which, admitted as a principle of action, wrecks and withholds inalienable rights, and subjects its victims to untold acts of cruelty and oppression, at the caprice of an irresponsible master. It is the principle—the principle—the PRINCIPLE, that puts men, horses and hounds on the same footing.'

No one pretends that all masters are cruel. But we say that the system which occasionally leads to such outrage and which affords the slave no protection against it, is most cruel. 'When we narrate the cruelties of individual masters upon their slaves, it is not for the purpose of exciting public indignation against those masters, nor of drawing the inference that all masters are equally cruel, but to show that cruelty is the fruit of the system.' Above, Mr. Editor, are the principles of abolitionists, in regard to the cruel treatment of slaves. They feel and sympathize with the suffering; and are anxious to alleviate and assuage pain and distress, where it is found—whether on the throne or in the cabin; but the system which admits cruelty—the system which unman man—which transfers the image of our Creator to a thing—which enters Heaven and takes a part of God himself and uses it as merchandise—this is the head and front of the offending; this is the climax of the cruelty in the case. Why it would be as natural; it would be as rational, moral and proper to convert men into beasts of burden—harness them into the cart and plough, as it is to use them as slaves. God gave in plain terms the extent of man's dominion and power in connection with his decision to make man. He called a council to advise with him as to the propriety of making man, and how he should make him, and for what purpose. The decision of this Court of Heaven was—'We will make man in our image, after our likeness; and his dominion shall be over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle. Slavery goes farther, it delegates to man, authority and dominion over the noblest of the Creator's works. Never was there such a cruel, heinous sin committed against God and man.'

Had the slave system entered the portals of Heaven and reduced every angel around the glittering throne to slaves, it would not have been a greater infringement on the rights of angels, than slavery is on the rights of man. Again, in view of the above, slave-holders begin to feel that they are doing wrong. Their consciences speak too plain language to be misunderstood—their worn out farms—their dilapidated buildings and fences, warn them that the system of slavery is founded on wrong, injustice and sin. As they see, a sword suspended over them as it was over the city of Jerusalem, threatening immediate destruction. Fly, fly, ye oppressors, from the threatening storm! Said Mr. Faulkner in a speech in the Virginia Legislature, 'Sir, I am gratified to perceive that no gentleman has yet risen in this hall the avowed advocate of slavery. The day has gone by when such a voice (in Virginia—how is it in Quincy, Mass.?) could be listened to with patience, or even with forbearance. I even regret, sir, that we should find one among us, who enters the lists as an apologist, except on the ground of uncontrollable necessity.'

If there be one who concurs with the gentleman from Brunswick in the harmless character of this institution, let me request him to compare the condition of the slave-holding portion of this Commonwealth—barren, desolate and seared as it were by the avenging hand of Heaven, with the descriptions which we have of the same country from those, who first broke its virgin soil. To what is this change ascribable? Alone to the withering and blasting effects of slavery.' And again, we may know that slaveholders feel that the system of slavery is a tremendous sin, by the fact that so many of them are migrating to free states. Says the Virginia Whig—speaking of the migration from that state, 'thousands have gone, yet more thousands are preparing to go, and still increased thousands are revolving the expediency of doing so. Nor can the most active imagination

fix the limits of the emigrants, or foresee when the dreadful drain of the heart's blood of Virginia is to cease. Nor is this the worst, bad as it is. The bulk of the emigrants are the best of our population—men of intelligence, worth and property, and it is still that class among which, the mania is most contagious. The great western thoroughfares are thronged with the mighty host, who, bidding adieu to Maryland, North Carolina and old Virginia, are proceeding to the expanded regions of the west. The numbers astonish the observer and far exceed all former example.' But I must close this number, and in closing let me say that I have not left the field, nor shall not till every yoke is broken—every fetter loosed—every man, woman and child enjoy their natural rights—or till my blood smokes on the same altar with a departed Lovejoy, and my voice silent in death.

O. P. B.

For the Quincy Patriot.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Committee chosen at a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, qualified to vote in town affairs on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1838, to take into consideration the second article in the warrant for said meeting, which is in the words following to wit: 'To know if the Town will cause a revision of all or any part of the School Districts in the town. Also to see if the town will enlarge, repair or remove any of the School Houses in the Town, and to adopt all such measures with regard to schooling as may be considered for the convenience of scholars, and the general good of the town,' with orders to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the third Monday of May (then) next, ask leave to

REPORT.

The Committee recommend that the town of Quincy be divided by a geographical division of all its territory into six School districts, to be known as the Centre District, the South District, the West District, the Quincy Point District, the North District and the East District, and that the limits of said districts be determined severally as follows, to wit:

The South District shall comprise all that section of the town situate within the following lines, beginning at the intersection of the boundary line of the towns of Quincy and Braintree with the town brook, (so called) and running on and along the easterly bank of said brook, crossing said brook at a post marked W.D. & S.D. on the line dividing land of Josiah Nightingale from land of Enoch Lake; thence in a straight course to a stake in Granite street at the corner of the Town's land, near the house of Morrill B. Whicher, marked W.D. & S.D.; thence in a straight course to a stake in Adams street, at the corner of a lane near the house of Adam Hardwick, marked C.D. & W.D. & S.D.; thence in a straight course to the Scotch pond bridge (so called) in Granite street, thence in a straight course to a stone in Hancock street, near the corner of the meeting house of the second Congregational Society, thence in a straight course to the bridge in Canal street, thence running on and along the southerly bank of the brook to a bridge near the house of Edward Miller, thence in a straight course to a bridge in Elm street, near the corner of South street, thence in a straight course to a stone on the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike, marking the boundary line of the towns of Quincy and Braintree. This District is bounded southerly by the town of Braintree, westerly, northerly and easterly by the lines above described.

The West District shall comprise all that section of the town situate west and south of the following lines, beginning at the intersection of the boundary line of the towns of Quincy and Braintree with the town brook (so called) before mentioned, and running on and along the westerly bank of said brook to a post marked W.D. & S.D. before mentioned, on the line dividing land of J. Nightingale from land of E. Lake; thence in a straight course to a stake in Granite street before mentioned, at the corner of the Town's land, marked W.D. & S.D.; thence in a straight course to a stake in Adams street before mentioned, marked C.D. & W.D. & S.D.; thence in a straight course to a tree marked C.D. & N.D. & W.D. on land of Thomas Greenleaf on the northerly side of the brook running into Black's Creek (so called); thence in a straight course to a stone at the north easterly angle of the town of Milton. This District is bounded southerly by the towns of Braintree and Randolph, westerly by the town of Milton, easterly and northerly by the lines above described.

The Quincy Point District shall comprise all that section of the town situate within the following lines, beginning at a stone before mentioned on the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike; thence running in a straight course to a stake in South street, marked Q.P.D. & C.D., northerly of the house of James Arnold; thence in a straight course to a post in Washington street, marked Q.P.D. & C.D., between the houses of William Bent and George Spear, 2d; thence in a straight course to a stake marked Q.P.D. & C.D. at the margin of the Quincy Canal; thence running on and along the southerly bank of said Canal and town river to the mouth of said river. This District is bounded northerly by the Quincy Canal and town river, easterly by Weymouth Fore River, southerly by the town of Braintree, and westerly by the line above described.

The North District shall comprise all that section of the town situate north and east of the following lines, beginning at the mouth of Black's Creek, before mentioned, and running on and along the northerly bank of said creek to a stake marked C.D. & N.D.; thence in a straight course to a stone in Hancock street; thence in a straight course to a tree, before mentioned, on land of Thomas Greenleaf; thence in a straight course to a stone before mentioned at the northerly angle of the town of Milton. This District is bounded northerly by Neponset river, easterly by the bay, southerly and westerly by the town of Milton and the line above described.

The East District shall comprise all that section of the town situate east of the following lines, beginning at a stake marked E.D. & C.D. at the Cove, near Causeway Rocks, (so called); thence running in a straight course to the westerly point of Cat Island (so called.) This District is bounded northerly and easterly by the bay, southerly and easterly by the town river and westerly by the line above described.

The Centre District shall comprise all that section of the town, not situate within the Districts herein before described and bounded.

The Committee recommend that stone posts be placed at the several points designated by posts, stakes or trees, with letters thereon, corresponding to those now marked on said posts, stakes and trees. That apt and suitable letters be cut on the stones mentioned in this report as designating other points. And that this duty be entrusted to your Selectmen, with orders to make a report of their doings, and cause the same to be transcribed with the records of the town.

The Committee report that the number of persons belonging to the town between the ages of four and sixteen years in the said several Districts, as above defined and determined, are in the Centre District, two hundred and thirty-five; in the South District, two hundred and twenty-four; in the West District, one hundred and fifty; in the Quincy Point District, one hundred and nineteen; in the North District, fifty-six; in the East District, thirty-six; making an aggregate number of eight hundred and twenty, and exhibiting an increase of ninety-four over the aggregate number of last year.

The Committee recommend that a parcel of land be purchased, and a school house erected thereon at the expense of the town, for the use of the West District—and suggest as a suitable location, land owned by Samuel Copeland, Jr., situate near the house of Solomon Willard. A parcel of said land, sufficient for that purpose, measuring fifty by seventy-five feet, can be bought for the sum of thirty dollars.

The Committee further recommend that another parcel of land be purchased, and a school house erected thereon, for the use of the East District, and suggest as a suitable location, land owned by Charles A. Brown, on the easterly side of the town road, on the descent of Ridge Hill (so called.) A parcel of said land, fifty by seventy-five feet can be obtained for the sum of thirty dollars. They also recommend that a foot path be made in said District, from Rye Island (so called) upon and along land of John Q. Adams, thence along the line dividing land of the town of Randolph from land of heirs of Jonathan Beale, to other land of John Q. Adams, provided the consent of the proprietors of said parcels of land be obtained.

Should the town accept this report, it is deemed advisable that any Committee which may be chosen to carry into effect the last mentioned recommendations, be authorized to remove the school house now standing in the West District, and establish the same upon the location above described in the East District, if said Committee should consider that the interests of the town and the accommodation of the East District will be as well or better consulted by so doing, than by erecting a new house—or to remove said school house, and also the school house now standing in the East District, both or either, upon the Almshouse farm for the use of that establishment—or to sell both or either of said houses, at public or private sale, as they may think best.

Lastly, the Committee report, that the present arrangement of seats in some of the school houses is extremely inconvenient—and that various alterations and some repairs are necessary in each of the school houses in town; and recommend that a Committee be chosen with authority to make all proper and necessary alterations and repairs at the expense of the town.

All which is respectfully submitted by order of the Committee.

JOHN M. GOURGAS, Jr., Chairman.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Thursday, May 24, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, in answer to a resolution, which states that orders have been given to the Collector at New-York, to receive the notes of such Banks as have resumed specie payments, except such as have issued notes under five dollars. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

IN HOUSE, a great many private bills were reported, and referred.

IN SENATE, Friday, 25, the bill adding \$200,000 to 700,000 heretofore appropriated to the exploring expedition, after some debate, was passed to be engrossed.

IN HOUSE, quite an excitement prevailed on account of the introduction of some extracts of a party character in a document prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury for that body. The members made a brave defence of the rights of the House, which they thought invaded, and the matter was all smoothed over, by the party implicated. Mr. Adams regarded the objectionable paper as an unintentional offence, but if purposely designed to insult the feelings of those who held different sentiments from those therein expressed, it was a gross outrage. Private individuals are lugged in, in a way to effect not only them, but our nation's honor.

IN SENATE, Saturday, 26, Mr. Clay's resolution on the currency was further discussed.

IN HOUSE, nearly all the day was occupied in disposing of private bills, most of which were in favor of Revolutionary pensioners.

IN SENATE, Monday, 28, the resolution was further discussed, which prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing or enforcing any general order, (like specie circular,) making a

discrimination in the kinds of money received in the different branches of the public revenue. Mr. Morris spoke in favor of the specie circular, and in opposition to the banking system, and offered an amendment which was rejected. The question now recurred on the resolution (in the form given to it by Mr. Webster's substitute) which was as follows:

'Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts of dues, accruing to the United States may be paid.'

In this form the resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 30, nays 10.

IN HOUSE, on motion of Mr. Adams, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for all further information he may have received relative to the admission of Texas; and also to inform the House whether Texas has withdrawn her application for admission into the union.

Two joint resolutions were offered relating to the time of adjournment for Congress—one proposes the first of July, the other the third Monday in June.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1838.

PROVERBS.

1. Thou shalt not be a talebearer, for by so doing, thou wilt disgrace thyself.
2. Thou shalt not meddle with thy neighbor's business, for that does not concern thee.
3. When thou visitest thy neighbor's house do not tell lies, for if thou doest, he will not believe thee, when thou speakest the truth.
4. Do not listen to a slanderer, for thou wilt be sure to hear enough of him. Do not appear pleased at his story, for that will lead him to repeat it. Do not wink at his wickedness, for that will make thee a partaker of his sins.
5. When thou tellest thy tale, do not ask the hearer not to repeat it, or make use of thy name, for that proves that thou art ashamed of thy story and thy business.
6. Always mind thine own business and thou shalt be free from vexation.
7. When thou art belied by those who love to do mischief, never make any words with them about it, for they will soon be ashamed of their conduct.
8. If thou wilt always speak the truth, thou wilt have to tell no lies to thee out.
9. If thou wouldst live in peace, learn to govern thy tongue, for that little member may greatly disturb thy quiet.
10. If thou wilt listen to liars, tattlers and busy bodies, thou shalt be led by the nose where thou wilt not like to go.
11. If thou wilt make thyself busy to do mischief to others, "thy violent dealing will come down upon thine own pate." "Thou shalt have goat's milk enough for thine house, and for the maintenance of thy maidens."
12. Credulity is blind and bigotry cannot see afar off, and if thou wilt be led by them, thou shalt fall into the ditch.

THE CHEROKEES. The Message recently transmitted to Congress, by the President, covered a communication from the Secretary at War to the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, now in attendance at Washington, giving a final answer to the propositions made by them. The amount of the requests made by the Indians involves an extension of time for their removal to the West, not to exceed two years, an additional remuneration for losses and damages said to have been sustained under former treaties, together with the payment of the arrearages of their annuity under the treaty of 1819. To these requisitions the Secretary is disposed to accede, so far as may be consistent with the views of the States whose rights are conceived to be involved, and to whose decision he thinks all action in the premises must of course be made to yield. He agrees to the propriety of such indulgence as to time as may be necessary to the comfort and interests of the removing party and acknowledges the propriety of the United States paying any expenses incurred in carrying the removal into effect. With regard to the perfection of the title to the lands west of the Mississippi, Mr. Poinsett states that it has always been the intention of the Government to complete the title with the appendage of a right of outlet as demanded, but he declines any assurance of more money being paid than the five millions before appropriated, which has been deemed adequate compensation for the lands relinquished.

EFFECTS OF FEAR. An aged colored woman died in Philadelphia, instantaneously, upon hearing the shouts of the mob in the neighborhood of where she resided, at the time of the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall. She suffered considerably during the riots a few years ago, and supposing she would be massacred, the effect was so great upon her mind, that she expired almost without a groan.

A STRANGER. The French squadron, consisting of a line-of-battle ship and a corvette, having on board an officer the Prince of Joinville, one of the sons of Louis Philippe, King of the French, has lately arrived. The Prince has visited Washington city. He is a very genteel looking young man of nineteen—tall, and very slender, with a pale face, and an apology for a mustache on his upper lip.

SPECIE PAYMENT. All the Montreal Banks resumed on the twenty-third inst. and those of Quebec were expected to do so on the following day. The Convention of the South Carolina and Georgia Banks, which recently assembled at Charleston, unanimously concurred in a resolution to resume specie payments on the first of January next.

IT appears from the Michigan papers that the country Banks of that State were gradually resuming. MARLBORO' CHAPEL. The expected riot in Boston, on the evening of dedication of this edifice, did not take place, being prevented probably by the known fact that efficient measures were taken to suppress and punish it. A large crowd assembled in front of the building, and a few boys and young men were disorderly; but they were promptly seized by the police, confined in the black hole of the watch house that night, and fined the next day.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BARBADOES. The House of Assembly of Barbadoes, having canvassed the whole island, to ascertain the will of their constituents, lately appointed a committee, with instructions to bring in a bill for the entire emancipation of all classes of slavery apprentices on the first of August, 1838. The Governor had previously recommended the measure in a special communication. The number of apprentices are upwards of eighty thousand. The measure is highly approved by all classes of the inhabitants, whether merchants, planters or proprietors.

EVENING EXHIBITION. We understand that an exhibition of the evening school in the centre of the town will take place at the Town Hall, next Tuesday Evening.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 165 to 33, have refused to recommend the expunging of the word 'white' in that clause of the Constitution which specifies who shall be entitled to vote.

MUNIFICENT DONATION. The United States Bank of Pennsylvania, through its President, Mr. Biddle, has transmitted to Charleston, the munificent and most unlooked for donation of twenty thousand dollars, in aid of suffering citizens.

APPOINTMENT. The nomination of Levi Woodbury, at present Secretary of the Treasury, to be Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars a year, has been confirmed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We are indebted to the ever prompt attention of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, through the politeness of our friend Colonel Thayer, of Braintree, for copies of the Laws and Resolves of the last session.

GRAIN CROPS. The papers from all quarters—Middle, Western and Southern States—give very flattering accounts of the growing wheat crop. It is represented as more promising than it has been at this season, for eight or ten years.

BOWIE PISTOL KNIFE. This is a new destructive instrument. The handle is that of a pistol, and the barrel of the pistol runs on the back of the knife. It would hardly be matter of regret if the inventor himself should be among the first to suffer from the use of the instrument.

FOURTH OF JULY. Several correspondents seem to think that our nation's Jubilee can be celebrated in a fine manner, on Mount Wollaston, or in Quincy's Wood, by an address, a dinner from the delicacies of the sea or its banks, and other suitable demonstrations. What think of this suggestion, ye lovers of good old times.

HAYTI. An attempt has been made to assassinate General Inginac, of Hayti, by a ruffian, who is stated to have been sent expressly for the purpose. The General was shot in his chamber; the ball passed through his neck and escaped by his mouth, having broken the window at hand and several teeth.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS. Among the passengers in the packet ship Gladiolus from New York for London, was John Van Buren, Esq. one of the sons of the President. It is reported that he goes to England as the bearer of the congratulations of the government to Queen Victoria upon her accession to the throne.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINATIONS. The New York Times—the official organ of that portion of the late Jackson party which has abjured Mr. Van Buren and his policy—has nominated Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for President of the United States, and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, of New York, for Vice President.

REWARD FOR MURDER. The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of \$2000 for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to Pennsylvania Hall. The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered a reward of \$500, for the discovery and conviction of every person concerned in setting fire to Pennsylvania Hall, or the Orphan's Asylum.

ARKANSAS DISORDER. The grand jury of Pulaski county found a true bill for murder against John Wilson, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State, who left the Speaker's Chair and murdered a member with a bowie knife on the floor of House. P. S. The murderer has been tried and acquitted by a jury, who returned a verdict—Not guilty of murder, but excusable homicide.

HYMENIAL. The Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, who according to time-honored regulations, must be unmarried men, have preferred a petition to the Queen, praying that she would be graciously pleased to repeal the statute of celibacy. It is a queer petition to present to a maiden queen, and perhaps if the gentle Victoria has a spice of Elizabeth's disposition, she will tell them to mind their own business, and burn Ovid's 'Art of Love.'

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NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. In the United States Senate, a message has been received from the President on the subject of the North-Eastern Boundary, together with several other documents. The message and correspondence were read, from which it appeared that the State of Maine insisted on carrying into effect the treaty of 1763 on this subject, and asked for a new joint commission of exploration and survey, to determine the lines described in that treaty. It also appeared that the British Minister did not feel authorized to enter into the arrangement proposed, but had referred the subject to the Government of England.

COMMODORE WOOLSEY. Commodore Melancthon T. Woolsey, of the United States Navy, died at Utica, of the dropsy. This gallant officer was about 60 years of age.

THE NEW ORLEANS PLAGUE. The New Orleans Picayune relates that two negroes entered a house in that city, unknown to each other, and while both were pursuing their avocations noiselessly and in the dark, they accidentally came in contact; each thinking he had 'woken up' the lawful owner, a hard scuffle commenced, and the two negroes, in the heat of the moment, each brandishing a stick, the proprietor was roused; he soon came to the scene of action with a candle, when the two negroes, discovering their mistake, made off, leaving all their plunder, and escaped.

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LICENSE LAWS. The keeper of the Bite Tavern, near the Market, Boston, (says the Times), was brought up on complaint of the City Marshal, for selling liquors on Sunday. Two witnesses were called to prove the fact for the government. Ist. Witness—I don't know that I saw this man before in my life. Court—Did you not drink a glass of liquor at the Bite Tavern on Sunday? Witness—Yes. Court—Did you pay for it? Witness—No. Court—Did you not also pay for it? Witness—Not that I know of. The Court here called the second witness, who stated that his testimony was 'just the same as the other man's,' which being no evidence at all, he was discharged.

ABDUCTION. Capt. Bristol of the Steamboat Madison, at Erie, who ran off with Miss Hamot, gives an account, which, if true, shows it was a mutual love affair. He says he was intimate at Hamot's, and engaged to his daughter by consent of all parties. That the father, from caprice, forbid the match. The girl still desired it, and agreed to run away with him, which was accomplished; but on arriving at Astabula, they were overtaken before a license could be obtained. Miss H. refused to return, but was forcibly dragged on board the boat by a captain in the revenue service, and carried back to her father against her will. Captain Bristol says he shall again take command of the Madison, and is ready for a full investigation.

AFFECTING DEATH. A melancholy case of mental derangement and subsequent death recently occurred in Mobile, Ala. In the autumn of last year, a young woman of French descent, about twenty years of age, arrived from Philadelphia, to fulfil an engagement with two gentlemen, in attending a fancy store. About two months since, she was seized with derangement, and taken to the city hospital, by those gentlemen, and left there at their expense. Every possible kind of attention was bestowed upon her by the worthy steward and his amiable lady; but these with the skillful treatment of the attending physicians, were of no avail in restoring her mind and health. Her situation excited the deepest sympathy. She slept little, generally refused the nourishment, and spent the most of her time in walking the floor, in great agitation, which was increased beyond all measure at the very sight of a man. We are told that in her only lucid moments, she made disclosures which under other circumstances, leave no room to doubt that violence had been done her. A lady, to whom she had brought letters of introduction, learned that she was in the hospital, and caused her to be removed to her own house, where she died—a victim, it is supposed, of deception and violence.

GREENBACK OUTDORE. A French paper states that a man has been murdered, first, by means of a heavy mallet for splitting wood; then bled from the throat; and finally despatched by repeated blows of a hatchet. The limbs were then separated from the trunk, the trunk enclosed in three sheets of paper, and the whole being carried across precipices to the highest part of the mountain, thrown into a deep hole of the depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The unhappy victim lived with his wife, a young woman of twenty-two, and his mother-in-law, in a dilapidated cottage, situated in the wildest part of the mountain. He had for some time lived on bad terms with these two women, on the subject of some disputes about property, intermixed with some jealousy of another female; and they appear to have determined, with the most deliberate premeditation, to get rid of him by violence. Both assert their claims to the largest share in the murder. Both with unprecedented sang froid have detailed all the frightful minutiae of the event, which surpasses in horror all that has been recorded of similar deeds of blood.

LICENSE LAW. As there is great interest manifested by many in regard to this act, which goes into operation on the first day of next month (July) we publish it that all may know its features.

SECT. 1. No licensed innholder, retailer, common victualler, or other person, except as hereinafter provided, shall sell any brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, or any mixed liquor, part of which is spirituous, in less quantity than fifteen gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, on pain of forfeiting not more than twenty dollars nor less than ten dollars, for each offence, to be recovered in the manner and for the use provided in the twenty-sixth section of the forty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 2. The county commissioners in the several counties, may license for their respective towns, as many apothecaries, or practising physicians as they deem necessary to be retailers of spirituous liquors, to be used in the arts, or for medicinal purposes only; and the mayor and aldermen of the several cities, may, in like manner, and for like purpose, license apothecaries, as retailers for their respective cities, and in like manner, common pleases in the county of Suffolk, in like manner, and for like purpose, license apothecaries or practising physicians, as retailers in the town of Chelsea, which licenses shall be granted in the same manner and under the same restrictions now provided by law for licensing retailers: provided that the number of persons so licensed shall not exceed one for every two thousand inhabitants, and in towns containing less than two thousand inhabitants, one person may be licensed, and provided further, that in such cities and towns where there is no apothecary, or practising physician, such other person or persons may be appointed as aforesaid, as may be deemed proper by said county commissioners, and no person so licensed shall sell any spirituous liquor to be drunk in or about the premises on which the forfeiture, provided in the first section of this act, shall be levied.

SECT. 3. All licenses hereafter granted to innholders, retailers, common victuallers, or other persons, shall be so framed as to authorize the licensed persons to sell brandy, rum, or any other spirituous liquors; and no excise or fee shall be required for such a license.

SECT. 4. The provisions of all laws now in force in consistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, but shall have no operation upon any licenses granted previous to that time.

NEW MEET. In the House of Representatives, a message has been received from the President on the subject of the North-Eastern Boundary, together with several other documents. The message and correspondence were read, from which it appeared that the State of Maine insisted on carrying into effect the treaty of 1763 on this subject, and asked for a new joint commission of exploration and survey, to determine the lines described in that treaty. It also appeared that the British Minister did not feel authorized to enter into the arrangement proposed, but had referred the subject to the Government of England.

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KNIFE. This is a new destructive handle is that of a pistol, and the of runs on the back of the knife. It matter of regret if the inventor himself the first to suffer from the use of the

LT. Several correspondents seem to Jubilee can be celebrated in a Mount Wollaston, or in Quincy's Wood, dinner from the delicacies of the sea or other suitable demonstrations. What season, ye lovers of good old times.

tempt has been made to assassinate of Hayti, by a ruffian, who is stated expressly for the purpose. The Gen- his chamber; the ball passed through ped by his mouth, having broken the several teeth.

IONS. Among the passengers in the from New York for London, was Esq. one of the sons of the President. at he goes to England as the bearer of the government to Queen Vic-

NOMINATIONS. The New York Times in that portion of the late Jackson signed Mr. Van Buren and his policy Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for Presi- Vice President, and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge,

MORTUITY. The Mayor of Philadel- forward of \$2000 for the discovery the person or persons who set fire to H. The Governor of Pennsylvania ard of \$500, for the discovery and any person concerned in setting fire to H, or the Orphan's Asylum.

DECEASED. The grand jury of Pulaski true bill for murder against John true of the House of Representatives left the Speaker's Chair and murder- a bowie knife on the floor of House. leader has been tried and acquitted by ad a verdict: "Not guilty of murder, nicide."

the Junior Fellows of Trinity Col- according to time-honored regula- married men, have preferred a peti- praying that she should be graciously the statute of celibacy. It is a queer to a maiden queen, and perhaps if a has a spice of Elizabeth's disposi- them to mind their own business, and of Love."

EAR. An aged colored woman died instantaneously, upon hearing the in the neighborhood of where she ne of the destruction of Pennsylvania ed considerably during the riots a few pposing she would be massacred, the upon her mind, that she expired al-

The French squadron, consisting of ip and a corvette, having on board as of Joinville, one of the sons of ing of the French, has lately arrived. ased Washington city. He is a very ous man of nineteen—tall, and very ale face, and an apology for a musta-

ST. All the Montreal Banks resumed ed inst. and those of Quebec were on the following day. n of the "South Carolina" and Georgia ntly assembled at Charleston, unan- d in a resolution to resume specie pay- of January next.

The Michigan papers that the coun- State were gradually resuming.

RAVEL. The expected riot in Boston, of dedication of this edifice, did not prevented probably by the known measures were taken to suppress A large crowd assembled in front of a few boys and young men were dis- were promptly seized by the police, black hole of the watch house that the next day.

OF SLAVERY IN BARBADOS. The ily of Barbadoes, having canvassed to ascertain the will of their constitu- a committee, with instructions to the entire emancipation of all classes nces on the first of August, 1838. ed previously recommended the mea- munication. The number of ap- ards of eighty thousand. The mea- moved by all classes of the inhabitants, te planters or proprietors.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. In the United States Senate, a message has been received from the President on the subject of the North-Eastern boundary, together with several other documents. The message and correspondence were read, from which it appeared that the State of Maine insisted on carrying into effect the treaty of 1783 on this subject, and asked for a new joint commission of exploration and survey, to determine the lines described in that treaty. It also appeared that the British Minister did not feel authorized to enter into the arrangement proposed, but had referred the subject to the Government of England.

COMMODORE WOOLSEY. Commodore Melancthon T. Woolsey, of the United States Navy, died at Utica, of the dropsy. This gallant officer was about twenty years of age.

ROGUES WELL MET. The New Orleans Picayune relates that two rogues entered a house in that city, unknown to each other, and while both were pursuing their avocations noiselessly and in the dark, they accidentally came in contact; each thinking he had "woken" the lawful owner, a hard scuffle commenced, up- setting chairs and tables, and raising such a tremendous racket, that the proprietor was roused, he soon came to the scene of action with a candle, when the boot- lers, discovering their mistake, made off, leaving all their plunder, and escaped.

LICENSE LAW. The keeper of the Bite Tavern, near the Market, Boston, (says the Times) was brought up on complaint of the City Marshal, for selling liquors on Sunday. Two witnesses were called to prove the case for the government. 1st Witness—I don't know that I saw this man before in my life. Court—Did you not drink a glass of liquor at the Bite Tavern on Sunday? Witness—Yes. Court—Did you pay for it? Witness—No. Court—Did you else pay for it? Witness—Not that I know of. The Court here called the second witness, who stated that his testimony was "just the same as the other man's," which being no evidence at all, he was discharged.

ABDUCTION. Capt. Bristol of the Steamboat Madison, at Erie, who ran off with Miss Hamot, gives an account, which, if true, shows it was a mutual love affair. He says he was intimate at Hamot's, and engaged to his daughter by consent of all parties. That the father, from caprice, forbade the match, which he desired it, and agreed to run away with him, which was accomplished; but on arriving at Astabula, they were overtaken before a license could be obtained. Miss H. refused to return, but was forcibly dragged on to the boat. She was then carried to the trunk, and carried back to her father against her will. Captain Bristol says he shall again take command of the Madison, and is ready for a full investigation.

AFFECTING DEATH. A melancholy case of mental derangement and subsequent death recently occurred in Mobile. Late in the autumn of last year, a young woman of French descent, about twenty years of age, arrived from Philadelphia, to fulfil an engagement with two gentlemen, in attending a fancy store. About two months since, she was carried in a state of derangement to the city hospital, by these gentlemen, and left there at their expense. Every possible kind of attention was bestowed upon her by the worthy steward and his amiable lady; but these with the skillful treatment of the attending physicians, were of no avail in restoring her reason and health. Her situation grew daily more de- pressing. She slept little, generally refused nourish- ment, and spent the most of her time in walking the floor, in great agitation, which was increased beyond degree at the very sight of a man. We are told that is her only lucid moments, she made disclosures which with other circumstances, leave no room to doubt, that violence had been done her. A lady, to whom she had brought letters of introduction, learned that she was in the hospital, and caused her to be removed to her own house, where she died—a victim, it is sup- posed, of deception and violence.

GREENACRE OUTDORE. A French paper states that a man has been murdered, first, by means of a heavy mallet for splitting wood; then bled from the throat; and finally despatched by repeated blows of a hatchet. The limbs were then separated from the trunk, the trunk enclosed in a charcoal sack, and the whole after being carried across precipices to the highest part of the mountain, thrown into a deep hole of the depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The unhappy victim lived with his wife, a young woman of twenty-two, and his moth- er-in-law, in a dilapidated cottage, situated in the wild and steep part of the mountain. He had for some time lived on bad terms with these two women, on the subject of some disputes about property, intermixed with some jealousy of another female; and they appear to have determined, with the most deliberate premeditation, to get rid of him by violence. Both assert their claims to the largest share in the murder. Both with unprece- dented sang froid have detailed all the frightful cir- cumstances of the event, which surpass in horror all that has been recorded of similar deeds of blood.

LICENSE LAW. As there is great interest manifested by many in regard to this act, which goes into operation on the first day of next month (July) we publish it that all may know its features.

SECT. 1. No licensed inholder, retailer, common victualler, or other person, except as hereinafter provided, shall sell any brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, or any mixed liquor, part of which is spirituous, in less quantity than fifteen gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, on pain of forfeiting not more than twenty dollars nor less than ten dollars, for each offence, to be recovered in the manner and for the use provided in the twenty-sixth section of the forty-ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SECT. 2. The county commissioners in the several counties, may license for their respective towns, as many apothecaries, or practising physicians as they deem necessary to be retailers of spirituous liquors, to be used in the arts, or for medicinal purposes only; and the mayor and aldermen of the several cities, may, in like manner, and for like purpose, license apothecaries, as retailers for their respective cities, and the court of common pleas in the county of Suffolk, in like manner and for like purpose, may license apothecaries or practising physicians, as retailers in the town of Chelsea, which licenses shall be granted in the same manner and under the same restrictions now provided by law for licensing retailers: provided that the number of persons so licensed shall not exceed one for every two thousand inhabitants, and in towns containing less than two thousand inhabitants, one person may be licensed, and provided further, that in such cities and towns where there is no apothecary, or practising physician, such other person or persons may be appointed as aforesaid, as may be deemed proper by said county commissioners, and no person so licensed shall sell any spirituous liquor to be drunk in or about the premises on pain of the forfeiture, provided in the first section of this act.

SECT. 3. All licenses hereafter granted to inholders, retailers, and common victuallers, shall be so framed as not to authorize the licensed persons to sell brandy, rum, or any other spirituous liquors; and no excise or fee shall be required for such a license.

SECT. 4. The provisions of all laws now in force inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next, but shall have no operation upon any li- censes granted previous to that time.

NEW MILITIA LAW. The Committee on the House of Representatives of the United States have reported a bill which proposes important changes in the existing law. One principal amendment is to limit the age of militia to twenty years, and to limit the service to one year. The bill also proposes to limit the service to one year, and to limit the service to one year. The bill also proposes to limit the service to one year, and to limit the service to one year.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY. The National Intelligencer contains an account of a impudent robbery perpetrated in Washington city, at a boarding house. The thieves broke into the house by the window, and took away the contents of the drawers of the sideboard. Afterwards they went up stairs, entered the lodging room of a member of Congress, who was asleep in bed, and rifled his pockets of his wallet, containing sundry bank notes, and his purse containing several half-eagles. The thieves then took away his trunk, and examined it in the dining room below; and find- ing nothing in it but articles of clothing left it and them in the room. Emboldened by their success in the second story of the house, the thieves next ascend- ed to the third story, and entered the lodging-room of another member of Congress, who was asleep in bed, and rifled his pockets in like manner, robbing the gentleman of his wallet, containing sundry bank bills and also stealing a silver watch, and a pair of gold- mounted spectacles. Taking into consideration the risk which the thieves run of being shot down in a large Congress boarding-house, in which there was not less than twenty persons lodging, their entering into the rooms of gentlemen who were sleeping therein, and the noise which they must have made in opening the trunk and rifling the pockets, and the fact that they were forced to this robbery must be considered as one of extraordinary character, which could only have been accomplished by master hands.

A ROGUE CAUGHT. A fine gentleman residing at Cambridge, some months since had his desk broken open, and about two thousand in gold stolen therefrom. Suspicion falling upon a son-in-law who was employed as an under-keeper at the House of Correction at East Cambridge, and it being observed that a sort of intimacy existed between him and one of the convicts, a notoriously bad fellow, they were both carefully watched. About a week since, the convict applied to the master of the house, for leave to transplant a tree from one part of the prison yard to another, and the seventeenth day of October now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291.) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also a certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Mary Vinal, Adm., by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127.) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly boundary line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being a straight line—then in the same straight line to the point of intersection with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—whose passage way is 20 feet wide and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks's, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also a certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291.) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

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SCHOOLS. The report on School Districts, published to-day, was accepted by the Town, and the recommendations of the committee ordered to be carried into effect. One thousand dollars were appropriated for the purposes therein named, five hundred of which is to be assessed this year, and the remainder borrowed.

SCHOOL CELEBRATION. At a meeting of the School Committee, Teachers, etc., it was agreed to celebrate the ensuing Fourth of July in a similar manner to last year. The Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, of this town, was selected to deliver the address, and has accepted the invitation.

Leeches and Plaster. FRESH German Leeches and the celebrated Port- land Plaster, for sale by E. HAYDEN. Quincy, June 2. 1834

NOTICES. The Quincy Universalist Institute will meet at Asa Wale's Hall, in Weymouth, a week from next SUNDAY EVENING, at six o'clock. The following question is assigned for debate: Does the Bible declare the future happiness of all mankind?

An invitation is extended to all denominations of Christians in the vicinity to attend and participate in the debate. JOHN A. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

All persons desiring preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Meeting-House, at Quincy Point, are requested to meet at the Quincy Point School-Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, at six o'clock, to consult respecting a preacher and devise means for his support; and to transact other business that may come before the meeting. By request. CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Sacred Concert. THE Singing School, under the instruction of Mr. Marcus Colburn, will give a Concert of Sacred Music, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (June 6th,) at Rev. Dr. Storrs' Meeting House, at quarter before eight o'clock, precisely. The patronage of the citizens of Braintree is respectfully solicited. Tickets may be procured at the door.

Carpenters' Planes. AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Joiners, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bead, etc. BRIESLER & CARTER. Quincy, June 2.

Susanna S. Marsh, Opposite the Stone School House, School Street, RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Cloths always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace, and all the latest fashions in Dressing, and Bonnet Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lawns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven braids, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses' small palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles. Fancy Millinery and Sew Work done per order as usual. Quincy, Apr. 21.

Quincy Writing Academy. PRACTICAL, Ornamental and Scientific PEN-MANSHIP—FLOURISHING and PEN-MAK- ING, taught by the subscriber at his Academy over Mr. Briesler's Store. Lessons given on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ladies' Class will meet at three o'clock in the afternoon. Ladies' and Gentlemen's in the evening. Instruction given in private families, if required. For fourteen lessons, \$2.50, including stationery. Specimens of improvement at his room. ORLANDO BODFISH. Quincy, May 26.

Sheriff's Sale. NORFOLK, ss. Quincy, May 22, A. D. 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the twenty ninth day of June next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and described, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on the twenty-eighth day of October now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 291.) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, three quarters and six rods more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which southerly line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being a straight line—then in the same straight line to the point of intersection with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—whose passage way is 20 feet wide and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks's, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

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Carriage Manufactory. The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained 15 sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND— 12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality. 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style. 5 " Buggy WAGONS, " 2

POETRY.

THE SUMMER'S QUEEN.

BY CHARLES C. HILL.

Quick the verdure springs
From the fruitful ground,
Sweet the music rings
Through the welkin round!

Earth and sky and air
Vocal seem to be,
Melody most rare,
Nature in her glee!

Echoes softly float,
Odors balmy stray,
Where the tuncful throat
Trills the mellow lay.

Where the fountain leaps,
And the streamlets glide,
Where the ivy creeps
By the water's side.

Where the mossy stone,
Mid the cool retreat,
Like the Dryads' throne,
Tempts the weary feet!

Where the blossoms vie
With the glowing green,
There the zephyrs sigh
To the Summer's Queen!

TO MY WIFE.

BY REV. DR. BETHUNE, PHILADELPHIA.

Afar from thee: The morning breaks,
But morning brings no joy for me;
Alas! my spirit only wakes
To know that I am afar from thee;
In dreams I saw thy blessed face,
And thou wert nestled on my breast;
In dreams I felt thy fond embrace,
And to mine own thy heart was prest.

Afar from thee! 'Tis solitude,
Though smiling crowds around me be,
The kind, the beautiful, the good—
For I can only think of thee;
Of thee, the kindest, loveliest, best,
My earliest, and my only one;
Without thee, I am all unblest,
And wholly blest with thee alone.

Afar from thee! the words of praise
My listless ear unheeded greet;
What sweetest seemed in better days,
Without thee, seems no longer sweet;
The dearest joy I can bestow,
Is in thy moistened eye to see,
And in thy cheek's unusual glow,
Thou deem'st me not unworthy thee.

Afar from thee! The night is come,
But slumbers from my pillow flee;
I cannot rest so far from home,
And my heart's home is, love, with thee!
And then I know that thou art nigh;
For God, who seeth every where,
Bends on us both his watchful eye.

Together in his loved embrace,
No distance can our hearts divide;
Forgotten quite the mediate space,
I kneel thy kneeling form beside;
My tranquil frame then sinks to sleep,
But soars the spirit far and free;
O welcome be night's slumbers deep,
For then, dear love! I am with thee.

ANECDOTES.

FRIED HARSLEY. "Have you Fried Harsley?" said a gawky fellow after entering a bookstore, the other day. "Oh, no, sir, we don't keep a provision store, only food for the mind." Well, I spoke that what I want—it's a book by the name of Fried Harsley. "What sort of a book is it, sir?" "Why, I believe it's a Temperance Tale." The bookseller pointed him to the counter where lay the seventeen numbers of Sargeant's little books, and after he had overhauled them, he turned round to the shopkeeper and exclaimed, "Here, you numskull, I've found it!" and threw it down upon the counter. The trader lifted it, and upon casting his eye upon the title, burst into a fit of laughter, saying, "you have made a slight mistake, sir, in the pronunciation of the title." "Let's see," said the other—"F-R-I-E-D H-A-R-S-E-L-E-Y—Fried Harsley. So I have, says you, I believe I didn't spell it after, but it looked to me just like Fried Harsley!"—*Dad, Ade.*

AN ARREST. Some years ago, in a country not a hundred miles from Athens, a small sized man went to the plantation of a certain gentleman who was light in wit but rather heavy in flesh, with a piece of paper in his hand folded in a legal form, and known by the abbreviations *et cetera*. Having found the owner of the plantation in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read the capias, which commenced as usual. "You are hereby commanded without delay, to take the body of, etc." "Humph!" says the prisoner, stretched himself upon his back. "I am ready." "O, but you don't expect me to carry you in my arms?" "Certainly, you must take my body, you know. I do not resist the process of the law, understand, but submit with much cheerfulness." "Will you wait there until I bring a cart?" "Can't promise—I may recover from my fatigue in the mean time." "You must do your duty."—And there he lay, immovable, until the sheriff left him.—*Natchez Courier.*

HEAVY TALK. "Look here, Sam Jonsing!" is you gwoin to de theatre to-night?" "No—is you?" "Dat I is! Don't you see de great traction dere on de bill?" "Yes I does. Say nig! what's de name of dat big piece down dere at de bottom?" "Well, I can't telly you de name ob dat piece; but dey say it's one dat posses de biggest kind ob interestarity!" "Dat's enough—dat last speession ob yours convinces me—I am gwoin!"—*N. O. Pic.*

SWEARING OUT. A person notorious for his profanity was taken on a writ, and not possessing wherewithal to pay the demand, he was locked up in jail. His wife, deprived of that support which even broken staff affords, was observed by her little son to weep. Confident of his father's proficiency, he kindly said, "Mamma, don't cry, father will swear out in half an hour."

IN A HERRY. An old man with a wooden leg was walking the road apparently much way worn, when he came up to the mail coach. The conductor taking pity on his apparent debility and helplessness, invited him to take a seat. "I thank you—I thank you sir, but I am in a desperate hurry," replied the old coger, stamping ahead at a furious rate.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, asthma, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, fevers and agues, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the unsolicited opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory origin. The natural action of the bowels is lost—frequent and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills and medicines, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, I bought and used several boxes of your "Life Pills," and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I ever used.

Springfield, June 1, 1837.

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that flesh is heir to. I have also given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate and permanent relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *cathartic system* is not only without pain, but that they do not irritate the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

New-York, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly in stock at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this green and white.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

New York, April 4, 1837.

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Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. POSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 354, a. p. stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night, Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand all the different kinds of Trusses, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this green and white.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

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Fashionable Emporium.

FRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

at his Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE

QUINCE PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 23.

(MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the end of the year.

No subscription will be stopped

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

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CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
Salem.
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MISCELLANY.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

There is not a more delicate step in life than the operation designated by the elegant phrase I have selected for the title of my present lucubrations. Much winking, and caution, and previous sounding is necessary when you have got a favor to ask of a great man. It is ten chances to one that he takes it into his head to consider your request exorbitant, and to make this the pretext for shaking off what he naturally considers a cumbersome appendage to his state—a man who has a claim upon his good offices. But this hazard is nothing in comparison with the risk you run in laying yourself at the mercy of a young gipsy, fondler of fun and frolic than anything in life. Even though she love you with the whole of her little heart, she possesses a flow of spirits, and woman's ready knack of preserving appearances; and though her bosom may heave responsive to your stammering tale, she will lure you on with kind, complacent looks, until you have told your pitiful story, and then laugh in your face for your pains.

It is not this, either, that I mean to express. Men are not cowards, because they see distinctly the danger that lies before them. When a person has coolness sufficient to appreciate its full extent, he has in general either self-possession enough to back out of the scrape, or if it is inevitable, to march with due resignation to meet his fate. In like manner, it is not that poor Pilgrimage, the lover, has a clear notion (persons in his condition are rarely troubled with clear notions) of what awaits him, but he feels a kind of choking at the neck of his heart, a hang-dog inclination to go backwards instead of forwards, a check, a sunken stop in all his functions. He knows not how to look, or what to say. His fine plan, arranged with so much happy enthusiasm, when sitting alone in his arm chair, after a good dinner, and two or three glasses of wine, in the uncertain glimmering of twilight, with his feet upon the fender, proves quite impracticable. Either it has escaped his memory altogether, or the conversation perversely takes a turn totally different from that by which he hoped to lead the fair one from indifferent topics to thoughts of a tender complexion, and thus by fine degrees, (he watching all the time how she was affected, in order to be sure of his strength, before he makes the plunge,) to insinuate his confession, just at the moment that he knows it will be received.

The desperate struggles and floundering by which some endeavor to get out of their embarrassments are amusing enough. We remember to have been much delighted the first time we heard the history of the wooing of a noble lord, now no more, narrated. His lordship was a man of talents and enterprise, of stainless pedigree, and a fair rent-roll, but the veriest slave of bashfulness. Like all timid and quiet men, he was very susceptible and very constant, as long as he was in the habit of seeing the object of his affections daily. He chanced, at the beginning of an Edinburgh winter, to lose his heart to Miss —, and as their families were in habits of intimacy, he had frequent opportunities of meeting with her. He gazed and sighed incessantly—a very Dumb-dick, but that he had a larger allowance of brain; he followed every where; he felt jealous, uncomfortable, savage, if she looked even civilly at another; and yet, notwithstanding his stoutest resolutions—notwithstanding the encouragement afforded him by the lady, a woman of sense, who saw what his lordship would be at, esteemed his character, was superior to girlish affection; and made every advance consistent with womanly delicacy—the winter was fast fading into spring, and he had not yet got his mouth opened. Mamma, at last, lost all patience; and one day, when his lordship was taking his usual lounge in the drawing-room, silent, or uttering an occasional monosyllable, the good lady abruptly left the room, and locked the pair in alone. When his lordship, on assaying to take his leave, discovered the predicament in which he stood, a desperate fit of resolution seized him. Miss — sat bending most assiduously over her needle, a deep blush on her cheek. His lordship advanced towards her, but, losing his heart by the way, passed on in silence to the other end of the room. He returned to the charge, but again without effect. At last, nervously himself

like one about to mine, he stopped short, and, with a low, some-thing like a deep voice, while a deep blush came over the face of the speaker, he said, "Mamma, have recourse to the plan of wooing by proxy. This is a system which I can by no means recommend. If a male agent be employed, there is great danger, that, before he is aware, he begins to plead for himself. Talking of love, even in the abstract, with a woman, is a ticklish matter. Emotions are awakened, which we thought were lulled to sleep forever, and we grow desirous to appropriate to ourselves the pretty sentiments which she so well expresses. A female go-between is less dangerous; but I cannot conceive with what face a man can ever address a woman as his wife whom he had not the courage to woo for himself."

Day, the philosopher, had a freak of educating a wife for himself. He got two orphan girls intrusted to his care, on entering into recognition to educate and provide for them. One proved too much to make any thing of. The other grew up every thing he could have wished. And yet he gave up the idea of marrying her, because she one day purchased a handkerchief more gaudy than accorded with his philosophical notions. Of course, it never came to a declaration. I wish it had, that one might have seen with what degree of grace a man could divest himself of the grave and commanding characters of papa and pedagogue, to assume the supple, insinuating deportment of the lover.

There are a set of men, whose success in wooing—and it is unfeeling—I cannot comprehend. Grave, emaciated, sallow divines, who never look the person in the face whom they address—who never speak above their breath—who sit on the uttermost edge of the chairs, a full yard distance from the dinner table. I have never known one of these scarecrows fail in getting a good and rich wife. How it is, heaven knows! Can it be that the ladies ask them?

One thing is certain, that I myself have never been able to 'pop the question.' Like the inspired writer, among the things beyond the reach of my intellect, is 'the way of a man with a maid.' By what witchery he should be ever able to induce her, 'her free unbounded condition' to 'bring into circumscription and continue,' is to me a mystery. Had it been otherwise, I should not have been at this time the lonely inmate of a dull house—one who can scarcely claim kindred with any human being.

"PREACH SMALL."

'Mother,' said a little girl seven years old, 'I could not understand our minister to-day; he said so many hard words. I wish he would preach so that little girls could understand him. Won't he mother?' Yes, I think so, if we ask him. Soon after, her father saw her going to the minister's. 'Where are you going Emma?' said he. 'I am going over to Mr —'s to ask him to preach small.'

This little incident has taught the pastor of Emma an important lesson on preaching the gospel with simplicity. There is a happy medium between that coarseness which offends, and that refinement which is above comprehension. This medium is the genuine Saxon-English, which is intelligible to all, and offensive to none.

Who is offended with the style of Milton in that noble sonnet on the massacre in Piedmont—with the style of Liturgy, or that of our English Bible? No one of good taste: for therein we get plain sense in plain Saxon.

Not long since I heard a minister close the last of a series of sermons on the evidences of Christianity, thus:—'Now let the Infidel go where the owls hoot, and the bats wing their starless flight: but we, when death shall sound our retreat from the shores of mortality, will shuffle off the clogs of clay, lie down quiescent in the grave, and rise to realms of endless day.'

That minister preached to a city congregation and had the reputation of being a very eloquent man; but really, if he had not gone to 'the realms of endless day,' I should feel desirous of sending Emma with the request that he would preach small. And so I have felt when I have heard a certain good brother in Ohio preach. Instead of brotherly love, he always says fraternal affection. Why did not Paul say, (Heb. xiii. 1.) Let fraternal affection continue. And in order, as I supposed to avoid the appearance of egotism, when he rises to preach, he introduces the sermon thus:—'propose in this discourse, etc.' Why did not the Apostle, for surely he was a modest man, say, 'Whereunto we are appointed a preacher, and an Apostle, and a teacher of the Gentiles!'

To other ears it may sound well; but to my own, egotism is more intolerable than egotism.

Not long since I heard a minister telling about the animal economy! Animal economy, thought I—will not his hearers infer that he is speaking about quadrupeds instead of bipeds?

'And this is in accordance with the philosophy of things.' My good brother, what do you suppose that plain man in your congregation will understand by the 'philosophy of things?' 'Preach small'—smaller, if you would be understood.

Every body understands the Rev. Mr. Hare in his village sermon. 'There is hardly a poor

person in these parts of England who does not get what our grandfather's would have deemed to be luxuries. I will mention two of these—tea and wheaten bread. If any one, a hundred years ago, had foretold that the time would come when every cottage in England would have its tea-pot and its loaf of wheaten bread, he would have been laughed at as a foolish dreamer. Yet the time is come!

Now what if Mr. Hare had called upon his people to be grateful for so fragrant a beverage, (tea,) and so farinaceous a luxury, (wheat bread) who would have known what was piped or harped? They might have thought themselves called upon to be grateful that the Goths and Vandals were dead, or that such a thing as a steam engine had been invented!

Somewhere I have read an anecdote of an American officer who was peculiar for the quaintness and point with which he gave commands. On one occasion the battle was warm and the event doubtful. The officer saw that his men were shooting over, and instantly darting by the ranks, cried, *skin them boys, skin them!* when their leveled muskets mowed down the enemy, and gave the Americans victory.

The point of this anecdote may be worthy of a remembrance; for all the world over, he does the swiftest execution, who deliberately fires low; and he preaches best, who in the sense above named preaches small.—Cincinnati Jour.

GENUINE AND TRUE.

A young man who boarded at a house in the country, where were several coy damsels, was on one afternoon accosted by an acquaintance, and asked what he thought of the young ladies. He replied they were very shy and reserved.

'So they are,' returned the other, 'and so much so, that no gentleman could get near enough to tell the color of their eyes.'

'That may be,' said the boarder quickly, 'yet I will stake a million that I can kiss them all three without any trouble.'

'That you cannot do,' cried the other. 'It is an achievement which neither you nor any other man can accomplish.'

The other was positive, and invited his friend to the house to witness his triumph. They entered the room together, and the three girls were all at home sitting beside their mother, and they all looked as prim and demure as John Rogers at the stake.

Our hero assumed a very grave aspect even to dejection—and having looked wistfully at the clock breathed a sigh as deep as algebra, and as long as a female dialogue at the street door. His singular deportment now attracted the attention of the girls, who cast their slow opening eyes upward to his countenance. Perceiving the impression he had made, he turned to his companion and said in a doleful voice, 'it wants three minutes of the time.'

'Do you speak of dinner?' said the old lady putting down her sewing work.

'Dinner?' said he with a bewildered aspect, and pointing as if unconsciously with curled forefinger, at the clock.

A silence ensued, during which, the female part of the household, glared at the young man with irrepressible curiosity.

'You will see me decently interred,' said he, turning again to his friend.

His friend was as much puzzled as any body present, and his embarrassment added to the intended effect. But the old lady being no longer able to contain herself, cried—

'Mr. C——, pray, what do you speak of?' 'Nothing,' answered he with a lugubrious tone—but that last night a spirit appeared to me—here the girls rose to their feet and drew near—and the spirit gave me warning that I should die exactly at twelve o'clock to-day, and you see it wants but half a minute of the time.

The girls turned pale, and their hidden sympathies were at once awakened for the doomed and departed one. They stood chained to the spot, looking alternately at the clock and the unfortunate youth; he then walked up to the eldest of the girls, and taking her by the hand, bade her a solemn farewell. He also imprinted a kiss upon her trembling lips; which she did not attempt to resist.

He bade the second and third farewell in the same tender and affectionate manner. His object was achieved, and at that moment the clock struck twelve. Hereupon he looked around surprised, and ejaculated, 'who would have believed that an apparition could tell such a lie. It is probably the ghost of Ananias or Sapphira.'

It was some time before the sober maidens understood the joke, and when they did they evinced no resentment. The first kiss broke the ice, and thanks to the ghost, they discovered that there was some pleasure in the pressure of a bearded cheek.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Free thinkers and infidels often ridicule religion and those who embrace it, but there is that within them which tells them that religion is a reality, and that those who are actuated by its spirit, and governed by its principles, are entitled to confidence and respect.

The following anecdote was related to us a few days since. It has probably been published and told better than we can tell it, but it will bear repetition.

Two men were travelling in the far west; one was a sceptic and the other a christian. The former was on every occasion, ready to denounce religion an imposture, and professors as hypocrites. According to his own account of the matter, he always suspected those who made pretensions to piety—felt particularly ex-

posed in the company of christians—took good care of his horse and pocket, when saints were around him.

They had travelled late one evening, and were in the wilderness; they at last drew near to a solitary hut, and they rejoiced at the prospect of a shelter, however humble. They asked admission and obtained it. But it was almost as dreary and comfortless within as without; and there was nothing prepossessing in the appearance of the inhabitants. These were an elderly man, his wife and two sons—sun-burnt, hardy and rough, they were apparently hospitable, and welcomed them to such homely fare as the forest afforded; but this air of kindness might be assumed to deceive them, and the travellers became seriously apprehensive that evil was intended. It was a lonely place—suited to deeds of robbery and blood. No help was at hand. The two friends communicated to each other their apprehensions, and resolved that on retiring to their part of the hut—for there were two apartments in it—they would secure it as well as they could against the entrance of their host—would have their weapons of defence at hand, and would take turns through the night in watching so that one of them could be constantly on guard while his comrade slept.

Having hastily made their arrangements, they joined the family, partook of their homely fare, and spoke of retiring to rest. The old man said it had been his practice in better times, and he continued it still, before his family went to bed, to commend them to God, and if the strangers had no objection he would do so now. The christian rejoiced at finding a brother in the wilderness, and even the sceptic could not conceal his satisfaction at the proposition. The old man took down his well worn bible on which no dust was gathered, though age had marked it, and read with reverence a portion of the sacred scripture. He then supplicated the Divine protection, and acknowledged the Divine goodness, and prayed for pardon, guidance and salvation. He prayed too for the strangers, that they might be prospered on their journey; and at the close of their earthly journey, they might have a house in heaven. He was evidently a man of prayer, and that humble cottage was a place where prayer was wont to be made.

The travellers retired to their apartment. According to their previous arrangement the sceptic was to have the first watch of the night, but instead of priming his pistols and bracing his nerves for the attack, he was for wrapping himself in his great coat and covering himself with his blanket as quietly as if he had never thought of any danger. His friend reminded him of their arrangements, and asked him how he had lost his apprehension of danger. The sceptic felt the force of the question and all it implied, and he had the frankness to acknowledge that he could not but feel himself as safe as by a New England fire-side, in any house or in any forest where the Bible was read as that old man read it, and where prayer was offered as that old man prayed.

'WON'T YOU, DEAR?'

A wealthy nabob had a very pretty daughter named Hosinee, who being an only child, was spoiled at an early age, and grew up with a temper that often marred her beauty of its most beguiling attractions: she chose to fix her affections on Sadik Beg, a young soldier of good family, who, however, possessed no other portion than his sword. The father yielded to her wishes in every respect, and Sadik, upon learning the good fortune that awaited him, hesitated not to avail himself of the young lady's condescension. But he resolved, at the same time, that in accepting her hand, he should not, as she appeared to expect, become her slave. The ceremony was performed, apartments were assigned to the 'happy pair' in the nabob's palace. It happened that while they were sitting together the first evening of their marriage, a favorite cat presented herself, purring, to the notice of the bride. Sadik attempted to play with it, but the animal, jealous, perhaps, of his novel and superior claims to the lady's attention, scratched him, whereupon he deliberately drew his sword, and severing its head from the body, flung both in a moment out of the window. Hosinee saw at once that, instead of a slave, she had obtained a master. The effect was magical; she became one of the most submissive and charming wives in the world.

Among Sadik's friends was a little hen-pecked fellow of the name of Merdik. Talking together one day of their domestic affair, Merdik was astonished to hear of the change wrought in Hosinee's character by the decision which Sadik evinced on the first day of their marriage, and remembering that his wife also (a termagant of the first water) had a feline favorite, he bethought him that it was not yet too late to recover, by a similar act of heroism, his proper station as the ruler of his own family. Forthwith returning home, he girded himself with his scimitar, and entering my lady's chamber with a swagger that very little became his ordinary position, he beheld 'Tabby' approaching him in her usual familiar manner. The meditated sacrifice was consummated in an instant; but while poor Merdik was stooping to execute the window act of the tragedy, his wife, who was already apprised of the story, gave him a box on the ear which laid him prostrate on the floor. 'Take that, you booby,' said she, with an air of ineffable scorn; 'you forget that Hosinee's cat was killing on the wedding day.'

The tale, however, goes on to inform us that the nabob's daughter by no means lost rank in consequence of her early submission. Having discovered that she was not to rule in one way, she, with the ready instinct of her sex, soon availed herself of another. Sadik was not to be commanded, but he was easy to be seduced; and while the wife of Merdik governed by the iron rod of 'Won't you, dear?' spoken in her stern voice, Hosinee was perhaps still more potential by her talismanic 'Will you not, my love?' uttered in a softened tone, which the soldier knew not how to resist. I know of no other distinction that prevails in these accidental climates. In fact, though few wedded men will acknowledge it, we are all ruled by force or fraud, and of the two it appears to me, from what I have observed through life, that the more dangerous mistress of the two is the woman who pretends to no authority at all. Whenever I find this to be the case, whenever I hear it said that Mrs. So-and-so is the most meek, the most acquiescing creature in existence, that she has, even upon the most trifling point, no will of her own, nor any desire to have any will save that of her husband, I seldom fail to discover that, although the truth is she has no will but that of her husband, she has taken very good care beforehand that his will should be the very thing she would wish it to be. The 'Won't you, dear?' has its power certainly—it may now and then be checked by a Sadik; but the 'Will you not, my love?' sinks us all—Heaven help us into mere Merdiks!

SALAMANDER HAT.

Whilst Schaffer was at a tavern in Epping, N. H. he noticed a raw-looking would-be-dandy sort of a fellow, strutting about, with all the consequence allowed to persons who wear new hats and fine clothes; and thinking this to be a fine opportunity for enjoying a little sport at the pumpkin's expense, he accordingly addressed himself in a very respectable manner to the fellow in the following words:—'A beautiful hat that of yours, sir: pray, young gentleman, if I may be so bold, what did you give for that?'—'Eight dollars,' said the fellow, with an air of condescension. 'But eight dollars? Indeed, sir! Why I pretend to know something about hats, being a hatter myself, and I consider that hat to be as much worth twenty dollars, as the one I wear myself, which I gave twenty-five for, by the gross.—Why, sir, they are very scarce—very few of the salamander hats are imported now-a-days.' 'What are they?—salamander hats?' said the fellow. 'To be sure,' said Schaffer, 'did you never hear of the salamander hats, which are made of a substance called *asbestos*, which resists the action of heat?—so that if you should leave one in the fire an hour, it wouldn't burn.' 'What,' said the fellow, 'won't my hat burn, if I should go to stick it into that are grate?' 'Burn!' bellowed Schaffer, staring in his peculiar manner, 'to be sure, the salamander hats never burn!' 'What will you bet, now, that my hat won't burn?' said the fellow, taking off his hat and examining it. 'Bet?' said Schaffer, 'I never bet! yet, as I am positive in this case, I shall bet a glass of pop, that that hat (as it is a salamander hat) won't burn if you should leave it in the fire two minutes.'—'You'll bet that my hat won't burn, if I should go to poke it in that are grate?' 'Yes,' replied Schaffer. 'Done,' said the other, and, immediately thrusting his hat into the grate (which was well filled with Lehigh) he had the satisfaction of seeing it consumed in less time than was stipulated in the bet; while he was prevented from rescuing it by the company, who affirmed that they would see no cheating in the matter, and that the hat should remain the appointed time. After the hat was consumed, Schaffer turned round, said in a melancholy manner, 'Here, landlord, give the young gentleman a glass of pop—I've lost my bet!'

'ONE AND TWENTY.'

With youth no period is looked forward to with so much impatience, as the hour that shall end our minority—with manhood none is looked back to with so much regret. Freedom appears to a young man as the brightest star in the firmament of his existence, and is never lost sight of until the goal for which he has been so long travelling, is reached. When the mind and spirit are young, the season of manhood is reflected with a brightness from the future, which nothing can dim but its own cold reality. The busy world is stretched out before our boyhood like the exhibition of mechanical automata, we behold the merchant accumulating wealth, the scholar planting his foot upon the temple of fame, the warrior twining his brow with the laurel wreath, and we yearn to struggle with the ruler for supremacy. In the distance we see nothing but the most prominent part of the picture, which is success—the anguish of disappointment and defeat, is hidden from our view; we see not the pale cheek of neglected merit, or the broken spirit of unfortunate genius, or the sufferings of worth. But we gaze not long, for the season of youth passes away like a moon beam from the still water, or like a dew-drop from a rose in June, or an hour in the circle of friendship. Youth passes away, and we find ourselves in the midst of that great theatre upon which we have so long gazed with interest—the paternal bands, which, in binding, have upheld us, are suddenly broken, and we step into the crowd with no guide but our conscience to carry us through the intricate windings of the path of human life. The beauties

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of the perspective have vanished—the merchant's wealth has furrowed his cheek—the acquisitions of the scholar were purchased at the price of his health; and the garland of the conqueror is fastened upon his brow with a thorn, the ranking of which shall give him no rest on this side of the grave. Disappointment damps the ardor of our first setting out, and misfortune follows closely in our path, to finish the work, and close our career.

How often amid the cares and troubles of manhood do we look to that sunny spot on our own memory, the season of our youth; and how often does a wish to recall it, escape from the bosom of those who once prayed fervently that it might pass away. From this feeling we do not believe that living man was ever exempt. It is twined around the very soul—it is incorporated in our very nature, and will cling to us, even when reason itself has passed away. And although the period when parental enthrallment is broken, and when the law acknowledges the intellect to be full grown, may at the time be considered one of rejoicing, yet after life will hang around it the emblems of sorrow, while it is hallowed as the last bright hour of a happy youth.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO 'ETIUS.'

It was not my intention to pursue the controversy on Phenology, as I intimated in my last communication; and I wish now to submit but a very few remarks touching the subject.

It must be evident to every one who has paid attention to this subject, that it is not of a nature to be settled by mere newspaper controversy; especially if followed up in the spirit of ridicule or misrepresentation. It is one of the first canons of controversy, 'that to attempt to insure an adversary by the arts of sophistry, or to lessen the force of his reasoning, by wit, cavilling or ridicule, is a violation of the rules of honorable controversy.' Although most writers are more or less prone to indulge in this species of writing—especially when they are unable to refute an antagonist by fair reasoning or plain matter of fact; and although it may be less reprehensible when employed in repelling attacks of this nature—yet it ought ever to be remembered, that ridicule is no test of truth.

I shall not begin by asserting that 'I am neither biased by prejudice nor awed by influence,' because I believe that most men are more or less under the influence of both, whether they are sensible of it or not. Neither do I wish to introduce the subject of 'infidelity' in connexion with Phenology, because I consider it foreign to the questions in debate.

'Etius' inquires—'Does' (do) 'the opinions of eminent physiologists, adduced by Spurzheim, prove more than his ignorance and credulity in the statements of others?' I answer yes; because they have given their reasons—and conclusive reasons to my mind, for their opinions, while they have adduced facts, not speculations to support them.

Our author still insists there is no proof that the brain is the organ of the mind. When he has refuted one of the many facts we have already advanced on this point, it will be time enough for him to re-assert this singular opinion; nor will he then be under the necessity of resorting to the aid of 'animal magnetism,' to extricate him from the sad dilemma.

To be sure, the 'dissection of the brain,' by slicing it up in pieces, as formerly performed, did not reveal any thing. The Foreign Quarterly Review holds the following language: 'Let it be remembered that two great facts have been incontrovertibly established by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim; 1st, the possibility of unravelling the convolutions of the brain; 2d, the fibrous texture of the white substance.' Dr. Spurzheim, whose veracity none who knew him will question, has repeatedly said, that 'in some of his most successful dissections of the brain, he had so far separated its different organs from each other, as to render them almost as distinctly visible, as the nerves which arise from it.' We do not, however, as phenologists, attach such vital importance to an actual demonstration of the subdivisions of the brain, as many others do. It is true, this demonstration would forever silence all carping and cavil, with regard to the existence of those subdivisions; and entirely disarm the enemies of the science. Though it leaves it an object for quibblers to exercise their powers upon, it neither lessens its credibility, nor detracts from its weight, with those possessing intellects of an elevated order.

Such is the constitution of our minds, that our belief is not limited alone to things that are objects of sense.

Were this indeed the case, its circumscribed condition would detract in a degree, not a little humiliating to us, as well from our comforts, as from our standing in creation. The mind could embrace but few things beyond the narrow sphere which each individual occupies. All that is connected with the Deity, Heaven, immortality and a future state, generally, would be mere matter of *speculation*, because we cannot see them; measure them, and weigh them, and reduce them to 'inches and decimals,' penny-weights and grains. We should also doubt of the existence of mind or spirit, as a portion of man, because, with our scalpels, we cannot separate that ethereal essence from our grosser parts, and subject it to an examination by one, or all of our external senses. We might pursue this train of reasoning to a great length—but we forbear; because reasoning will never convince such as cannot or will not feel its force—or comprehend its drift. That the brain is the organ of the mind, is a proposition as susceptible of proof, as that the eye is the instrument of vision—or the ear of hearing. I suppose 'Etius' would be satisfied if he could be shown the brain in the act of *thinking*. When he will show us, by *demonstration*, the nose with the olfactory nerve, in the very act

of *smelling*—or the optic nerve, in the very act of *seeing*—we will engage to show him a brain in the very act of *thinking*! But to evade this, it is to be hoped he will not deny that it is by means of the olfactory nerves that we are enabled to smell—or that the optic nerve is not necessary in vision!—because, this would have made Heraclitus laugh and Democritus weep! The analogical reasoning in the 3d paragraph, I pass over as totally beyond my comprehension—being a new species of dialectics, with which I am entirely unacquainted.

But our author has made a new discovery in Phenology—he says there are thirty-five organs, and some of them are double! It is to be hoped he will inform us which organs are single! We do not wonder he has become 'confounded amid the multiplicity' of his 'speculations'—his 'conflicting theories'—his 'clashing hypotheses'—and has concluded to call 'each alike foolish and absurd.' What connexion Phenology has with 'fortune telling,' is more than I can divine. 'If Phenology be true,' inquires 'Etius,' what need of trial by Jury? Is not the decision of a single phenologist sufficient to condemn without evidence? Is it possible that our author is in earnest, when he puts interrogatories of this description? If so, we advise him before he again takes up his pen, to read Combe, or some other writer on Phenology—and he will cease to make himself ridiculous in the eye of that science. All his subsequent queries, to the end of the chapter, are certainly the result of ignorance of the subject, or wilful perversion. What! is a man *ex necessitate rei*, a murderer because he has large destructiveness? No—not so. Man brings into the world with him no organs *necessarily* of theft or murder; but he brings into it such as may become so, by neglect and abuse. He has organs which will lead to evil, if not properly disciplined and held under due control; and whether he will thus train and govern them, is a matter of his own choice.

He has received from nature the capacity to do so—and if he shall neglect to do it, the fault and the misfortune are both his own. His Creator has done him justice;—if he would have all things well, he must be just to himself. All men, not defective in constitution, receive from nature the same cerebral organs, accompanied by their respective faculties, differing only in strength; and, instead of being any of them evil in the abstract, they are all in themselves necessary and useful; fitting our race for the station it occupies; and if the exercise of any of them be productive of evil, the cause will be found in its excess or misapplication; both of which may be easily prevented. It is well known that some individuals are, by nature, more prone to excesses and vices, than others; and will be led to the commission of them by weaker temptations. By some metaphysicians, this proneness is located in the *mind*; by phenologists, in the *brain*; and this is the only difference between them. Both acknowledge its existence, and its influence upon character, while they entertain discordant views in relation to its seat. As we have already observed, this subject presents too wide a field for newspaper controversy; a volume would be required to do it justice.

We therefore pass to a few remarks on the concluding paragraph of 'Etius,' and take leave of the subject. 'If Phenology be true, and a prominent eye an indication of an organ of language—the *lobster* must be notorious in this respect, as they (it is) are remarkable for prominent eyes.' Now what advantage the writer expects to gain by this absurd comparison, I am at a loss to determine. The projection of the eyes over the cheek bones, and their depression downwards, are the proper signs of the organs being large. Whether this is actually the case in regard to lobsters, I have never had the curiosity to ascertain; but shall take it for a 'fact,' on the assertion of my antagonist; who has, without doubt, carefully examined the premises!

SPURZHEIM.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SACRILEGE.

The sin of drunkenness, slavery and duelling, are, as they should be, freely discussed, at the present day; while little, or nothing in comparison to what should be, is said upon the sin of sacrilege. Although I cannot do justice to the subject, yet I will attempt to make a few remarks, trusting that I shall be able, in an imperfect manner, to present some important considerations. Lexicographers give the definition of the word thus: 'Sacrilege, stealing of sacred things, church robbing.' Also the withholding of such things as should be given to religious purposes—as God inquires of Israel, who had become criminally deficient in religious duties. 'Will a man rob God? yet he has robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? in tithes and offerings?' Now that this sacrilegious spirit is so universal, at the present day, as it was of old, will admit of a doubt; but that its prevalence, by way of commission or omission, has become exceedingly alarming, no observing person can deny. How deliberately is the injunction of the Saviour to christianize all nations disobeyed, by the great mass of the christian world? But passing over this, let us turn our attention to our own parishes and precincts, and see if we cannot discover many things, which to say the least, bear a semblance to sacrilege. The disposition, arising chiefly from penuriousness in those who withhold their aid in supporting these institutions, is a proof of the validity of this remark. Those men, too, in many instances, who ascribe all their liberties, directly or indirectly, whether religious or political, to the influences of the gospel; who as constantly attend public worship, as though they were members of the parish; and are the first to find fault with their minister, as they call him—ready to circulate reports, true or false, which may be unfavorable to his character—as quick to complain of the greatness of his salary, as

though they paid their proportion of ready to object to his capacities, as those were their hired servant. Some of the property, also, is on particular occasions called for by them, together with the minister, to officiate, at their houses, with as much apparent confidence of obtaining them, as if they were parishioners. But, says one, will you exclude us from the house of God, because we are not members of the parish? Are not the doors open for all? We are afraid you will exclude us by your increasing numbers, or that our minister will be obliged to leave for want of support, for every house of worship would have been closed before this, if all acted on your principle. Whereas, if this class of men should do their part, the burden would be light to every one, and the interrogations of an inspired preacher would not be applicable to you, who profess so much attachment to the worship of the true God. 'Thou that sayest a man should not steal; dost thou steal? Thou that abhorst idols; dost thou commit sacrilege?' But, says another, would you have your minister in his parochial visits, call on none but his parishioners? No man would submit to such restrictions as these. We do not wish to set bounds to our minister, but as he was settled over us for a stipulated salary per annum, we think he is bound to spend, and be spent for us, provided we support him, and not in the service of others. If you employed a man by the year to labor in your field or shop, and a neighbor should invite him to work for him one day in ten, without consulting you, and he from delicacy, or some other reason, should as often go, you would think such a neighbor had become rather too neighborly, to say the least; if you did not think your hired man to be rather censurable.

Well, ironically rejoins another, if a minister should conform to your wishes, he would imitate the Apostles very much, who were so indefatigable in their master's service, and so intent on disseminating christian principles, that they went from house to house to preach the gospel, although in many instances it subjected them to imprisonments, and even to death itself.

The Apostles were missionaries, and there is this difference between the located minister and a missionary; the one is bound to do the work of a pastor, for his own people, and as far as in him lies, faithfully to watch over his own flock, nor has he a right to leave them without their consent, and at the same time claim his wages, any more than any other laborer. But a missionary is usually one sent out and supported by some benevolent society to preach to all indiscriminately, and obligated to no particular people, inasmuch as he is hired by none of them. And now if you prefer a missionary, to a stationary, I advise you and your party, to state your case to some Board of Missions, and if, when it is asked by the managers, 'who shall we send to this people?' some one fired with zeal should present himself, saying 'here am I, send me.' But if on a more mature reflection, they should deny you, you may be assured that it was because some such thoughts as these revolved in their minds. This people have made gold their god—this idol they are joined, let them alone! The Apostles, as you observed, were many of them imprisoned, and put to death; but acting on your principle, preachers now who adhere to the apostolic rule, 'He that preacheth the gospel, shall live by the gospel,' would be liable to be imprisoned for debt, were it not for the poor debtor's oath—and to suffer death, by starvation, or change their calling. And now, if after all that can be said, a large portion of the christian community will be sacrilegiously evangelized, we would ask them to grant us the privilege to do our own parish business without their assistance, and never to join any of our parishes, for the sake of voting in parish meetings, with the intention of discontinuing their membership at the close of the meeting.

A PARISHIONER.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1838.

HOME SKETCHES.

A SABBATH IN BOSTON.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I love the sabbath; for it has been divinely set forth by Omnipotence, for the happiness of man. To many it is a season of pious meditation; a feast day of spiritual and intellectual improvement. There is a holy peace within us on the return of Sunday; that we are strangers to, on a week day. Nay, there seems to reign in the great expanse above us, and in nature around us, more serenity than at any other period. It is *chimera* merely to believe that the physical does not unite with the moral world in reverencing God's holy day? If it is, it is an innocent hallucination of the mind, from which no harm can follow. In the city of Boston outward appearances bespeak the well observance of the sabbatical institution. Business in all its ramifications ceases and sleeps. The store of the merchant, the workshop of the mechanic, the office of the professional man—every place of business is closed and forsaken. About the wharves more especially, all is still as the forest; and in perambulating up and down them, it reminds us of a story, in the 'Arabian Nights Entertainment,' of one of Sinbad, the sailor's noiseful cities—where every object animate and inanimate, had recently suffered a metamorphosis to petrification. Stillness reigns around, even in a city of 80,000 inhabitants. What a solace for the business perplexed mind, Sunday must surely be. No duns, no sheriffs, no matured notes can obtrude themselves to the debtor's unwelcome eyes on this day. Civil process is unnerfed. It is a welcome day to the hard working man, for he ceases from his labor and repose. All good men of whatsoever name, denomination or calling, must hail its appearance with joy; for there never was a Sunday in Christendom, but that the world was made better. A short time since, the writer of this spent a sabbath in Boston and attended the Seamen's Meeting, in North Square.

ard T. Taylor, pastor. Mr. Taylor was for- captain, but possessing great natural tal- he some years since commenced little preparation and has acquired divine. As we advanced to the part for the hardy sons of the some five or six feet long building, in which was the word BETHEL, signifying the name of a city. The very name of my curiosity to witness the shown to a seat near the by an ex sea-captain. The middle rows of pews are reserved men and strangers. The female portion gation occupy the wall pews and one side of the ries. We were mingled in, and pretty compactly too, with a part of Neptune's family, dressed in short jackets, checked shirts, their black silk cravats twisted and tied around the neck, with the peculiar knot in front of the sailor. Gold wire ear rings were as plenty in their ranks as other kinds are among the ladies at large. I watched their motions during the religious exercises of the meeting, and as a whole, I never saw a congregation appear more devout or reverential. Religion was there. I deeply regretted the absence of their beloved pastor. An elderly Episcopalian clergyman preached in his stead. The forms of the Lutheran Church were new to many of them, but reverence for the preacher and meeting, was every where manifest. Boston has been called the earthly paradise of ministers. No class of men are higher respected there, than those of the clerical profession. There are fifty-eight places of public worship in Boston—most of them elegant and costly churches. The salaries of the ministers will average \$1600 per annum; but many of them are nearly double that sum. Such liberal compensation commands the first clerical talents in the country, and the city, I believe, is benefited accordingly. It has been justly said, that we dwell in a christian land, and the following estimate of the Religion in the United States, which I think may find an appropriate place in this article, will show the truth of the remark.

Baptists,	4,300,000
Methodists,	3,000,000
Presbyterians,	2,275,000
Congregationalists,	1,400,000
Roman Catholics,	800,000
Episcopals,	600,000
Universalists,	600,000
Lutherans,	540,000
Dutch Reformed,	450,000
Christians,	300,000
Friends,	220,000
Unitarians,	220,000
Mormons,	12,000
Dunkers,	30,000
Mongolians,	5,000
Shakers,	6,000
Swedenborgians,	4,000

It is well known, that all the above, except the Roman Catholics, elect their own ministers, agree with them on the amount of salary, and in case of difference, they separate by mutual consent. This is called the voluntary system, and Europeans can hardly conceive, how religion can be supported with no interference of the power of State.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE. In a discussion in the House, upon an amendment offered by Mr. Bell of Tennessee, to the Indian appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, Howard in the chair, Mr. Turney in finishing his remarks, commented upon the hypocritical course, the shiftings and turnings of Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell, in reply, said he did not think his colleague (Mr. T.) was actuated by private malice, but was the willing, voluntary instrument of others, the tool of tools.

Mr. Turney was sitting forward of Mr. Bell, he arose, turning round, facing him, exclaimed, 'It is false, it is false.'

Mr. Bell then struck Mr. Turney in the face, which Mr. Turney returned. Blows were mutually interchanged between them. Some members interposed, and a temporary suspension of hostilities ensued, when Mr. Turney again declared that it was false.

The conflict was then renewed. There was a general call for the Speaker and Sergeant-at-arms.

The Speaker took the Chair and order was restored. After considerable debating, Turney and Bell were called to apologize to the House for violating its privileges and offending its dignity, which they did.

HORRIBLE. The late Speaker of the House of Representatives in Arkansas, left his seat and went to that of a member of the House, and deliberately stabbed him with one of those beautiful weapons, forged and sold by southerners, called a Bowie Knife. The member died from the wound. But the most horrid part of the story yet remains to be told. The grand jury indicted the Speaker for murder, as they were in duty bound to do, and the court acquitted him from the crime of murder and convicted him or rather declared him guilty of 'excusable manslaughter.'

O America! What is thy fate when thy legislative halls are desecrated to those deeds of blackness and moral turpitude that would disgrace the leaders of the Spanish Inquisition; and thy courts crimsoned with that foul injustice that would have stigmatized the rabble of Cataline? Stabbing a man unto death, *excusable homicide*! Where is the declaration of Jehovah, 'who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' O where is the law of the land? It slumbers—it sleeps, indeed, the sleep of death. The events which annually transpire in our legislative halls and in the grand legislature of our nation, as it respects the life and character of the members, are degrading to human nature—a foul stain upon our nation's character. They augur ill to our republican government. 'When the wicked bear rule, the people mourn. He that saith to the wicked, thou art righteous, him shall the people curse, nations shall abhor him.'

APPREHENDED INSURRECTION. A rumor was in circulation in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, District of Columbia, that the slaves had plotted an insurrection, and were to rise, and burn, plunder and destroy. The rising, however, did not take place, and it is possible it is all a hoax.

MONISM. There were lately some riotous proceedings at Norwich, Ct. The Abolitionists were assembled in the Town Hall to hear a discourse, when the 'patriots' surrounded the house and created much disturbance.

Mon Law. We had hoped the day of Mobocracy had passed—we trusted that the citizens of this FREE REPUBLIC, from the plains of Georgia to the north east boundary, had been exercised of this foul fiend, and that he had descended to the bottomless pit, his native home, whence he would never rise to harass and curse the earth, and write FALSEHOOD, in flaming capitals, under the boasted title of Independence and equal rights, on the banner of our nation. But it is not so. We were mistaken. Our citizens have not been dispossessed of this foul whelp of sin—this demon of anarchy and grave-digger of liberty: 'Vivit; vivit!' He makes his unblushing appearances in the city of 'Brotherly Love.' O tempora—O mores—O Philadelphia. The tongue of that American who shall die for thee by that enduring name, ought 'to

tal Franklin, burst the door open, and declared that those sainted spirits might come back to this brotherly loving city, and teach them the first rudiments of civil liberty.

A REVOLTING MURDER. A revolting murder was recently perpetrated in Ohio. The victim was a woman, who, it appeared in testimony before the coroner, was by some means enticed out of her dwelling during the night, and inhumanly murdered, by beating and strangulation. The next morning, the two children of the deceased, (aged about ten and twelve years) gave the alarm, and a search was instituted by the neighbors and continued for some days, when the body was found buried in a ploughed field, some three fourths of a mile from her residence. Another grave was also found, where it is supposed she was first buried, and afterwards removed to the place where found.

SINKING OF STEAMERS. It is a general impression that steamboats are so heavily laden with machinery, that they will sink instantly on being filled with water. This is an error and a very dangerous one. Not one steamer in ten would go down if full of water. The boilers themselves, if blown off, would buoy up a great weight, contradictory as this may be to common opinion. Steamers have such a mass of timber, that they constitute a powerful raft, and the machinery is only heavy enough to answer as ballast. The example of the New England is in point, and so are almost all instances. Many lives would have been saved by a knowledge of this fact.

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR REPEALED! Our readers will learn, we doubt not, most of them with great satisfaction, that the Joint Resolution, repealing in effect, the Treasury Order of July, 1836, and prohibiting the Executive from making any discriminating Government money in time to come, which passed the Senate and the House of Representatives almost with the swiftness of an arrow, and immediately received the President's signature. The unopposed majorities in both Houses show the strength of the general dislike justly entertained against this celebrated Circular.

LICENSE LAW. Opposition is found in every part of the State to the License Law passed in the last Legislature. The Boston people are not the only ones dissatisfied with its provisions. There was a meeting lately held at Worcester, when spirited resolutions were passed against it. One of the grounds of opposition is, that the law establishes a precedent by which men may be compelled to eat or drink by law, when they claim the right to eat and drink what they please and when they please.

ASSOCIATION OF CLERGYMEN. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, says the Dedham Advertiser, preached a truly eloquent and stirring discourse before the Congregational Association of Clergymen, at the Brattle street Church, Boston. The subject was the manner, matter and effect of the preaching of Paul, in which he explained to his clerical brethren what he considered the best and most effectual preaching. Dr. Storrs is a writer of great power, and he had in his discourse many bold figures of speech and thrilling passages. His text was in Acts 17: 18.

INCIDENT. The Boston Light Infantry celebrated their fortieth anniversary, by a public parade at East Boston, where they were reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards dined at the Maverick House. Among the guests was the venerable Daniel Sargent, the first commander of the Company, whose feelings can more easily be realized than described, when it is known, that of the fifty-two young men with whom he dined as an invited guest, and who wore the uniform of the Boston Light Infantry, not one was born when he commanded the Company.

REV. JOHN PREPONT. This distinguished Unitarian divine, recently spoke for the first time in an Anti-Slavery meeting, though he had previously done something with his pen. He apologized for his brethren in the ministry for their indifference to this cause, and seemed to think all they wanted to set them right was light. Give them light, said he, and they possess that moral principle which will induce them to walk in the path of duty.

DARING OUTRAGE. We learn from the Albany papers that a most daring outrage was recently committed within the American waters of Lake Ontario. The British steamer Sir Robert Peel, lying to, about seven miles from French Creek, for the purpose of taking in wood, was boarded and forcibly seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian Refugees, set on fire, and entirely consumed. This information was sent by express to Gov. Marcy, who left Albany by express for the scene of the outrage.

TYRANNY. The New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which closed its session in New York, have suspended two of their members for taking part in an abolition convention at Utica—passed resolutions reprobating 'Zion's Watchman,' on account of its schismatical and abolition character—forbid their members attending anti-slavery conventions—and recommended the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the church.

ARTILLERY ELECTION. The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the ancient and honorable Artillery Company, we are informed, went off in grand style. The sermon, by Rev. Mr. Lathrop, it is said, was most excellent—music of the finest order—and the dinner and toasts good.

EXHIBITION. A portion of our citizens have been highly gratified during the past week with an historic exhibition by a class, under the tuition of Mr. Jonathan French. The parts were performed with much skill, and the instrumental music admirably executed. The nature of these exhibitions are questionable.

ABNER KNEELAND. A petition for the pardon of Abner Kneeland, lately convicted of the crime of Blasphemy, is in circulation. The Salem Gazette says the petition has been revised by Dr. Channing, who is to head it, and that it will be signed by Clergymen and others, of all denominations.

TEXAS. In the House of Representatives of Texas, the joint resolution to withdraw the proposition to annex Texas to this country, was negatived by a majority of one vote.

WINTERISH. Snow fell on the 26th of May, to the depth of ten inches, at Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS. Nothing of importance transacted since our last, with the exception of the repeal of the Specie Circular and the Bell affair.

SCHOOL RIDE. The town school under the instruction of Mr. French, took a ride yesterday to Mount Auburn and returned much gratified with their visit.

A BRAVE OLD OAK. In a recent interview with Hon. John Q. Adams, he addressed his visitors in the following language:—

'I am a member, in full communion, of the Congregational church of Quincy. Henry Adams, my ancestor, emigrated from England in 1634, and was one of the founders of this church in 1639. His son, Joseph, was long a member of the same church, and died in 1674, aged 68. His son, Joseph, was also a member, and died in 1737, aged 82. His son, John, my grandfather, was also a member and a deacon in this church, and died in 1769, aged 68. My father was long a member, and died as you will remember, in 1826, at the age of 91. On my father's death, I joined the same church. I had not joined before, as I was most of the time absent from home; but God has long been my hope, and now, as I am about to die, I have a calm and cheerful hope of joining my ancestors in a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'

FATAL COINCIDENCE. A very singular but fatal accident happened recently at a village in Ohio. A young lady who kept a school on the opposite side of a Creek, had gone over, after her labors of the day had closed, to pay a visit to her mother, and take back five pupils, whose parents were anxious to place their children under her tuition for the summer term. While she was at her breakfast, the mother of one of the girls came to say that in consequence of her having dreamed that the canoe was upset, and she was afraid the child drowned, she had determined not to let her go that day, and in the most earnest and pressing manner entreated the instructress to defer her return for twenty-four hours at least. She laughed at the fear of the mother, and with her other four pupils, two about nine or ten years, and two about fifteen years of age, (twin sisters,) embarked in a canoe, which the lady had frequently gone safely over in; but before it was half across the creek, one of the girls turned round quickly to wave her handkerchief to those watching them on the bank, lost her balance, and fell in the stream. Her companions immediately rushed to the side of the canoe to prevent her from sinking until they could paddle into shallow water, when the frail bark instantly filled, and all the persons perished in the sight of some twenty women, most of whom were relations and all intimate acquaintances.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPRESENTATIVES. In the United States House of Representatives, immediately after the journal was read, Mr. Garland, of Louisiana rose, and said he had the pleasure of announcing to the House that the people of the State of Mississippi had re-affirmed the election of Messrs. A. Light and J. Ford as their representatives in the 25th Congress; and that those gentlemen were present and ready to be qualified. At the request of the Speaker they then came forward for the purpose of taking the oath. When Mr. Prentiss, however, placed his hand on the Holy Book, he turned to the House, and declared in a firm, distinct voice, that he and his colleague believed, in conscience, that the April election was not valid or constitutional, but regarded it merely as an instruction to them to come here and assume their seats; and, in taking the oath, and being qualified, they did so as the representatives of Mississippi under the November election. No remark was made on this declaration by any member of the House. The Speaker merely said he would administer the oath to these gentlemen as members of the House of Representatives. They took the oath in the usual manner. These gentlemen have refused to use credentials under the last election. They refused to take them.

BANK ROBBERY. The Bank of the Metropolis, opposite the State Department, Washington City, was burglariously entered by some daring and accomplished thieves, who, by means of a light painter's ladder, the thieves reached the top of the bank's portico, and drawing the ladder after them, they placed it on the portico, and ascended the roof of the bank, crossing the balustrade they descended by the sky-light, and forcing two trap doors, the thieves arrived at the bottom of the stairs, when they cut or forced their way through a panel of a door, which communicates with the bank, and which was lined with sheet-iron. The aperture in the door through which the thieves forced themselves into the bank is not more than eight or nine inches wide, and sixteen inches long. With a piece of iron, the thieves succeeded in forcing open the book-shelf, in which were deposited two mahogany cases of valuable jewels, silver spoons, etc. The valuable contents of these two cases the thieves took away. The value of the jewelry and plate stolen from the bank is very considerable. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered by the bank Directors for the apprehension of the daring villains who have committed the robbery.

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Hartford This meth this town an Quincy, J

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SEAMEN. It is a general impression
are so heavily laden with machinery,
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would go down if full of water. The
lives, if blown off, would buoy up a great
adictory as this may be to common opin-
have such a mass of timber, that they
powerful raft, and the machinery is only
to answer as ballast. The example of
land is in point, and so are almost all in-
lives would have been saved by a
this fact.

CIRCULAR REPEALED! Our readers
doubt not, most of them with great sat-
the Joint Resolution, repealing in effect,
Order of July, 1836, and prohibiting the
in making any discriminating Govern-
ment to come, which passed the Senate
of Representatives almost with the
arrow, and immediately received the
nature. The unexampled majorities in
show the strength of the general dislike
against this celebrated Circular.

Opposition is found in every part
the License Law passed in the last Le-
Boston people are not the only ones
in his provisions. There was a meeting
Worcester, when spirited resolutions were
passed. One of the grounds of opposition is,
establishes a precedent by which men
ought to eat or drink by law, when they
ought to eat and drink what they please and
as.

OF CLERGYMEN. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of
the Dedham Advertiser, preached a
and stirring discourse before the Congrega-
tion of Clergymen, at the Brattle street
The subject was the manner, matter
the preaching of Paul, in which he ex-
hortational brethren what he considered the
effectual preaching. Dr. Storrs is a writ-
er, and he had in his discourse many
speech and thrilling passages. His text
was 1st.

The Boston Light Infantry celebrated
anniversary, by a public parade at East
they were reviewed by the Commander-
in-Chief, afterwards dined at the Maverick House.
The venerable Daniel Sargent,
leader of the Company, whose feelings
were realized than described, when it is
the fifty-two young men with whom he
dined, and who wore the uniform of
the Light Infantry, not one was born when he
was a Company.

PROTEST. This distinguished Unitarian
spoke for the first time in an Anti-
slavery, though he had previously done some-
thing. He apologized for his brethren in
their indifference to this cause, and
all they wanted to see them right was
in light, said he, and they possess that
which will induce them to walk in the

WAGE. We learn from the Albany pa-
daring outrage was recently committed
person writers of Lake Ontario. The
Sir Robert Peel, lying to, about seven
miles Creek, for the purpose of taking in
and forcedly seized by a body of
posed to be Canadian Refugees, set on
ly consumed. This information was
to Gov. Marcy, who left Albany by ex-
press of the outrage.

The New York annual Conference of
Episcopal Church, which closed its ses-
sion, have suspended two of their mem-
bers in an abolition convention at Utica
on the ground of "Zion's Watch-
tower" of its schismatic and abolition char-
acter, members attending anti-slavery con-
ventions recommended the American Coloniza-
tion Society.

ELECTORS. The celebration of the two
century of the ancient and honorable
city, we are informed, went off in grand
manner, by Rev. Mr. Luther, it is said,
and music of the finest order—and the
good.

EXHIBITION. A portion of our citizens have
highly gratified during the past week with an historic
exhibition by a class, under the tuition of Mr. Jonathan
French. The parts were performed with much
local and instrumental music admirably
used. The nature of these exhibitions are ques-
tionable.

ADVER KNEELAND. A petition for the pardon of
Abner Kneeland, lately convicted of the crime of Blas-
phemy, is in circulation. The Salem Gazette says the
petition has been revised by Dr. Channing, who is to
lead it, and that it will be signed by Clergymen and
others, of all denominations.

TEXAS. In the House of Representatives of Texas,
the joint resolution to withdraw the proposition to an-
nex Texas to this country, was negatived by a majority
of one vote.

WINTERISH. Snow fell on the 26th of May, to the
depth of ten inches, at Canton, Bradford county, Penn-
sylvania.

CONGRESS. Nothing of importance transacted since
our last, with the exception of the repeal of the Specie
Circular and the Bell affair.

SCHOOL RIDE. The town school under the instruc-
tion of Mr. French, took a ride yesterday to Mount
Auburn and returned much gratified with their visit.

A BRAVE OLD OAK. In a recent interview with
Hon John Q. Adams, he addressed his visitors in the
following language:—

"I am a member, in full communion, of the Congrega-
tional church of Quincy. Henry Adams, my ancestor,
emigrated from England in 1634, and was one of the
founders of this church in 1639. His son, Joseph, was
long a member of the same church, and died in
1674, aged 68. His son, Joseph, was also a member,
and died in 1737, aged 82. His son, John, my grand-
father, was also a member and a deacon in this church,
and died in 1769, aged 68. My father was long a
member, and died as you will remember, in 1826, at
the age of 91. On my father's decease, I joined the
same church. I had not joined before, as I was most
of the time absent from home; but God has long been
my hope, and now, as I am about to die, I have a calm
and cheerful glow of joining my ancestors in a house
not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

FATAL COINCIDENCE. A very singular but fatal ac-
cident happened recently at a village in Ohio. A
young lady who kept a school on the opposite side of
a Creek, had gone over, after her labors of the day had
closed, to pay a visit to her mother, and take back five
pupils, whose parents were anxious to place their chil-
dren under her tuition for the summer term. While
she was at her breakfast, the mother of one of the girls
came to say that in consequence of her having dreamed
that the canoe was upset in crossing the creek, and her
child drowned, she had determined not to let her go
that day, and in the most earnest and pressing manner
entreated the instructress to defer her return for twen-
ty-four hours at least. She laughed at the fears of the
mother, and with her other four pupils, two
about nine or ten years, and two about fifteen years of
age, (twin sisters,) embarked in a canoe, which the
lady had frequently gone safely over in; but before it
was half across the creek, one of the girls turned round
quickly to wave her handkerchief to those waiting for
them on the brink, lost her balance and fell in the
stream. Her companions immediately rushed to the
side of the canoe to prevent her from sinking until she
could paddle into shallow water, when the frail bark
instantly filled, and all the five perished in the
right of some twenty women, most of whom were rela-
tives and all intimate acquaintances.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPRESENTATIVES. In the United
States House of Representatives, immediately after the
journal was read, Mr. Garland, of Louisiana rose, and
said he had the pleasure of announcing to the House
that the people of the State of Mississippi had re-affirm-
ed the election of Messrs. Prentiss and Ward as their
representatives in the 25th Congress; and that those
gentlemen were present and ready to be qualified. At
the request of the Speaker they then came forward for
the purpose of taking the oath. When Mr. Prentiss
however, placed his hand on the Holy Bible, he turned
to the House, and declared in a firm, distinct voice,
that he and his colleague believed, in conscience, that
the April election was not valid or constitutional, but
regarded it merely as an instruction to them to come
here and assume their seats; and, in taking the oath,
and being qualified, they did so as the representatives
of Mississippi under the November election. No re-
mark was made on this declaration by any member of
the House. The Speaker merely said he would ad-
minister the oaths of these gentlemen as members of the
House of Representatives. They took the oath in
the ordinary manner. These gentlemen have brought
no credentials under the last election. They refused
to take them.

BANK ROBBERY. The Bank of the Metropolis, op-
posite the State Department, Washington City, was
burglariously entered by some daring and accomplished
villains. By means of a light painter's ladder, the
thieves reached the top of the bank portfolio, and draw-
ing the ladder after them, they placed it on the portfolio,
and ascended the roof of the bank, crossing the balustrade
and descended by the sky-light, and forcing two trap
doors, the thieves arrived at the bottom of the stairs,
when they cut or forced their way through a panel of
a door, which communicates with the bank, and which
door was lined with sheet-iron. The aperture in the
bank is not more than eight or nine inches wide,
and sixteen inches long. With a piece of iron, the
thieves succeeded in forcing open the book-safe, in
which were deposited two mahogany cases of valuable
bank, silver spoons, etc. The valuable contents of
the two cases the thieves took away. The value of
the jewelry and plate stolen from the bank is very con-
siderable. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered
by the bank directors for the apprehension of the dar-
ing villains who have committed the robbery.

CANADA WAR. Dr. Nelson and Dr. Cote, American
citizens, who surrendered with arms in their hands to
General Wood, on the Canadian frontier, in March last,
have been lately brought to trial before the District
Court of the United States for the District of Vermont.
General Wood and many other witnesses were exam-
ined, when the District Attorney submitted the case to
the jury, and the accused were unanimously acquitted
of a violation of the laws of the United States, and were
discharged. It is said that the evidence failed to prove
the essential fact of any organization of armed forces
by citizens of the United States south of the boundary
line, (that is, within the United States.)

THE CORONATION DINNER. An Englishman, who
has lately arrived at Brussels, has declared a war of
extermination against fowls. He is commissioned by
keepers of eating houses at London to purchase twelve
thousand couple of fowls, which are to be sacrificed at
the coronation of Queen Victoria. Fowls are now
sold at five shillings a pair, and it is expected that in
the month of June they will rise to eight or ten shil-
lings.

NOTICES.
The Quincy Universalist Institute will meet at Asa
B. Wales' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, TO-MORROW
EVENING, at six o'clock. The following question is
assigned for debate:—
Does the Bible declare the future happiness of all
mankind?
An invitation is extended to all denominations of
Christians in the vicinity to attend and participate in
the debate.

JOHN A. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

THE sick are all taking GOELICK'S MATCH-
LESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with
its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

Hancock House.
The subscribers thankful for the liberal
patronage they have received, would in-
form their friends and the public that they
have recently erected a new and commodi-
ous house, which is now open for the reception of
company.

Its pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient dis-
tance from Boston, renders it a very desirable coun-
try residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion
will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoy-
ment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is re-
spectfully solicited.

DANIEL FRENCH & SON.
Quincy, June 9.

Health Restored!!
THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington
Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Lonscetter,
297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful phy-
sicians in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects
of GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several
cases which have come under their observation, have
the honor to refer to them through the public journals.
Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble gen-
erosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine phi-
lanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty
to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very
interesting cases which came within the knowledge of
the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was ef-
fected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbar A-
bcess"—and so serious was her complaint, that she
was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of
treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the
Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was
entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!
Another—a gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by
all who knew him, to be in a "confirmed consumption,"
was wonderfully restored to health by the use of
only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well
and about his daily business as usual!

After reading the above, and the following extracts
from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents,
who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty
Sanative?
DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to
a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption,
pronounced past any relief and confined to his room.
He had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate.
He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health
is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the
cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others
who have taken it make similar statements.
Yours, respectfully,
THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.
DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing
cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was af-
flicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial
of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear
testimony to its good effect.
Yours, respectfully,
C. R. COMSTOCK.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for
this town and vicinity.
JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.
Quincy, June 9.

Administrator's Sale.
WILL be sold at public auction, by order of the
Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on
MONDAY, the 9th day of July next, the following de-
scribed property, being a part of the Real Estate of the
late Ebenezer Kingman, deceased.

Five acres of Pasture Land, called the South Pasture;
four acres of Tillage Land; eight acres of Pasture
Land, called the North Pasture; three acres of
Meadow and Upland, with a considerable lot of Wood
upon the same—the Wood will be sold separately, and
then the Land; about six or seven acres of prime
Grass Land.
All of said property is well situated, a short distance
from Weymouth Fore River, and affords a rare oppor-
tunity to those who may wish to purchase parcels of
first rate Land near the business part of the place
and so easy of access.
Said sale will be on the premises, near the residence of
the late Ebenezer Kingman, deceased; if foul weather
an adjournment will be made. Terms at the sale.
JAMES WHITTEMORE, Adm.
Weymouth, June 9.

Store to be Let.

Store open to Washington and Adams Streets,
the Hancock House, Quincy.
subscriber also offers to sell the remaining stock
of goods in said store, (on small or large quantities)
the lowest cash prices, consisting of Family Groce-
ries, Men's Boots and Shoes, Dancing Pumps, Ladies'
Shoes, etc., etc.
GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.
Quincy, June 9.

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, (if not previ-
ously purchased,) at the house of Enoch Lake,
in Granite Street, on FRIDAY, 15th day of June, at 2
o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz:—
1 iron axletree Ox Wagon; 1 wooden axletree Ox
Wagon; 1 iron axletree Horse Wagon; 1 wooden
axletree Horse Wagon; 2 Horse Carts and Harnesses;
3 Sleds; 2 Ox Carts; 1 Horse; 1 Cow; 1 Hog; a lot
of Farming Utensils; Carpenter's, Blacksmith's and
Stone Tools, etc., etc.
Conditions made known at the sale.
HARVEY FIELD, Act.
Quincy, June 9.

Leeches and Plaster.

FRESH German Leeches and the celebrated Port-
land Plaster, for sale by
E. HAYDEN.
Quincy, June 2.

Quincy Writing Academy.

PRACTICAL, Ornamental and Scientific PEN-
MANSHIP—FLOURISHING and PEN-MAK-
ING, taught by the subscriber at his Academy over Mr.
Briesler's Store. Lessons given on Tuesdays, Thurs-
days and Saturdays. Ladies' Class will meet at three
o'clock in the afternoon. Ladies and Gentlemen's in
the evening. Instruction in the use of the pen, if re-
quired. For fourteen lessons, \$2.50, including station-
ary. Specimens of improvement at his room.
ORLANDO BODFISH.
Quincy, May 26.

Susanna S. Marsh,

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the pub-
lic, that she keeps constantly on hand, a good as-
ortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other arti-
cles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets read-
ily made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all
other articles for Mourning. Grave Cloths always
ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings,
Black Lace for Veils, White Thule and Blond Lace,
Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet
Quillings. Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and
Long Lawns.

Received a good assortment of STRAW
BONNETS, viz. Durable, open work, eleven bands,
and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bon-
nets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents
each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for
Ladies, and many other articles.
Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as
usual.
Gm Quincy, Apr. 21.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, ss. Quincy, May 22, A. D. 1838.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public
Auction, on FRIDAY, the twenty ninth day of
June next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in
front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and de-
scribed, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of
Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on
the seventeenth day of October last past, when the
same was attached on mesne process of redeeming
certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy
Point, (so called,) in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to
said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of
warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Reg-
istry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127)
and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to
wit:—containing one acre, three quarters and six
eighths more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet
easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's
house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner
of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then south-
erly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of
Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight
line, thence in the same straight line to low water
mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at
low water mark to the point of intersection with the
southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which
southerly line runs as follows: beginning at the first
mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a
stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of
the river, said line being in a straight line, then easterly
to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equally
on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately
bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., said line being a
straight line, and thence in the same straight line to
low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances
to said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate
at said Quincy Point, measuring eight rods on the bank
of Weymouth Fore River, and containing one
hundred and fifty-seven rods of upland.
The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit—the
parcels conveyed by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., and by
Eliphalet Smith to said Josselyn, are subject to a mort-
gage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees
for \$2000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds,
lib. 85, fol. 133.) And all said parcels of land are sub-
ject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phil-
lips, trustee for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Re-
cords of Deeds, lib. 92, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land as above described, form the
estate now in the occupation of said Josselyn, and
comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable,
Work Shops and Ship Yard.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Quincy, May 26.

Veils.
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale a good
assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, rich and
fashionable article.
Quincy, May 13.

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, ss. Quincy, May 22, A. D. 1838.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public
Auction, on FRIDAY, the twenty ninth day of
June next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in
front of the premises, hereinafter mentioned and de-
scribed, all the right in equity that Nathan Josselyn, of
Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on
the twenty-eighth day of October last past, when the
same was attached on mesne process of redeeming
certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy
Point, (so called,) in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to
said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of
warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Reg-
istry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 72, fol.
52) and bounded and described in said deed as follows,
to wit:—containing one acre, three quarters and six
eighths more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet
easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's
house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner
of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then south-
erly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of
Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight
line, thence in the same straight line to low water
mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at
low water mark to the point of intersection with the
southerly line of the premises herein conveyed—which
southerly line runs as follows: beginning at the first
mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a
stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of
the river, said line being a straight line—then in the same
straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of
a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge
into the premises—which passage way is 20 feet wide
and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks, with
all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land
belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate
at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn
by Eliphalet Smith, by deed of warranty, with release
of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said
County of Norfolk, (lib. 85, fol. 291) and bounded and
described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing
about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west
corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-
west-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west
corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to a stake
on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the
first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances
to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate
at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn
by Mary Vinal, Admx., by deed recorded in the Registry
of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127)
and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to
wit:—containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more
or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner
point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney—then
running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham
to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then
southerly along said river at low water mark to the
point of intersection with the southerly boundary line
of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly bound-
ary line runs as follows: beginning at the first men-
tioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and run-
ning southerly 20 feet beyond the south-easterly corner
point of the lot conveyed to John Whitney, then easterly
to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equally
on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately
bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., said line being a
straight line, and thence in the same straight line to
low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances
to said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate
at said Quincy Point, measuring eight rods on the bank
of Weymouth Fore River, and containing one
hundred and fifty-seven rods of upland.
The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit—the
parcels conveyed by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., and by
Eliphalet Smith to said Josselyn, are subject to a mort-
gage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustees
for \$2000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds,
lib. 85, fol. 133.) And all said parcels of land are sub-
ject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phil-
lips, trustee for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Re-
cords of Deeds, lib. 92, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land as above described, form the
estate now in the occupation of said Josselyn, and
comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable,
Work Shops and Ship Yard.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Quincy, May 26.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends
and customers, that he has formed a connexion
with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the busi-
ness will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers
that they have on hand a general assortment of
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and
Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and
SHOES, etc., etc.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all
sizes.
BRIESLER & CARTER.
Quincy, May 19.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot,
executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Print-
ing of every variety, on favorable terms for Cash.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards,
Bank Checks, Bills of Lading,
Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books,
Circulars, Policies of Insurance,
Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies,
Labels, Notifications,
Handbills, Ball Cards, etc., etc.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends,
the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, May 5.

To Let,

A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, convenient
for carrying on the Lumber, Coal, Stone, Granite
business, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of the largest class. Attached
to said Wharf is a large Carpenter's Shop with a
Horse Power that drives a number of circular saws.
Likewise—A small but convenient Cottage, pleasant-
ly situated at the corner of Cottage Avenue and Mon-
son Place.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his
residence in Washington Street.
E. SMITH.
Quincy, May 26.

Notice.

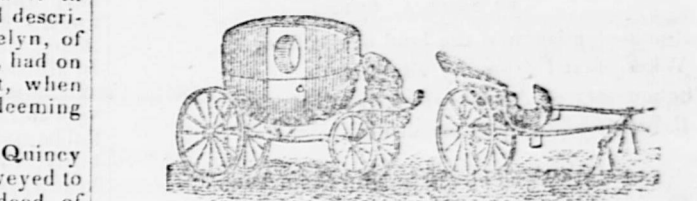
PROPOSALS will be received until Monday the
4th of June, 1838, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for build-
ing and completing a School House, dimensions 36
feet by 29 feet, to be located in the West District of
Quincy, near the house of Solomon Willard, Esq.
Said building to be finished by Thursday, July 1st,
next. The plan of the same and specifications can be
seen by application to the subscriber.
Per order of the Building Committee.
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, May 26.

Notice.

A YOUNG MAN, a portion of whose time is mem-
ployed, is desirous of obtaining writing in Posting
Books, Copying, etc. Satisfactory references given if
required. For further information, apply at this office.
Quincy, May 5.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to
its own manufactures of every kind is well
known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained
sundry workmen in all the various branches of
his business—men of good character, and who have
been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach
and Gig making business—being determined to execute
all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch,
hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the
public.

—ON HAND—
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Burgess WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKEYS, " "
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
15 " Wagons
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The subscriber grate-
ful for the support he
has received for the
fourteen past years,
hopes by a faithful dis-
charge of his duties to merit a continuance of the pub-
lic patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and
the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave
the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the
spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every
day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's)
Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M.
Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co.,
and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm
Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and con-
venience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his
care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLET.
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

At the corner of Milk and Congress Streets, Boston.
Patent Lever, Horizontal, and
heavy cases vertical WATCHES,
of various patterns and prices.
Eight day brass striking CLOCKS,
brass Timepieces, and wood clocks,
all of which will be warranted
and kept constantly for sale by the sub-
scribers, together with an as-
ortment of CUTLERY, fine Gold RINGS, WATCH
TRIMMINGS, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED and war-
ranted.
Persons sending their Watches may be assured that
they will be carefully attended to.
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.
WILLIAM P. MCKAY,
HENRY T. SPEAR,
epbm

To Let,

Five rooms in the House recently built
and pleasantly situated on Washington
Street. Apply to
THOMPSON BAXTER.
Quincy, Mar. 24.

To be Let,

Part of a House, situated in Granite
Street. Apply to
BENJAMIN BASS.
Quincy, April 7.

To Let,

One half of the House, in School Street,
near the Episcopal Church, and lately oc-
cupied by Mr. Steele, in Quincy. Imme-
diate possession given. Inquire of
JONATHAN NEW

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

AN AMERICAN'S LAMENT.

BY JOHN A. GREEN.

Columbia! misnamed! the land of the free,
Where first I drew my vital breath,
The memory of Africa's wrongs shall be
Relinquish'd only at my death.

Freemen! in slavish chains behold them bound;
Behold them shed oppression's tear;
Denied the right to hear the Gospel's sound,
The balm to soothe their sorrows here.

They have no hope beneath—no hope above—
So long as Beth'lem's star burns dim;
Strangers to Christian peace and heav'nly love—
Go, teach to them the truths of Him.

Go! Christian herald, preach the saving grace
That sweetly conquer'd thee from wrath;
Go! Christians, calm their doubts and seek their path,
To lead them in their Saviour's path.

Then, Columbia, with fadeless lustre, shine,
When tyrant's rage shall cease to be,
Immortal through the future wreck of Time,
The asylum of the brave and free.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY REV. WILLIAM P. LUNT.

Flag of my country! in thy folds
Are wrapped the treasures of the heart;
Where'er that waving stem is fann'd;
By breezes of the sea or land,
It bids the life blood start.

It is not that among those stars
The fiery crest of Mars shines out;
It is not that on battle-plain,
Midst heaps of harnessed warriors slain,
It flaps triumphant o'er the rout.

Short lived the joy that conquest yields.
Flushed victory is bathed in tears;
The burden of that bloody fame
Which shouting thousands loud proclaim,
Sounds sad to widowed ears.

Thou hast a deeper, stronger hold,
Flag of my country! on the heart,
Than when o'er mused hosts unfurled,
Thou art a signal to the world,
At which the nations start.

Thou art a symbol of the power
Whose sheltering wings our homes surround;
Guarded by thee was childhood's morn,
And where thy cheering folds are borne,
Order and Peace are found.

Flag of my favored country, hail!
Blessings abound where thou dost float;
Best robe for living Freedom's form,
Fit pall to spread upon her tomb,
Should Heaven to death devote.

Wave over us in glory still,
And be our guardian as now!
Each wind of Heaven kiss thy cheeks!
And withered be the arm that seeks
To bring that banner low!

ANECDOTES.

NOT AT HOME. "Is Mr. Bluster within?" enquired a gentleman. "No, he is out of town," answered the servant. "When can I see him?" "I don't know—have you any special business with Mr. Bluster?" "Yes, there is a small bill which I wish to settle with him." "Well," said the servant, "I don't know whether he will return this week or not." "But I wish to pay the bill, as I am to leave town immediately." "Oh! if you wish to pay him some money! He is up stairs, I'm thinking—I'll call him." "Please to walk into the drawing-room—take a chair, sir—your hat if you please—Mr. Bluster will be with you in a moment."

IRISH ECONOMY. At a late Asaize in Ireland, two men were condemned to be hanged. On receiving their sentence one of them addressed the Judge, and said he had two favors to ask him. "What are they?" inquired his lordship. "Please your honor," said Pat, "will you let me hang this man before I am hanged myself?" "What is the other request?" said the Judge? "Why, please your honor, will you let me hang the man, for she will do it more tenderly than the hangman—and then what she will receive for the job will help the poor curate to pay her rent."

SPECTACLES. A peasant having seen old men read by aid of spectacles, resolved to go to the city and buy a pair. Having arrived there, he addressed himself to a seller of spectacles. The rustic put a pair upon his nose, and having opened a book, said, after looking at it a moment, "Oh the deuce," said he, "I formerly saw the merchant gave him another pair, the best he had in his shop, but he could not then read. At length the optician said to him, 'My friend, perhaps you do not know how to read?' 'Oh the deuce,' said he, 'if I could read I should have nothing to do with your spectacles.'"

A GOOD TRADE. A Judge travelling in an adjacent county, met a boy, with whom he entered into conversation, and was much amused with the shrewdness of the boy's remarks. On being asked what trade he intended to learn, the boy hesitated a little, and then answered that of all trades he should like to be an executor. "An executor?" said the judge, "why an executor?" "Because," replied the boy, "formerly our family were very badly off, but ever since my father was made an executor, we have wanted for nothing."

COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR. A good story is related of President Humphreys, of Amherst College, one morning before recitations, some students fastened a live goose to the President's chair. When the President entered the room, and discovered the new occupant of the seat, he turned on his heel, coolly, observing, "Gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and I therefore leave you to your studies."

BAD HOUSES. "Bad houses at the Garden to-night," quoth the corporal, as he entered the coffee-room at the Garrick. "That is nothing new I believe," rejoined Planche, "bad houses were formerly very common in that quarter, but have surprisingly increased within the last few months."

WIT. Caleb Whitford, of punning memory, once observing a young lady very earnestly at work knitting fringe, asked her what she was doing. "Knitting, sir," replied she. "Pray, Mr. Whitford, can you knit?" "I can not, madam," answered he.

A BELL. A Swiss, who slept upon the ramparts of a besieged city, had his head shot off by a cannon ball. Another Swiss who saw it cried out, "How astonished my comrade will be when he awakes and finds himself without a head!"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Co.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers having formed a connection with the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage. CABLE GILL.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 204, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which he can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salter's; B. and S. and S. Trusses; Sherman's; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelmann's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at his manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice. Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren. Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in attending to their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vicinity, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, etc., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, commerce, and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor none exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—*Troy Daily Reg.*

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—*Boston Daily Times.*

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—*N. Y. Com. Adm.*

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—*Albany Reg.*

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—*London (Eng.) Times.*

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap. Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing. ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

ed then, city of Boston, quality and comprises the CLOTHS; figure ble and richest art. also, fine SHIRTS, CASSIMERES, all on hand.

All orders will be promptly notice and in the most fashionable himself to give perfect satisfaction be ship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of COATS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register. The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6. The Massachusetts Directory, 1835. The Religious Credits and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years. Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co's Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal L. OFFEN GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than all the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, as they daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 128 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, testifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

JOHN BRIESLER, Sub-Agent.

Quincy, Jan. 27.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Directors meet on Monday, Tuesday and Fridays. IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

ed then, city of Boston, quality and comprises the CLOTHS; figure ble and richest art. also, fine SHIRTS, CASSIMERES, all on hand.

All orders will be promptly notice and in the most fashionable himself to give perfect satisfaction be ship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of COATS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

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The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

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The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON do, SATINETTS, SALISBURY do, LYONS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRCASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Bush HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's Kid and Leather Walking Shoes.

Boys' Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—a good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Powder and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash Doors; Patent Cast Iron PUMPS; Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron and Brass WARE.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 23.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach, after eating the dainties of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

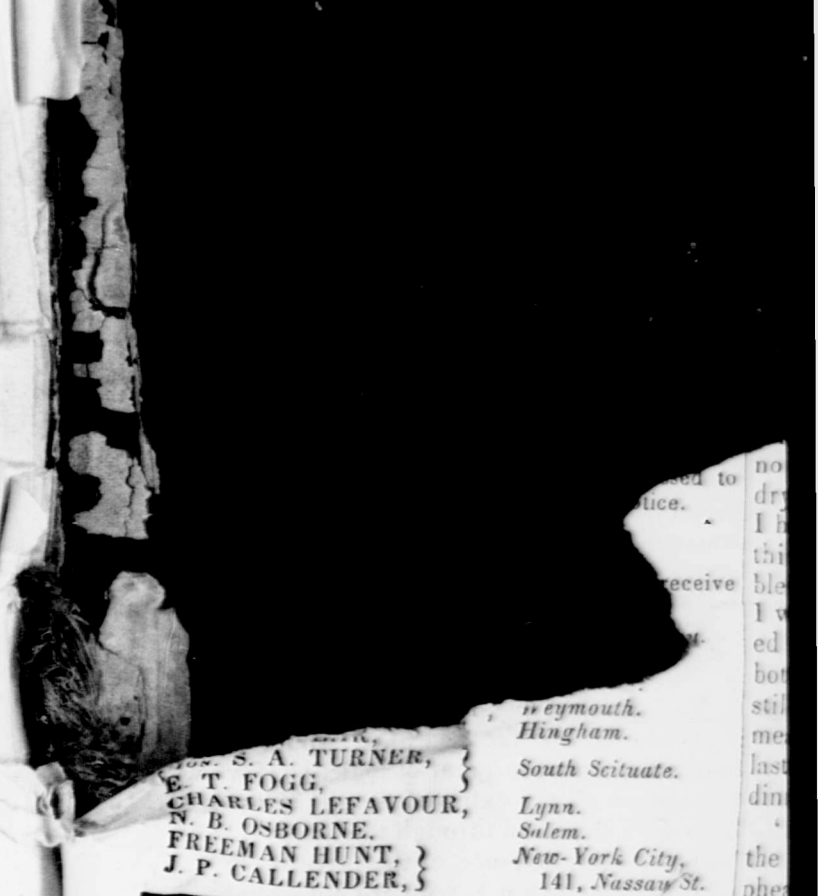
JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents, JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.



MISCELLANY.

THE BANKER AND THE KING.

The anecdote I am about to relate may be relied upon as a fact. I was, not many months ago, present at a convivial party, given by Mr. P., the great Frankfort banker at his own residence. He was in excellent spirits, and being requested, related the following account of his journey to Prussia. I have given it in his own words, as near as I can remember them.

"It was in the year 1805," said Mr. P., "near twenty-five years since, that business of importance required my speedy presence at the Prussian capital. Our houses had not long before been established, and as the Prussian government wanted money, I thought it expedient to see their minister myself without delay. The journey was somewhat dangerous, as the state of Germany had become rather precarious. The French had again been so polite as to pay us, unasked, a visit, and were not likely to look with a very kind eye on a banker who was hastening to the seat of government to lend money. However, I was young, undaunted, of a happy flow of spirits, and cared neither for Napoleon nor any of his adherents, and so I bid Anthony, who is my witness, the well embroidered footman placent from behind the chair of his master—to take himself ready, to place some wine and a dozen pheasants in the chest, and to take his seat in the post chaise. The pheasants were intended as a present for the Prussian Finance Minister. Like as I do Frankfort, my native city, I felt highly delighted when I arrived at the frontiers of Saxony, but my joy was soon to give way to other sensations. I was always fond of a good dinner and a good glass of wine; things which are rarely to be met with in Saxony. It is a wretched country, and their wine is stuff, compared to which, our vinegar is nectar. I had travelled three days, and changed horses fifteen times. My bottling establishment was nearly out, when I found myself on the borders of Prussia, a vast desert of sand, where nothing grows but the hungry pine and curly headed children; yet still they might put better dinners before respectable travellers. It is really a shame, nothing but dry ale, potatoes and beer! You may judge gentlemen, of my situation, by the fact that I was obliged to attack the chest, which contained the intended present for the Prussian Minister, and to purloin one of the pheasants. I ordered Anthony to cook it; it was excellent, and so was my last bottle of renish. My appetite being satisfied, I mounted my post chaise again, and proceeded on my journey. Our wheels ploughed through the waves of sand as deeply as a three decker through the billows of the sea."

[Our banker had made the tour across the channel in the Calais packet, and he loved to speak of the sea.]

"My patience at length became exhausted, and being weary of looking at the sandy surface, I fell asleep. Shortly afterwards a terrible shock awakened me. I endeavored to look round but could not. I struggled to open my mouth—it filled with sand. My feet were fast in the carriage. I was near being killed. In short the axle-tree of the chaise, with one of the wheels was broken. Anthony had fared somewhat better than his master, and he relieved me of my disagreeable situation. Now gentlemen you may believe me, this was no joke. There I was, fifteen miles from Berlin, and two from the next village, with a portfolio containing several hundred thousand dollars in papers, and no conveyance. Presently I discovered a carriage travelling the same road. It approached. Two gentlemen occupied the seats. A footman was behind. My resolution was soon taken. I ordered Anthony to get my post chaise repaired, and to follow me to the Brandenburg hotel as soon as possible. Thus resolved, I stepped toward the carriage which had now come up to us.

"Gentlemen," said I, lifting my hat civilly, "will you be so good as to afford a traveller, whose chaise you see is broken, a seat in your carriage?"

"Certainly," said the youngest, "please to step in."

"I did so. The first minutes were passed in surveying the strangers, with whom my happy unhappy stars, I knew not which, had

entertained me. I was not many months ago, present at a convivial party, given by Mr. P., the great Frankfort banker at his own residence. He was in excellent spirits, and being requested, related the following account of his journey to Prussia. I have given it in his own words, as near as I can remember them."

"It was in the year 1805," said Mr. P., "near twenty-five years since, that business of importance required my speedy presence at the Prussian capital. Our houses had not long before been established, and as the Prussian government wanted money, I thought it expedient to see their minister myself without delay. The journey was somewhat dangerous, as the state of Germany had become rather precarious. The French had again been so polite as to pay us, unasked, a visit, and were not likely to look with a very kind eye on a banker who was hastening to the seat of government to lend money. However, I was young, undaunted, of a happy flow of spirits, and cared neither for Napoleon nor any of his adherents, and so I bid Anthony, who is my witness, the well embroidered footman placent from behind the chair of his master—to take himself ready, to place some wine and a dozen pheasants in the chest, and to take his seat in the post chaise. The pheasants were intended as a present for the

'Josh,' sung out the colonel, with such energy that a rock about half a mile off echoed 'Josh.' And Josh appeared, with his face begrimed like that of a powder monkey, and bleeding on the temple from a slight blow from a tomahawk. 'Here am I, Kurnel. Lord, you needn't holler so. You must ha' thought I was in the mountains of Maine.' 'Rascal, where are the horses?' 'Awfully scorched, if they went where I told 'em to go.' 'You scoundrel!'—'Corporal—Kurnel—Corporal, don't promotion me too far at once,' interrupted Josh, audaciously pretending to believe that he was about to be rewarded for the heroic exploit in which he had 'broke duty' to participate. 'You and I are townsmen, I believe,' said the colonel, with cool anger, 'and are you not ashamed to disgrace your native village by mutiny in the ranks?' 'Well, I know it aint exactly according to law to disobey orders in no case; but look here, Kurnel,' said Josh, with a look full of meaning, 'when you go to our town, the gals will all say, "O, Kurnel, tell us where you was in that skirmish." And then you'll say,—"Me? O, I was in the bush, killing Ingens, certainly." And then the gals will say, "And where was Josh, Kurnel?" and then you'll say, "Josh? O, Josh, let me see—Josh—ah, he was holding the horses!"—No, I'll be hanged if you shall. I'll catch 'em, though,' and he was off like the skip of a flea, while the colonel turned away to conceal a laugh.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

FRAILTY.

The Lakeville, Ala. Express, contains a melancholy picture of the fatal consequence of female infidelity. A young lady of great personal attractions, the daughter of a farmer in that neighborhood, had formed acquaintance with a youth of wild and dissolute habits, and her parents in consequence, forbade him their house, and exerted themselves to sever the connection, by providing her with a middle aged husband. 'The Squire' having performed the marriage ceremony, the happy couple, set off for their home on the borders of the great prairie, and for six months the lady appeared perfectly reconciled to her lot, and exerted herself to love, honor and obey her liege lord. One morning as the farmer was returning home with his rifle and dogs, he met his former rival, who accounted for his sudden appearance by saying, that he had just returned from New Orleans, where he had made a rare speculation in Texan lands, and that it was his intention to emigrate to his new property, so soon as he had completed some family arrangements. The unsuspicious husband invited his friend to pass a day or two with him, saying that although he should be obliged to go on a visit the next day, the other could amuse himself until his return by shooting the prairie hens, or fencing in a patch of corn, whichever he pleased. The other consented and returned to the house with the hospitable farmer.

The next day the Lothario found metal more attractive in renewing his intimacy with his sweetheart, than seeking for game on the prairies, and long before night, he had persuaded her 'to absquatulate' with him to Texas on the succeeding morning, as they calculated they should have then twenty-four hours start of her husband. But somehow the latter had his misgivings, and he returned home the same night, but not soon enough to prevent the completion of his wife's ruin, for on reaching his bed chamber, he was horror struck at the sight of the guilty pair slumbering in each other's arms, unconscious of the fate that awaited them. Without attempting to disturb them or wasting time in useless upbraidings, he went below and set the house on fire in three different places, and in a short time he had the satisfaction of seeing the flames creeping through the upper stories, and encircling the roof of his once happy home. The wretched woman and her paramour awoke from their adulterous dreams by the flames, and rushed to the windows to save themselves by leaping out, but below stood the infuriated husband with his rifle, and the instant the casement was opened he fired with unerring aim, and they both fell amid the burning ruins.

THE SAILOR AND THE BEAR.

A Hull whaler was moored to a field of ice, on which, at a considerable distance, a large bear was observed prowling about for prey. One of the ship's company, emboldened by an artificial courage, derived from the free use of his rum, which, in his economy, he had stored for special occasions, undertook to pursue and attack the bear that was within view. Armed only with a whale lance, he resolutely, and against all persuasion, set out on his adventurous exploit. A fatiguing journey of about half a league, over a surface of yielding snow and rugged hammocks, brought him within a few yards of the enemy, which to his surprise, undauntedly faced him, and seemed to invite him to the combat. His courage being by this time greatly subdued, partly by the undimmed and even threatening aspect of the bear, he levelled his lance in an attitude suited either for the offensive or defensive action, and stopped. The bear also stood still. In vain the adventurer tried to rally courage to make the attack; his enemy was too formidable, and his appearance too imposing. In vain, also, he shouted, advanced his lance, and made feints of attack; the enemy, either not understanding them or despising such unmanliness, obstinately stood his ground. Already the limbs of the sailor began to shake, the lance trembled in the rest, and his gaze, which had hitherto been steadfast, began to quiver; but the fear of ridicule from his messmates still had its influence, and he yet scarcely dared to retreat. Bruin, however, possessing less reflection, or being more regardless of consequences, began, with a most audacious boldness, to advance. His high approach and unshaken step subdued the spark of bravery and that dread of ridicule that had hitherto upheld our adventurer; he turned and fled. But

now was the time of danger. The sailor's flight encouraged the bear in his turn to pursue; and being better practiced in snow traveling, and better provided for it, he rapidly gained upon the fugitive. The whale lance, his only defence, encumbered him in his retreat; he threw it down, and kept on. This fortunately excited the bear's attention; he stopped, pawed it, bit it, and then resumed the chase. Again he was at the heels of the panting seaman, who conscious of the favorable effect of the lance, dropped a mitten; the stratagem succeeded, and while bruin again stopped to examine it, the fugitive, improving the interval, made considerable progress ahead. Still the bear resumed the pursuit, with the most provoking perseverance, excepting when arrested by another mitten, and finally by a hat, which he tore to shreds between his teeth and paws, and would no doubt have made the incautious adventurer his victim, who was rapidly losing strength and heart, but for the prompt and well-timed assistance of his shipmates, who, observing the affair had assumed a dangerous aspect, sallied out to his rescue. The little phalanx opened him a passage, and then closed to receive the assailant. Though now beyond the reach of his adversary, the dismayed fugitive continued onward, impelled by his fears, and never relaxed his exertions until he fairly reached the shelter of the ship! Bruin once more prudently came to a stand, and for a moment seemed to survey his enemies with all the consideration of an experienced general; when finding them too numerous for a reasonable hope of success, he very wisely wheeled about, and succeeded in making an honorable retreat.

A VERY BAD JOKE.

A gentleman cut a most ludicrous figure at the New York Police Office, on account of having played off what he considered a very innocent and justifiable hoax upon his wife. It appeared he entered into the happy state of wedlock, about two years back, and enjoyed all that delightful domestic felicity, which must always exist between two persons whose habits, manners, tastes and opinions are as opposite as the antipodes, and whose happiness is rendered still more happy by the comfortable reflection that they have bound themselves to live together until death doth part them. Such happiness he felt entirely too much for any mere mortal to bear, or at least longer than two years, without losing his senses. In order, therefore, to temper his cup of felicity and render his sweets less satiating, he wrote a *billet doux* to a lady whom he addressed by the name of wife, and from whom he besought forgiveness for having deserted her some years ago, and for which he told her had been properly and justly punished by having the misfortune to connect himself in a second marriage with one who had plagued him out of his life, and whom he was now determined to abandon and return to his first love. This letter he very adroitly put in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons, and then handing the pantaloons to his wife with a request to sew a button on them, he left the room, not doubting that her curiosity would lead her to open the letter and read its contents. And the matter turned out exactly as he expected, as for his wife reading the letter, but not exactly as he wished or expected in other respects. She happened to be a very matter of fact sort of lady, and having no idea that middle aged married men ever wrote love letters to imaginary damsels, she took the letter for what it purported to be, and believing that her husband was just on the point of abandoning her, she came off in all haste to the Police Office and made an affidavit of it, and a warrant was granted to apprehend him, and he was brought before a justice. When informed of the nature of the complaint against him, he became almost convulsed with laughter, declared that it was a capital joke, and hoped it would have the effect he intended. What effect was that, asked the magistrate? Oh! merely to frighten her, replied he, merely by way of joke. Such jokes, said the magistrate, are not altogether becoming a married man, and as your wife thinks it no joke, and has sworn that she believes you intended to abandon her, you must give bail or go to Bridewell. This intimation altogether changed his expression of countenance, which became sombre in the extreme. And shortly after, as he could not find bail, he was sent over to Bridewell, and while leaving the office remarked, in the phraseology of the Session Court that 'this joking with wives was a very bad business.'

SIGHT RESTORED.

The New Orleans True American, contains an interesting account of an operation for the restoration of sight, performed in that city, on a savage of the wilderness, with no faith in the operation, and no consciousness of privation to nerve her to endure the agony of pain. The subject was a female—a Seminole prisoner, about thirty years of age, and born blind. Her life had been passed in the wilds of Florida, amongst its wilder natives. When she arrived at New Orleans, it was stated to her that her blindness could be removed, that the 'great medicine' of the white man could give her sight. The proposition was referred to her relatives and the chiefs of her tribe. Superstition naturally entered into their councils, and the result of their deliberations was this oracular decree:—'What the Great Spirit has denied, the pale face cannot give; what the Manitto has ordained, it would be bad in his children to wish to change.' Frequent importunity, however, changed this state of feeling, and the patient at length consenting, the operation was performed at the barracks, in the presence of several physicians, and some of the chiefs of the Seminoles.

Many difficulties presented themselves; firstly, from the impossibility of prompt communication between the patient and the surgeon; secondly, because from habit, the pupils of both eyes were thrown in the internal canthus; and

thirdly, because mental agitation eyeballs to rush from side to side—the operation of galvanism. During the operation, the Seminole chief watched a physician's shoulder almost as intently as a surgeon himself; and when in her agony, dread the poor woman refused to submit again, the chief assured her he had observed the pale face closely, and was satisfied he could give her sight—that her own 'great medicine,' their prophet, Felix-Hava, could do nothing for her; but if she would submit a few moments longer, the medicine of the pale faces would enable her to gaze upon her children and their father, and to look out upon the beauty of the country where they were going to dwell—that she could then mingle in their dances, and see how their braves could defend her wigwam! Bound by habit to obey her chief, and with some ray of hope to support her, the patient submitted to the operation, which was performed with well required success.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A WORD TO 'VERITAS.'

Time will not allow me to reply to your correspondent 'Veritas,' so particularly as I could wish. I shall, therefore, submit a few remarks, and take leave of the subject, for the present.

The errors into which I conceive the writer to have fallen, probably originate from our different views of the organs of the brain, and the functions they perform. To say, 'whether man possesses some parts of the brain of which animals are destitute, is not very susceptible of proof,' is to deny the results of comparative Anatomy. In comparing the brains of the lower animals with the human brain, the phenologist looks solely for the reflected light of analogy to guide him in his researches, and never finds a direct argument in favor of the functions of the different parts of the human brain, from any facts observed in regard to the lower animals. The reason is, such different genera of animals are too dissimilar in constitution and external circumstances, to authorize him to draw positive results from comparing them. Human Phenology is founded, not on analogy, but on positive observations. If 'Veritas' will procure the brains of either the sheep, dog, fox, calf, horse, or hog, and compare one of them with the human brain, he will find a variety of parts, especially in the convolutions which form the organs of the moral sentiments and reflecting faculties, wanting in the brains of these animals.

From what data the conclusion is drawn, that the brain of the orang outang is as perfect as that of man, does not appear. It is also asserted to be more perfect than that of the idiot—and still affirmed to be more deficient in organization than the one in the human species! I am not prepared to admit this contrariety, without more substantial proof than mere assertion. Phenologists believe that small size in the brain is an invariable cause of idiocy—but not the only cause of it.

As it respects the answer to the question 21, I think there is an error in regard to the spinal marrow. Different columns of nervous matter combine to form it. Each lateral portion of the spinal marrow consists of three tracts or columns; one for voluntary motion, one for sensation, and one for the act of respiration: so that the spinal marrow comprehends in all six rods, intimately bound together, but distinct in office. Question 31, is said 'to be based upon unsound premises.' I think not; because I believe that *size gives power*. It is the preponderance of particular organs that gives ascendancy to particular faculties. Certain organs may be naturally, or originally larger than others, or they may be increased in size by being more frequently called into exercise. The tongue has two sets of nerves, or more properly speaking three—the nerves that enable us to talk, are not the nerves that enable us to taste. As to the cerebellum or *gaillions* of fishes, I consider this irrelevant to the point. Question 4th maintains, that if the brain be a single organ, all the faculties must exist together, and consequently decay together. I see no reason to change my opinion from any thing advanced by 'Veritas,' against this position. His argument is—or rather his comparison is—The branches of a tree shoot in succession—yet all bear the same fruit—and will it be said they all decay together? If there were but one branch to the tree it would probably die when the tree died. This comparison, if it were allowed to be a just one, would establish the point on which I insist, simply, because they would not all decay together.

I see nothing in the 5th question that requires comment. The 6th question affirms that, 'if the brain be a single organ, it must all sleep together, and all wake together.' In dreams this appears not to be the case.

'Veritas' asserts, 'The waking or sleeping of the brain affords no proof of the plurality of the cerebral organs.' I think otherwise. In dreaming, the mind experiences numerous vivid emotions, such as fear, joy, affection, etc., arising, succeeding one another, and depicting without control from the intellectual powers; or, it is filled with a thousand varied conceptions, sometimes connected and rational, and more frequently disjointed and absurd; and all differing widely from the waking operations of the mind, in wanting consistency and sense. These phenomena harmonize remarkably with the doctrine of a variety of faculties and organs, some of which, being active, communicate those disordered ideas and feelings which constitute a dream, while the repose of others permits the disordered action, characteristic of the fancy in sleep. Now were the organ of the mind single or awake to the same extent, at the same time; or, in other words, that no such thing as dreaming could possibly take place.

Under the 7th question, another question is asked by 'Veritas,' which I am very happy to be able to answer in the affirmative. It is this

re. rela. itself; be derange. gard to the q. instances in Eu. but, as we write in quote very elaborately, ny of Dr. Woodward, phys. of the Insane at Worcester, Mass. tract of a letter written by that able ph., and excellent man, in answer to some inquiries respecting Phenology.

Worcester, Nov. 18th, 1834.

DEAR SIR,—I received yours of yesterday, and in reply, I regret to say that my time will permit me to be very brief only, in answer to your queries concerning Phenology. In the first place, I am not myself much versed in the science, and have not sufficient experience to judge with accuracy of organology. From the phenologists who have visited the hospital, we have learned that some of our patients have very marked coincidence between the external manifestations and the propensities of disease: we have had from fifteen to twenty patients, who have committed or attempted homicide; these generally have *destructiveness* large. Many have great propensity to *tear* as well as to *fight*; which I suppose would indicate the *destructive* propensity. Many of the insane have *bad heads*, phenologically speaking; this is not, however, a rule without many exceptions. I should think that two facts would impress a phenologist in passing through our halls: one is the very great number of patients who have *ideality* and *wonder*, in disproportion to other organs;—another is, the very frequent, not to say general defects, of the perceptive organs. I have adopted this inference from these facts, that the perceptions of these individuals are indistinct; they therefore do not get clear impressions of the actual qualities of things; and the ideality and wonder having vivid views of imaginary qualities, the impressions of the latter are mistaken for the former; every thing is magnified, and excites astonishment:—for instance, a middle sized man took a fancy to a coat of green color, which I wore; he was very desirous of purchasing it. I told him I would give it to him when he was large enough to have it fit; he declared that he was larger than myself; and although it was supposed he would not exceed the weight of 140 pounds he declared that he should weigh 380 at least! Every thing was large with him; he fought, in imagination, great bears, tigers and lions; and he often, hand to paw, destroyed fifteen or twenty of these in one night. In him *form* was exceedingly small, and *ideality* and *wonder* very large. *Benevolence* was very large also with him. And although he would sit and fight imaginary beings for hours together, till he was drenched with perspiration, yet he never laid his hand on a fellow patient or attendant, during the whole of his excitement.

The insane often have waking dreams, and the illusion is not connected: they often, too, mistake real dreams, for realities. What is called false perception of sight and hearing, I am inclined to believe generally arises from an action of that portion of the brain, which takes cognizance of impressions, by these senses, rather than from any diseases of the senses themselves; this may not be always the case. I have remarked that my patients often speak of friends and scenery which they saw in the night; in these cases there must be an action of the portion of the brain that takes cognizance of visual objects. When awake, they do not correct these false impressions, and the whole is a reality. A singular case recently occurred, related to me by the patient, after he recovered from his attack of insanity. He was a fine singer, and he had *tune* and *time*, well developed, and although when highly excited, he sung correctly, yet he believed that the sound of his voice went quite round the globe before he heard it himself, and the notes came home to him one by one, after this rapid revolution; and he listened to them with delight and astonishment. I do not pretend to account for this, unless the organ reacted the tune over again, if the expression is intelligible; the fact is interesting, and throws light upon some of the principles of mental perception; at any rate, no new impression was made on the organ of hearing. The case of somnambulism that was with us last winter, was very interesting in some particulars. You doubtless have read Dr. Belden's account of the case. All the disease was situated in the *front and superior lateral* parts of the head; the development was very fine, especially of the perceptive organs, and the *ideality, wonder, and imitation* the posterior region was small, or at least, rather moderate. The organ of vision and that portion of the brain that recognizes visual impressions, was affected; the group of organs about that region were most affected in disease, and a *tender spot* had existed over *wonder*, for a long time. In the paroxysms she could sing correctly; at other times not; could imitate very accurately; indulge in mirth; had no more command of feelings, than we do in dreams; acted without restraint, and yet in all the paroxysms never uttered one lascivious word, or exhibited one lascivious action.

One more case amongst a hundred others, I will briefly state, and my second sheet will be filled. An old man, seventy or more, has been an inmate of a prison and the hospital *twenty-six* years without interruption; he of course, had very little opportunity to exercise his perceptive faculties, particularly *ideality, and eventuality*. The cranium over these organs is so

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To infer that one o faculties, would much the same, in point of logic, as if we were to suppose all the external senses to communicate with the mind through the medium of only one nerve, in defiance of the facts of many individuals being blind, who are not deaf, or deaf, and still able to see and smell.

We will now return to the conclusion of the interrogatory—'or does it (monomania) appear to disease the mind, independent of the brain?' That the immortal mind itself can ever be deranged or diseased, we did not suppose any one would have the temerity to assert. How is it, that a single organ is false to one of the faculties, and true to all the rest? The physical organ can have no election of its own, as to what faculties it shall manifest, or what not—it is simply an instrument, subject to a higher power. If the mind can be diseased, it may die—and, if the mind may die, what becomes of the immortality of the soul? I do not understand what your correspondent means, when he inquires about a disease of the mind, independent of the brain: because, where no brain exists, we have ever looked in vain for manifestations of mind.

'Veritas' asserts, that 'Spurzheim has strangely confounded brain with abdomen. Anatomists have classed the brain with the viscera abdomen and thorax, but have never confounded them together.' In what instance I have done so, I am ignorant.

SPURZHEIM.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1838.

INQUISITION RETURNING.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have suspended two of their members for taking part in an abolition convention. What a crime! Worthy, indeed, 'of stripes and of hands!' Taking part in an abolition convention—tried to devise measures for the relief of the poor slaves—in a word, imitating their Divine Master, and tried to break the rod of the oppressor; and for this, they must be suspended. We say, happy those who are suspended for so doing—'If ye suffer for well doing, happy are ye.'

Worse yet! The same conference reprobated Zion's Watchman for its sentimental and abolition character. The best paper our Methodist brethren have in the land, must come under the hand of reprobation if it attempt to meddle with the mammoth sin of slavery; it may inveigh against any other sin; but the great Jugernaut and Dagon of the land must be let alone. Is this in accordance with the spirit of true Methodism? We would advise them to read John Wesley's Tract on Slavery.

But, more *worse* yet, (if we may be allowed to break the rules of good English,) the same conference forbid their members to attend anti-slavery conventions, and recommended the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the church. This, we say, is abominable! Where is the liberty of Methodism in such an act? Does it not show the spirit of the Inquisition returning? The Methodist conference are not alone in this thing, and perhaps, not more guilty than many of their neighbors of other denominations. But that they, or any other ecclesiastical body, should prohibit its members from discussing any subject that is as intimately connected with the perpetuity of our nation, the spirit of our Republican Institutions, and the welfare of multitudes of souls, as slavery is, and endeavor to resuscitate the long since dead and buried Imp—the *Colonization Society*—is a little too much. But 'offences must needs come,' and though 'the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God,' yet, 'it is made to praise him.' And so, we doubt not, it will be in the present case. The spirit of Wesley will not be chained—his followers will not be prohibited from discussing slavery, in all its bearings. Anti-slavery conventions they will attend, though the anathemas of bishops and the bulls of popes should shower and below around them, thick as grasshoppers in summer or hail-stones in winter. The Colonization Society, as to liberating the slaves of America, is too dead to be awakened. The Methodist conference cannot conjure up its Ghost.

THE OLIO. Our old and esteemed friend, Origen Bacher, of New York, has recently commenced the publication of a new work—*The Olío: or, Rarities of Knowledge*. It is published monthly, at fifty cents. As a gentleman of good moral principles, fine talents and untiring assiduity, he richly merits an ample support, which we trust he will generously receive.

'GREAT TIMES.' A late Louisville paper contains an advertisement of a 'constant' sale of a pair of 'course boots,' to satisfy an execution. Terms of sale, three months credit, on good security.

MELANCHOLY. An individual in Indiana was thrown from his horse and so severely injured that he had to be shot the next day to relieve him of his misery.

Hon. J. Q. Adams. Forty years ago, at Washington, in a letter to Mr. Adams, I hope you will not withhold merited promotion from Mr. J. Q. Adams, because he is your son; for, we are depending to compliment either father or mother, or to decide upon, that a public character we will prove himself the ablest of men. Mr. Adams is now in his one of the best judges of the age, and has been fully recognized by the public. Most this veteran at that time. Who so competent to write the political history of the United States for the last fifty years?

THE CHEROKEES. The excitement is so great in Georgia, relative to a distrust in the intentions of Government to remove the Cherokees, that Gov. Gilmer has intimated to Government his apprehensions that the people of Georgia will commence the work themselves. The Secretary of War has assured the Governor that there is no intention on the part of Government to suspend the enforcement of the Treaty beyond what may be required by considerations of humanity and precaution. General Scott is taking discreet precautionary measures to remove them by directing the Cherokee country and dividing his forces to effect the object without violence, and removal will go on without delay.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT DETROIT. A few days since several officers of the Queen's Light Infantry crossed over from Canada to Detroit, and while walking through the city were followed and insulted by the rabble in the most disgraceful manner. One of the sovereign people purposely brushed against one of the officers and being accidentally struck by the scabbard of his sword, declared himself insulted, and actually kicked the officer. Stones, eggs and other missiles were thrown at the officers, who behaved through the whole with the greatest forbearance and calmness, but obtained no protection from the authorities, and were obliged to recross the river for safety.

BRUTAL SPORT. A Liverpool paper states that several hundred persons assembled to witness a fight between two men in the 'scientific' style, for fifty pounds a side. They fought twenty-seven minutes, and both the combatants had sharp iron or steel in their shoes! They kicked each other so that the flesh and pieces of bones were cut from their legs, and the flesh was hacked to a complete jelly. Finally, one of them could no longer stand, and was obliged to give it up. Witnesses of the fight declare that it exceeded all for 'punishment' they ever saw or heard related.

THE SMITHSON LEGACY. A late London paper contains a report of the proceedings in the Rolls Court, on the 9th of May, in which it is stated that in the case of the United States vs. Drummond, on petition of Mr. Rush, Lord Langdale ordered that the legacy bequeathed to the United States by the will of Mr. Smithson, amounting to about one hundred thousand pounds, should be paid to him under the power of attorney granted to him by the late President, by virtue of a special act of Congress.

LICENSE LAW IN CONNECTICUT. The act just passed by the Legislature of Connecticut relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, allows any person to sell any quantity over five gallons without license. Below this quantity, licenses are required, and may be given by the civil authority and selectmen. No person can be licensed as a taverner, unless he has two spare beds and accommodations for at least two horses. The object of this is to destroy the smaller order of rum shops.

HORRID DEATH. In England, a boy seven years old, having committed some fault, was confined by his schoolmaster in an out-house, where a game cock had taken up his abode. The pugnacious bird was so enraged at the intrusion that he attacked the poor child, and wounded him so severely that he died in twenty-four hours, partly from the effect of the injuries he had received, but chiefly from the fright.

CORRESPONDENCE. An important correspondence has been carried on during the past winter between the Hon. F. H. Elmore, of South Carolina, as the organ of the southern members of Congress, and the Hon. J. G. Birney, the Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The correspondence has been free, and characterized by great candor, frankness and courtesy on both sides.

DUEL. One of the most singular duels ever fought, was that which took place in Paris many years since, each party in a balloon. They ascended to the height of nine hundred yards, with seconds, and fired at the distance of eighty yards. One of the balloons was perforated with a ball, which sent the unfortunate opponent and his second to the earth, killing both.

A BITTER PILL. The damages laid for the destruction of Pennsylvania Hall are one hundred thousand dollars. A jury of six persons has been appointed by the court to assess the same upon Philadelphia.

FRACTIONAL BILLS. The time for receiving fractional bills at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, expires on the 25th inst. Let every holder of these 'infractions' present them to the bank forthwith.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 25.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

JOHN ADAM GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.
Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

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MISCELLANY.

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

One fine morning in autumn, Lival was taking a walk in the Tuilleries at Paris; and found an open billet, containing the following lines:—

"If the person who finds this paper is disposed to perform a benevolent action—he is requested to inquire at No. 340, Rue Saintonge, for Eugenie de Miranda. Such as may not be inclined to assist an unfortunate mother, are entreated, at least, not to hinder others, but throw the billet again where they found it."

Lival, the best dancer in Paris, was just humming a new tune; he picked up the paper, and after reading it, whisked it up in the air with his cane, and pursued his walk. The next person who noticed it, was an elderly man, simply dressed, who was hurrying to the public office in which he had a place, because he was already late. He contrived, nevertheless, to spare so much time as was necessary to read the billet; which however, shuffling up his shoulders and raising up his eyes to heaven, as much as to say, "that is no concern of mine," he carefully replaced it in its former situation. He was followed by a farmer, generally one of those moderate people who are satisfied if they can clear three thousand livres a day; who elated by their wealth, give themselves airs of such consequence, and of whom La Bruyere says that they "hem loud and spit far." At first he kicked the billet along with his foot, but his curiosity being excited, he took it up, threw his eyes over it with a scornful smile, amused himself in tearing it to pieces, at the same time muttering "an imposture!"

The next morning a similar billet lay on the same spot. The first person who read it, took down the address in his pocket book, and replaced the paper. Next came a young couple, who had not long been married, and picked up the billet. Julia, whose heart was at all times benevolently affected by distress, said to her husband, "let us go my dear; what we can offer is little to be sure; but in many cases a little may save the unfortunate from despair. Come let us go;" they accordingly went. After they had found the specified number in Rue Saintonge, they learned that the house was inhabited by an old physician who had retired from practice, and was thought to be rich, and had an only daughter, distinguished for understanding and talents. They ascended a handsome staircase, and were ushered into an apartment on the first floor, which was furnished not magnificently, but with great taste. They enquired for Eugenie de Miranda, and a lady, young, elegant and accomplished, made her appearance. She requested her visitors to step into the saloon that seemed to be the haunt of muses. Books, drawings and musical instruments were intermingled, and formed by no means an unpleasant contrast with the neatness and order which every where else prevailed. The young couple could not conceive where persons in need of assistance were to be sought in such a habitation.

"I fear madam," said Julia, that we are wrong. We found a billet with your direction in the Tuilleries, and expected to meet a distressed person to whom we might have afforded some relief, but all that we see here seem rather to indicate opulence, than to call for the exercise of benevolence." Eugenie replied with some embarrassment, that she was merely the interpreter of a very unfortunate female, who, from a pride of wish to remain unknown, but was certainly deserving of compassion. Julia expressed a wish to be acquainted with this lady. "I am no stranger to distress," said she; before me she would have no occasion to blush." Eugenie declined to gratify her in this particular; observing that misfortune had made her protegee so shy and mistrustful, that it was extremely difficult to gain her confidence. "Has she any children?" asked Julia. Three—and her husband, whose labor procured a scanty subsistence for his family, is just dead, after a long and expensive illness. "Good God! what a melancholy situation! And how old are her children?" They are all very young. The eldest is a girl of five years.

"I shall myself soon be a mother," said Julia, "and the fate of the little unfortunate, affects me more deeply. I would gladly take one of

them, but my own infant will demand all my care. However, permit me to send a packet of articles for the children; for I cannot suppose that this family, protected as it is by you, can be in want of the absolute necessities of life." Eugenie cordially thanked her in the name of the unknown lady, promised to take care of her presents, and noted down Julia's name and address.

No sooner had Julia and her husband retired, than the same object brought a young man to the house. "I beg pardon, madam," said he to Eugenie, "it is not you that I want, but Eugenie de Miranda." "I am the person." The young man was not less staggered than Julia had been, and received the same explanation. Affected by the story, he offered his assistance.

"I am not rich, said he, but a bachelor may, with a little frugality, always put up with a little for the relief of the distressed." "Sir," replied Eugenie, "there are cases in which money cannot afford relief. There are other ways in which the interference of the benevolent may prove infinitely more serviceable to the unfortunate." "Of what nature is the interference that your friend stands in need of?—Speak out. On your recommendation I will cheerfully undertake whatever lies in my power." "Then excuse a rude question on account of the motive which prompts it—are your connections such that you can obtain access to the minister?" "No, madam. My father possesses a small estate in the neighborhood of Paris, the value of which has doubled by his industry; but he never appeared in the ante chamber of the great, and God be thanked! he has no occasion for them. Easily satisfied, I shall one day share, with five beloved brothers and sisters, the patrimony left by my father, and hope that the minister will never hear my name; unless indeed, your friend stands in need of an advocate to plead her cause. In this case I am ready; only let me know in what way I can serve her."

"It was found necessary," said Eugenie, "to destroy some grounds which my friend's husband had planted and laid out at great expense because the safety of our army required it. It is an indemnity for the loss she solicits." "And is any patronage required for this?" "Not exactly for the claim is just. But you know how often such matters are protracted in the public offices, and even wholly forgotten. It would therefore, be an essential point to accelerate the affair." "The best way would be to address a short, but strong memorial to the minister. True, but how to draw it up—there lies the difficulty." Here a pause succeeded. "Might I request that favor of you?" resumed Eugenie, with a look of modest entreaty. "I will do it with pleasure, and should have offered at first, had I been aware of the circumstances." "But I am not sufficiently acquainted with the matter." "You shall know every thing." Here her father entered the room, she quickly informed him of the object of the visit, and on receiving a sign from her, the old man asked the stranger to dinner any day that might be convenient. The day was appointed, and Dumont—such was the name of the visitor—was punctual in his attendance to receive the promised instructions. The dinner was cheerful and free from restraint. The party conversed on all kinds of subjects, except the business which brought them together. The stranger thought Eugenie very accomplished, very sociable, and—at last, too, very handsome. After dinner she detailed all the particulars of the cause which he had undertaken. He listened to it with the utmost attention, promised in two days to produce the memorial, and was as good as his word. It was concise, clear and energetic. Eugenie read it with evident pleasure. "It is written with much warmth," said she to herself, with great emphasis. "Were I the minister, you should be sure to gain your point." Dumont blushed, and stammered some reply. "Complete your work," continued Eugenie, "you know how powerfully such a petition is supported by impressive words and actions on the part of the petitioner. Procure my friend an audience of the minister, that she may deliver the memorial to him in person."

Dumont went away, and after an interval of eight days, during which he had moved heaven and earth to accomplish his purpose, he exultingly entered Eugenie's apartment. "To-morrow," said he, "your friend will be admitted. Let her only produce this note, and every door will be thrown open to her." Eugenie thanked him with ardor. "But," said she, "a female, naturally timid, and depressed by misfortune, would scarcely be able to present herself to advantage if she were to appear unattended. Could you be prevailed upon to be her conductor?" "This last favor was a sacrifice, for Dumont; but he was by this time incapable of refusing Eugenie any thing, it was likewise possible that he might be stimulated by some degree of curiosity to become acquainted with the mysterious incognita. He promised to come the following day to be introduced to Eugenie's friend. The night before the following day, Eugenie made the following reflections. This young man evidently possesses a solid character and a good heart. His figure is not amiss. At first, indeed, he seemed not to take particular notice of me—but he has since made ample amends for his inattention." As for my father—has he not told me a hundred times that this was my affair? he can have no objection. From all the information that I have obtained, the young man's account of himself is strictly true in every respect; but that was manifest enough at the first look. The frankness and sincerity of his behavior inspire confidence—I

like his candor. But does he like me? Perhaps his heart is already engaged. O no! for in that case he would not have eyed me with looks so significant that it is impossible to mistake their meaning.

Eugenie slept but little, rose early, dressed herself with more than usual care, and was more fascinating than ever. Dumont appeared at the appointed hour, and asked, "Is she not come yet?" "No," replied Eugenie with some emotion. "Well then, I will wait." He took a chair and seated himself beside her at the breakfast table. They began to speak on various topics, but some how or other the conversation was repeatedly broken off. Long pauses, filled up by eloquent looks alone, intervened. Dumont colored. He was sensible of it, and thus consciousness would have quite confounded him but Eugenie blushed too. "You flattered his heart and gave him fresh courage," "I cannot help blessing the accident," he at length began, "to which I am indebted for your acquaintance." Eugenie's downcast eyes were fixed on her heaving bosom. "Your kind behavior, sir," said she, "has made a deep impression on me, and will never be effaced from my remembrance." Her eyes were cast down in their turn, and a painful silence ensued. At length Dumont formed a heroic resolution—"I know not whether I do right," said he, "but in truth I can no longer disguise my feelings which you must, I dare say, long since have guessed."

She had, in reality, long discovered them, but in such cases women never have compassion enough to shorten a poor fellow's embarrassment; it is absolutely necessary to speak out in plain terms; and thus Dumont also was at length obliged to pronounce the word Love. No sooner was this barrier, guarded by shame and timidity, broken down, than the conversation proceeded in its usual rapid course. Inquiries were made respecting each other's taste, way of thinking, family connexions, etc.; and answers returned with such loquacious confidence, such undisguised sincerity, that two hours passed unobserved, till at length Dumont recollected, that the stranger was not yet come. "Neither will she come," replied Eugenie. Dumont's looks betrayed his surprise.

"Would you be really angry," she resumed, "if my whole story concerning my unfortunate friend was a fabrication—if it were invented to procure me, if possible, the acquaintance of a man whose attachment to me should not flow from any impure source?"

Dumont started—but without any appearance of anger. "Many suitors," continued Eugenie, "have solicited my hand; perhaps they thought me handsome, or because I am rich. None of them came up to the model which my imagination had pictured. I lost my mother at an early age. My father became my friend. He permitted me to make his trial; rather a bad one to be sure; to which, however, I could always give such a turn as I pleased." Dumont was almost petrified. "Then my memorial!" "That," said she, "I will preserve as an honorable monument of your talents and goodness of heart. And what do you mean to do with the author." "To make him my husband, if he consents." Dumont sunk at her feet, but she raised him in her arms, and a glowing embrace sealed the happiest union that was not originated with Cupid, though indeed, the little urchin had seriously interfered in the progress of the business. The first time they went abroad together, was to pay a visit to the benevolent Julia.

YANKEE MANAGEMENT.

I've heard folks say that the wimin was contrary, well they are a leetle so, but if you manage 'em rite, hawl in here, and let 'em out there, you can drive 'em along without whip or spur, jest which way you want 'em to go.

When I lived down at Elton, there was a good many first rate gals down there, but I didn't take a likin to any on 'em, till squire Commins cum down there to live. The squire had an almighty puty darter. I sed sum of the gals was fast rate, but Nancy Commins was fast rate and a leetle more. There was many dressed finer and looked grander, but there was something jam about Nancy, that they couldnt hold a candle to. The feller seed her week, he couldnt look at another gal for a week. I tuk a likin to her rite off, and we got as thick as thieves. We had used to go to the same meetin and sot in the same pew. I took me to find the sarms and him for her, and we'd swell 'em out in a manner shockin to hardened sinners; then we'd mosey home together, while the gals and fellers kept a lookin on as tho they'd liked to mix in. I'd always stay to supper, and the way she cood make injun cakes, and the way I wood slick 'em over with molasses and put 'em away was nativ to nobody. She was dreadful civil tew, altho gettin sumthing nice for me. I was up to the hub in love, and was goin for her like a loco-motive. Well, things went on in this way a spell, till she thought she had me tite enuff. Then she begin to show off kinder independent like. When I'd go to meetin, there was no room for me in the pew; when she'd cum out, she'd streak off with another chap, and leave me suckin my fingers at the door. Instead of sticken to me as she used to do she got cuttin around with all the fellers jest as if she cared nothin about me no more, none whatsumever. I got considerably riled and tho I moutas well come to the end of it at vance; so down I went to have it with her, there was a hull grist of fellers there. They seemed mity quiet till

I went in, then she got talkin all manner of nonsense, sed nothing to me and darned little of that. I tried to keep my dander down but it twarnt no use. I kept movin about as if I had a pin in my trowsers. I sweat as if I had bin thrashin. My collar hung down as if it had been hung over to dry. I coodnt stand it, so cleared out as soon as I cood, for I seed 'twas no use tryin to say nothin to her. I went strate to bed and tho the matter over a spell; thinks I that gal is jest tryin of me, taint no use of her playin possum; I'll take the kink of her; if I don't fect her out of that tall grass use me for sassage meat. I hearn tell of a boy wunce, that got to skewl late one Sunday morning, master ses, you tained sleepin critter, what kept you so late? why, ses the boy, it's so everlastin slippy out, I coodnt get along no how, every step I took forrad, I went tew steps backward, and I coodnt have got her at all, if I hadnt turned back to go tuther way. Now, that's just my case; I have been puttin after that gal considerable time. Now, thinks I, I'll go tuther way—she's been slitin of me, now I'll slite her—what's sass for the goose is sass for the gander. Well, I went no more to Nance's. Next Sabbath, I slicked myself up, and I dew say, when I got my fixins on, I took the shine off human natur about our parts. About meetin time off I put for Eltham Dodge's. Patience Dodge was as nice a gal as you'd see 'twixt here and yonder, any more than she wasn't just like Nancy Cummins. Ephram Massey had used to go to see her; he was a clever feller, but he was dreadful jelus. Well, I went to meetin with Patience, and sot rite afore Nance; I didn't set my eyes on her till after meetin, she had a feller with her who had a blazen red hed, and legs like a pair of compasses; she had a face as long a grace afore thanksgiving dinner. I knowd who she was thinking about, an't warnt the chap with the red hed, nuther. Well, I kept boing Patience about a spell. Kept my eye on Nance, seed how the cat was jumpin, she didn't cut about like she did, and looked rather solemnly; she'd 'gin her tew eyes to kiss and make up. I kept it up until I like to have got into a mess about Patience. The critter tho I was goin after her for good, and got as proud as a lame turkey. Won day Ephe cum down to our place lookin as rathly as a malish ossifer on a trainin day; look here, says he, Seth Stokes, as loud as a small thunder clap, I'll be—Hullo! ses I, what's broke? Why, says he, I cum down to have satisfaction about Patience Dodge, here I've been a curtein her ever since last grass a year, as she was just af good as mite till you cum a going arter her, as now I can't touch her with a forty foot pole. She aint like the same gal, an I'm darned if I'm goin to stand it. Why, ses I, what on aith air you talking about, I aint got nothin to do with your gal, but spose I had, there's nothin for you to get wofly about. If the gal has taken a likin to me, taint my fault; if I've taken to her, taint her fault, and if we've taken to one another taint your fault; but I aint so almighty taken with her, and you may have her for me, so you hadn't ought to get savage about nothin. Well says he, (rather cooled down) I am the unluckiest thing in creation. I went tuther day to a place where there was an old woman died of the bots or some such disease, an they were sellin out her things. Well, says he, there was a thundering big chest of drawers full of all sort of truck, so I bot it and tho I made a spec, but when I cum to look at 'em ther warnt nothin in it worth a cent, except an old silver thimble, and that was all busted up so that I sold it for less than I gin for it, well then the chap that bot it tuk it hum, he heard something rattl, broke the old chest up and found lots of gold and silver in it, in a false bottom I hadn't seen. Now if I'd tuk that chest hum I'd never found that munny or if I did, they'd bin all counterfeit and I'd been tuk up for passin on 'em. Well, I jest told Patience about it, when she ris up an called me a darned fool. Well ses I Ephe that is hard but never you mind that, jest go on, you can get her, an wen you dew get her, you can file the ruff edges off jest as you please. That teekled him it did, and away he went a leetle better pleased. Now thinks I its time to look after Nance. Next day down I went. Nancy was all alone. I axed her if the squire was in, she said he warnt. Cause ses I (making bleeve I wanted him) our colt spained his foot an I cum to see if the squire wont lend me his mare to go to town. She sed she gessed he wood, better sit down till the squire comd in, down I sot; she looked sort a strange an my hat felt queer all round the edges. After a wile, ses I are you goin down to Betsy Martin's quiltin? sed she didn't know for sartain, are you goin? sed I record I wood, ses she I spose youd take Patience Dodge, sed I mout, and agin I mout not, ses she I hearn youre a goin to get married, ses I shooldnt wunder a bit, Patience is a nice gal ses I, I looked at her, I seed the teers a cumin, ses I may be she'll ax you to be bridesmaid, she ris rite up, she did her face as red as bilde beet, Seth Stokes, ses she, and she coodnt say more she was so full, wont you be bridesmaid ses I, no! ses she and she burst rite out, well then, ses I, if you wont be bridesmaid will you be the bride? she looked rite up at me I swan, to man I never seed anything so awful puty, I tuk rite hold of her hand, yes or no, ses I, rite off. Yes says she; that's your sort ses I, as I gin a buss and a hug. I soon fixed matters with the squire. We soon hitched traces to trot in double harness for life an never had cause to repent of my bargain.—Philadelphia Focus.

GENUINE HEROISM.

When the plague raged violently in Marseilles, every link of affection was broken—the father turned from the child—the child from the father; cowardice, ingratitude, no longer excited indignation. Misery is at its height, when it thus destroys every generous feeling; thus dissolves every tie of humanity! The city became a desert, grass grew in the streets—a funeral met you at every step. The physicians assembled in a body at the Hotel de Ville, to hold consultation on the fearful disease for which no remedy had yet been discovered. After a long deliberation, they decided unanimously, that the malady had a peculiar and mysterious character, which opening a corpse alone could develop—an operation it was impossible to attempt, since the operator must infallibly become a victim in a few hours, beyond the power of human art to save him, as the violence of the attack would preclude their administering the customary remedies. A dead pauper succeeded this fatal declaration. Suddenly a surgeon named Guyon, in the prime of life, and of great celebrity in his profession, rose and said firmly, "Be it so; I devote myself for the sake of my country. Before this numerous assembly, I promise myself in the name of humanity and religion, that to-morrow, at the break of day, I will dissect a corpse, and write down as I proceed, what I observe."

He left the assembly instantly. They admire him, lament his fate, and doubt whether he will persist in his design. The intrepid and pious Guyon, animated by all the sublime energy religion can inspire, acted up to his word. He had never married, he was rich,—and he immediately made his will, dictated by justice and piety: he confessed, and in the night received the sacraments. A man had died of the plague in his house, within four and twenty hours—Guyon, at day-break, shut himself up in the same room; he took with him an inkstand, and a little crucifix. Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt more firm or collected, kneeling down before the corpse,—he wrote down "Mouldering tenement of an immortal soul, not only can I gaze on thee without horror but with joy and gratitude. Thou wilt open to me the gates of a glorious eternity. In discovering to me the secret cause of the terrible disease which destroys my native city, thou wilt enable me to point out some salutary remedy; thou wilt render my sacrifice useful. Oh God (continued he) thou wilt bless the action thou thyself inspired." He began to detail the minutest particulars of the disease in detail his surgical observation. He then left the room, threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, and afterwards sought the Lazaretto where he died in twelve hours—a death ten thousand times more glorious than the warrior, who to save his country, rushes on the enemy's rank—since he advances with hope at least, sustained, admired, and seconded by a whole army.

ANECDOTES OF DUELLING.

In most cases of duels growing out of differences in society, it is the man who is most in the wrong who seeks redress. He feels himself in the wrong, and therefore in a manner disgraced; he wants something to take off the sense of public censure, and he remembers that by the code of honor, a duel absolves both parties of all that went before it. We remember an instance which occurred in a packet ship, where a man, either drunk or in some violent passion, made an assault on a table at which several persons—some of them ladies, were sitting. He replied, "Sir, you brought your disgrace upon yourself, and I will lend you no aid to wipe it off."

The answer was most logical, and in accordance with good sense, and our customs and opinions; but by the code of honor he must have fought. And he should have fought forthwith, without waiting to learn what, in this case, he would afterwards have learned, that his adversary was a felon and a fugitive from justice, and was not a person of sufficient rank to be considered in such circumstances, even technically a gentleman.

Lord Brudenell, son of the Earl of Cardigan, ran away with a married lady who was afterwards divorced, and he married her, and she now Lady Brudenell. But his Lordship, at the first escapade, was somewhat surprised that he did not receive a challenge from the injured husband, and he was so anxious to make a notation, that at last he wrote to offer it.

"Sir—Having done you the greatest of one man can do another, I think bent upon me to offer you the s which one gentleman owes to another circumstances."

The reply was this:

"My Lord:—In taking off my hands man who has proved herself a wretch, you done me the greatest favor that one man e do another; and I think it incumbent on me to offer you the acknowledgments which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances." This man took a cold-blooded view of the case, but he was right; revenge in such a case, is no reparation, and the unworthiness of the cause must completely neutralize its relish. Pecuniary damages are positively base; and Mr. Buckingham himself would hardly have thought it worth the trouble of pursuing the case through a court of honor to make the culprit apologize.

The real cause of the most violent quarrels is often beyond the reach of evidence or expla-

nation; and this it is which accounts for permanent and moral differences breaking out on a trivial pretext, which seems like nothing; but is backed by old hatreds, indefinable slights, rivalries and hoarded animosities. The once notorious Baron Von Hoffman, challenged a man for not inviting him to dinner—a cause not likely to be avowed, but certainly it was the real one. The Baron had lost his trunk in the river with all his letters of introduction, and consequently, till more came, his standing was not well ascertained. Some persons received him and others denounced him; but this latter class the Baron, if he could get at them, was always ready to fight. He knew very well that the ratio ultima regum, the logic of kings, was also the best logic for impostors; and if any thought his credentials were to be short weight, he was ready to throw his pistols in the scale. Mr. J—R—, whom the Baron met in a certain set where he had access, was famous for his good dinners, from which the Baron was always left out. Weary of this, he called one day on Mr. R. and spread his credentials, such as they were, before him, by way of removing suspicions—which he said, he had heard R. had expressed, and against which he made a learned argument. He left his papers, and desired they might be returned with a note expressive of the impression they produced; but R. returned them in a blank envelope. The Baron thereupon sent a challenge, which was left at the door, as if it had been an invitation for dinner. Mrs. R. opened it, and immediately replied to it as follows:—

"Sir:—Your note is received. My husband will not have any thing to do with you under any circumstances; but whenever you produce official proof that you have been aid-de-camp to Prince Blucher, as you say, I will fight a duel with you myself. MARY B.

One story suggests another; and to stories about duels there is no end. We will make an end of telling them however with one from Boston, where, we are told, there is a correspondence going on still, which began ten years ago with a challenge. Mr. A. a bachelor, challenged Mr. B. a married man with one child, who replied that he must necessarily put more at risk with his life than the other, and he declined. A year afterwards he received a challenge from Mr. A., who stated that he too had now a wife and child and he supposed therefore the objection of Mr. B. was no longer valid. Mr. B. replied that he now had two children—consequently, the inequality still subsisted. The next year Mr. A. renewed his challenge, having now two children also; but his adversary had three. This matter, when last heard from, was still going on, the numbers being six to seven, and the challenge yearly renewed.

TERRIBLE ACHIEVEMENT.

The following thrilling account is extracted from a recent journey to Russia:

The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is remarkable for its spire, the loftiest in St. Petersburg.

An anecdote is connected with this church, and not known, I believe, out of Russia, is too remarkable to be omitted. The spire, which rises

— "lofty, and light, but small,"

is terminated by a globe of considerable dimensions, on which an angel stands, supporting a large cross. This angel, less respected by the weather than perhaps its holy character deserved, fell into disrepair, and some suspicions were entertained that he designed to revisit, uninvited, the surface of the earth. The affair caused some uneasiness, and at length the government became seriously perplexed. To raise a scaffolding to such a height would cost more money than all the angels out of heaven were worth—and in meditating fruitlessly on these circumstances, without being able to resolve how to act, a considerable time was suffered to elapse.

Among the crowd of gazers below, who daily turned their eyes and their thoughts towards the angel, was a mick called Telouchkine. This man was a roofer of houses, and his speculations by degrees assumed a more practical character than the idle wonders and conjectures of the rest of the crowd. The spire was entirely covered with sheets of gilded copper, and presented a surface to the eye as smooth as if it had been one mass of burnished gold. But Telouchkine knew that the sheets of copper were not uniformly closed upon each other; and above all, that there were large nails used to fasten them, which projected from the sides of the spire.

Having meditated upon these circumstances, his mind was made up, the mick went to the government, offered to repair the angel, out scaffolding, and without assistance, on condition of being reasonably paid for the time and labor. The offer was accepted, and was made in Russia, and by a Russian.

day fixed for the adventure, Telouchkine, armed with nothing but a coil of ropes, the spire in the interior, to the window. Here he looked at the multitude of people below, and at the glittering "needle," as it was called, tapering far above his head. But his art did not fail him, and stepping gravely out on the window, he set about his task.

He cut a portion of the cord in the form of two large stirrups, with a loop at each end—the upper loops to be fastened upon two of the projecting nails above his head, and placed his feet in the others. Then digging the fingers of one hand into the interstices of the sheets of copper, he raised up on his stirrups on the other hand, so as to make it catch a nail higher up. The same operation he performed on the part of the other leg, and so on alternately. And thus he climbed, nail by nail, step by step, and stirrup by stirrup, until his starting post was scarcely distinguishable from the burnished

surface, and the golden surface, and the spire had dwindled in his embrace until he could clasp it round.

So far, so well. But he now reached the ball, a globe of between nine and ten feet in circumference. The angel, the object of the visit, was above the ball, and concealed from his view by the smooth, round and glittering expanse. Only fancy the man at that moment turning up his grave eyes and grave beard to an object that seemed to defy the daring and ingenuity of man.

But Telouchkine was not dismayed. He was prepared for the difficulty; and the means by which he essayed to surmount it, exhibited the same prodigious simplicity as the rest of the feat.

Suspending himself in his stirrups, and girding the needle with a cord, the ends of which he fastened around his waist, and, so supported, he leaned gradually back, until the soles of his feet were planted against the spire. In this position he threw, by a strong effort, a coil of cord over the ball; and so coolly and accurately was the aim taken, that at the first trial it fell in the required direction, and he saw the end hanging down on the opposite side.

To draw himself up in his natural position, to fasten the cord firmly around the globe, and with the assistance of this auxiliary; to climb to the summit, were now an easy part of his task; and in a few minutes more, Telouchkine stood by the side of the angel, and listened to the sudden shout that burst like thunder from the crowd below, yet came to his ear like a faint yet hollow murmur.

ASTONISHING CURIOSITY.

In the evening, a gentleman in Batavia, found in his wine cellar, a live striped snake, nine inches in length, suspended between two shelves, by the tail, by a spider's web. The snake hung so that he could not reach the shelf below him by about an inch; and several large spiders were then upon him sucking his juice. The shelves were about two feet apart; the lower one was just below the bottom of the cellar window, through which the snake probably passed into it. From the shelf above there was a web in the shape of an inverted cone, eight or ten inches in diameter at the top, and concentrated to a focus about six or eight inches from the under side of this shelf. From this focus there was a strong cord made of the multiplied thread of spider's web, apparently as large as common sewing silk, and by this cord the snake was suspended.

Upon a critical examination through a magnifying glass, the following curious facts appeared. The mouth of the snake was fast tied up, by a great number of cords wound round it so tight that he could not run out his tongue. His tail was tied in a knot, so as to leave a small loop or ring, through which the cord was fastened; and the end of the tail above the loop to the length of something like over half an inch was lashed fast to the cord, to keep it from slipping. As the snake hung, the length of the cord, from the tail to the focus to which it was fastened, was about six inches; a little above the tail there was observed a round ball about the size of a pea. Upon inspection, this appeared to be a green fly, around which a cord had been fastened to the cords above, and from the rolling side of the ball to keep it from unwinding and letting the snake down.

The cord therefore, must have extended from the focus of the web to the shelf below, where the snake was lying when first captured; and being made fast to the loop in his tail, the fly was carried and fastened about midway to the side of the cord. And then by rolling this fly over and over, it wound around it, both from above and below, until the snake was raised to the proper height, and then was fastened as before mentioned.

In this situation the poor snake hung alive; and furnishing a continued feast for several large spiders, when some persons, by playing with him, broke the web above the focus, so as to let part of his body rest on the shelf below. In this situation he lingered, the spiders taking no notice of him, until eight days after he was discovered, when some large ants were found devouring his dead body.

THE BARINGS.

In the year 1795 or 6, William Bingham, of Philadelphia, was a Senator in Congress, and through his influence with the elder Mr. Adams, if not with General Washington himself, he procured for his son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Baring, the agency of the United States Government in its monied transactions with England, or rather Mr. Bingham induced the Government to change their general banking account from the Messrs Willinks at Amsterdam, given to them by John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, to the Barings in London; and we may say, that from that period until within a few years the house of Barings, Brothers & Co., through all its changes of partners, have transacted the business, public and private, of the United States, together with an immense amount of mercantile business, generally for American citizens. Added to this, through the same influence, that house was given the account of the first Bank of the United States, which expired in 1811.

When the new Bank of the United States was chartered in 1818, they received the appointment of agent of that Bank, in England, and for Europe generally; thus transacted the moneyed business of those institutions and of the General Government, and, we may add, of the mercantile community, for a period of more than forty years past, realizing immense commissions and profits, and at all times holding large balances of the banks in their hands, giving them the appearance, if not the reality, of controlling a considerable part of the floating capital of the whole United States. It is reasonable to suppose that these marks of confidence gave to the partners of that house great

influence in the British Empire, and also on the Continent of Europe.

The elder member of the firm, Mr. Francis Baring, was made a Baronet—this title has descended to his eldest son, Thomas Baring, who, without being a partner in the house, received with the title from Sir Francis, the immense hereditary estates gained by the business operations confided to that house by the American people and their institutions. The two sons of Sir Thomas Baring, Thomas and John, are now partners of the house, while the second son of old Sir Francis, Alexander, who acted as the senior member of the house of Barings, Brothers & Co., for more than thirty years, who married Miss Bingham, of Philadelphia, and who retired from the house in 1828, with a fortune of upwards of two millions of pounds sterling, is now Lord Ashburton—a peer of the Realm.

We thus see that a few active young men of humble origin, from Exeter, in the county of Devonshire, have by the influence they possessed through the great monied operations of the American Government and people, not only advanced themselves to immense fortunes, but to distinguished marks of honor and favor from their Sovereign.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

By the steamboat North America, the Buffalo Advertiser gives the particulars of a most heart rendering calamity—the destruction of the new and elegant steamboat WASHINGTON, by fire off Silver Creek, about three o'clock in the morning, with the estimated loss of FIFTY LIVES.

The Washington passed the North America while the latter lay at Erie, in the early part of the night, and was not again seen by those on board the North America, until when within about three miles of the city, a bright glare of light was discovered by the helmsman, in the direction of Silver Creek, and the North America was instantly put about for the scene of apprehended disaster. On nearing the spot, about six o'clock, the burning hull of the large and noble boat was found drifting over the waters, three or four miles from shore, with not a living human being on board. The lake was literally covered with hats, bonnets, trunks, baggage, and blackened fragments of the wreck.

The intense anxiety of the witnesses of this fearful scene, for the fate of the passengers on board the Washington, was partially relieved by the discovery of several small boats near the shore, in which the survivors of the disaster had been rescued from destruction. The alarm had been given at Silver Creek, as soon as the flames were perceived from the shore, and all the boats which could be found were sent to the rescue of the sufferers. There was only three skills, besides the yawl of the Washington, which could be thus used. The North America took on board about forty of those saved, many of whom, including all the ladies, remained on shore. There were six dead bodies picked up on the spot—those of four children and two women. One man died of his injuries soon after reaching the shore, and one child was dead in its mother's arms when she was taken out of the water. After picking up all the floating baggage which could be seen, the hull—which was still able to float the engine—was towed into Silver Creek, where it sank in six or eight feet of water.

The ill-fated Washington was built at Ash-tabula last winter, and had made but one trip previous to her destruction. The fire caught near the boilers, and had made such progress when discovered, as to defy all attempts to extinguish it. The helm was instantly put about and the boat headed for shore, but in a few moments the wheel ropes were burnt off and she was rendered an unmanageable wreck. Had iron rods been substituted, as melancholy experience has taught on the Mississippi, this appalling loss of life might have been averted.

HOW TO ENJOY MUSIC.

A curious case, which recently occurred in Germany, has excited a considerable degree of interest among men of science who direct attention to the theory of sounds. It may also tend to afford some explanation of that peculiar structure of the organ of hearing on which depends the capability of enjoying music. The facts of the case are as follows:

Baron Groll, a wealthy landed proprietor, of Nuremberg, was remarkable for his dislike of music. His antipathy to that delightful art was such as to render him a sort of phenomenon in harmonious Germany. This peculiarity in the taste of the Baron was the more singular, inasmuch as his lady was a most accomplished musician. The Baroness and her friends sought by every possible argument to overcome the Baron's inconceivable antipathy—but her efforts were useless—he continued deaf alike to their reasoning and to the charms of harmony.

The Baron and Baroness Groll lived in splendid affluence, and their house in Nuremberg was the frequent resort of a vast circle of elegant company. At the numerous parties which they were accustomed to give, the Baron did the honors with delightful amenity. His conversation was animated and witty, and he was always the gayest of the gay until the first note of the music was heard. A feeling of uneasiness then took possession of him, a convulsive movement was observable on his countenance, and he was often obliged to withdraw from the presence of the company to conceal feelings which he could not control.

This strange peculiarity proved a source of considerable annoyance to Baron Groll, and not a little puzzled the Doctors of Nuremberg. One of the medical professors of that city—Doctor Schröder, at length succeeded in ascertaining its cause. In the first place he had observed that one of the Baron's ears was somewhat longer than the other. This circumstance suggested to the Doctor the possibility of both ears not being at the same time diaphanous, and that thus might each be differently affected by

the vibration of sonorous bodies. There might consequently be transmitted to the brain merely a confused, obscure sensation, similar to that which would be caused by two instruments playing in two different keys. Every melody, every harmony produced on the Baron the same impression. All appeared a jumble of discord. Was it to be wondered at that he disliked music.

A very simple experiment, served to confirm the accuracy of Dr. Schröder's observations and opinion. He requested the Baron to stop one of his ears; then going to the piano, he played in C major the graceful *allegro* from the overture to the *Freischütz*. 'How do you like that?' said he; 'do you find it discordant?' 'Oh no,' replied the Baron, 'it is delightful—pray continue.' 'Now stop your other ear,' said the Doctor, again playing the *allegro* from the *Freischütz*, and still in C major: 'What do you think of that?' 'It is exquisite,' replied the Baron. 'Was it the same piece as that which I first played?' 'It appeared to me to be the same piece, only played in a different key: you are playing it higher now.' And the Baron began to hum the subject in D major.

Thus was solved the mystery of Baron Groll's profound dislike of music. How could he possibly derive pleasure from any performance, vocal or instrumental, which had, to him, the effect of being sung or played in two different keys simultaneously?

Fortunately, Dr. Schröder's experiment, whilst it developed the cause of the phenomenon, at the same time pointed out the remedy for the evil. Baron Groll is now an enthusiastic lover of music. In order to enjoy it he has only to take the precaution of putting a little cotton into one of his ears.—*English paper*.

FRIDAY AN UNLUCKY DAY.

This notion of a by-gone age seems to be as fully believed now as ever. Many hesitate to transact any thing of serious importance on this day, for fear of an ultimate failure. Even men of intelligence, and good sense in other respects are as credulous upon this subject as others. No reason is assigned for this. No one attempts to prove that it is decreed by the fates, or ordained in the good providence of the Ruler of all events. But it is so, it is imagined, and that is all that can be said concerning it. Now for ourselves, we entirely disclaim belief in any such fatality attached to Friday, any more than any other day. We cannot from any premises, deduce any evidence that one day is not just as auspicious for the transactions of any thing we may wish to do as another.

'Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work,' is the injunction of heaven; and our Creator has no where intimated that one day out of the six is more or less favorable than another to commence any business or transact any engagement in life.

We think that it is time for men of sense and piety to discard such notions. There is altogether too much of this adherence to the whims and superstitions of olden times. We have indulged the hope, that the general diffusion of knowledge would serve to eradicate such impressions from the minds of men; but we must confess that it draws pretty largely upon our patience and good humor, when among a certain class, to the almost incessant allusion to such and such a thing, and as a sign of certain events.—*Christian Watchman*.

RELIGION.

We pity the young man who has no religion in his heart—no high and irresistible yearning after a better and holier exercise—who is contented with the sensuality and grossness of earth—whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prison house, nor exalts at the thought of its final emancipation. We pity him, for he affords no evidence of his high origin—no manifestation of that intellectual prerogative, which render him the delegate lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than animal nature—the spiritual could never stoop so low. To seek for beastly excitements—to minister, with a bountiful hand to depraved and strange appetites—are the attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this life, and the world, is like remaining forever in the place of our birth, without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us; a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in as it were, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror—no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of men. It is from the hands of the Author, and growing from the immediate presence of the great spirit, which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is on the sailing clouds and in the invisible wind. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth—where the shrubless mountain pierces the twin atmosphere of eternal winter—or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the un-sleeping ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is this which lifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality, and opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.—*Essex Gazette*.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEW ROADS.

In the prevailing sentiment for the establishment of new roads throughout the county, it becomes very important, that the great thoroughfares and the roads leading through the

principal villages, should first be improved, in preference to the location of new roads through places, where very little travel could reasonably be expected for considerable time to come. Large sums of money are annually expended in the construction of new roads, and a large portion of these expenditures are to be borne by the inhabitants of the principal villages; it would, therefore, seem just that a portion of the improvements to be made equivalent to the sums they pay, should be expended in the construction of roads for their benefit.

I have been led to these remarks by observing the numerous applications for new roads from Randolph and Braintree to the Granite Bridge, the course of which is directing the travel from these places to Boston from Quincy village and calculated to divert the whole travel from that place.

It is also understood that another new road is in contemplation, to extend from the Mill pasture road (now called Adams' street) in Braintree, to the route described in a petition now pending before the County Commissioners, from Braintree running near the house of Samuel Capen to the Granite Bridge, and to form a junction with this route, near his house, which, when constructed, would tend, in a great degree, to divert the whole travel from Weymouth and Braintree, and places south of those towns in the course to Boston from Quincy village. It is said that this route to Boston would be as short as that over the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike, far less hilly and would be free of toll, and therefore would be of great public convenience. Considerable interest, it is said, is now making to carry this project into effect, and if it succeeds and answers the expectations of its projectors, must be a serious injury to the present thriving village of Quincy.

The present travelled routes to Quincy from Weymouth are very hilly, and this is the principal reason for the applications for the new routes and what they are designed to obviate.

To render these objections to the travelled routes from Weymouth to Quincy of less weight, the roads might be amended and improved; but to obviate the objections entirely, a new road might be constructed between the routes at a small expense over a level surface, and eleven rods nearer than the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike. Upon reconnoitering this route, I was surprised to find it so level, so much shorter than the Turnpike, and at the same time, that it could be built for less than a quarter of the sum which the Turnpike cost. Will not the industrious citizens of this thriving village, regard their own interest so much as to take measures to ascertain the feasibility of this route, and to carry the same into effect, if expedient? In the present posture of things, it seems to me to be most highly important to the citizens of this village. VIATOR.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCE.

To whom is the sovereign power of our nation confided, but to the people?—the question may be asked, who are the people? They are not our senators nor our representatives, neither are they our highest officers—for they are only the organs of the people, to frame and enact laws as they desire.

Therefore it appears that every freeman, whether he be high or low, rich or poor, may be considered a sovereign.

How often do we hear a person say, my influence is trifling, I neither expect nor desire an office. But an instance has occurred, where the president of the United States was elected by a single vote! Where the majority is needed, a single individual may secure or defeat the choice. Our government acknowledges no aristocracy, no elevation in rank or birth of one above another. Our legislators do not elect themselves,—and yet without them, laws cannot be enacted—so it is evident that they are governed by higher powers; and a portion of that power belongs to every freeman. c.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEW IDEAS.

If objects at a distance appeared as large as objects immediately before us, the variety of the landscape, the scenery of the city, harbor, islands, ships, villages, passing vehicles upon the great roads, travellers, cattle upon the hills and in the dales, granite-cliffs, and thousands of other things, as we look, for instance, from the summer residence of C. F. Adams, Esq., could not be presented in one moment to the gazing admirer. It is, therefore, wisdom in Providence, that bounds were fixed to the images of objects reflected on the retina of the eye, proportionate to the distance of those objects from the organ of vision.

Water being composed of two kinds of air, air is formed anew by a process in that very evaporation which makes the clouds that descend to refresh the earth. J. F.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WEATHER GAUGE.

By the thermometer in the shade, at Washington Square, Weymouth, during the late warm weather, the following table will show the height the glass attained.

Sunday, 10th,	4 1-2 P. M.	94 degrees above zero.
Monday,	1 P. M.	86 1-2 " " "
Tuesday,	11 1-2 A. M.	93 " " "
Wednesday,	11 1-2 A. M.	94 " " "
Thursday,	11 1-2 A. M.	92 " " "

The process of evaporation, for some days previous, must have been rapidly going on; from the fact, that air, at the freezing point is capable of holding, in solution, a portion of moisture equal to the 160th part of its own weight only; at the temperature of 59 degrees, the 80th part; at that of 86 degrees, the 40th part; at 113 degrees, the 20th part; and at that of 140 degrees, the 10th part; so that the air has its dryness doubled at each rise of temperature, answering to 27 degrees of Fahrenheit. While the temperature, therefore, ad-

vances uniformly, in the dissolving power, to the air, mounts with it, of a geometrical series. The smallest quantity of the atmosphere in the greatest during the m-

QUINCY.

SATURDAY.

* MELANCHOLY OCCURRED in this town on V of which are as follows: baker, in the employ had the previous day been discharged in the evening place. A boy afterwards posed of killing rats, and at noon the next day, as the girl employed in the ble, resolved to frighten gun and felt in his pocket success, and observing of the remainder of the al loaded, hailed her, and through the door directly in the chair towards the der the left shoulder bl child of the family a mo and a boy at the time w luckily escaped injury. more than two rods, the penetrated over an inch blade. Her recovery is ly, in whose employme years, speak highly in occasioned by that too hope the above may ten

Miss Louisa Missour of this young actress, in since, it will be rememb on the boards of the Tr created excitement relat She was a sister of the mother, although she pu siness, has taken great instructed, in order that and useful members of a cently finished her studi seminary at Troy and. Her mother reluctantly under the tuition of the purpose. Good reasons, to change her mind. A very officious in the guardianship, denied her ing her, and acted in a seconded. Thus hara frantic, and died by infla mental excitement. He lately guarded her, was and thrown into jail on lin's life; he was baild five hundred dollars, h having to obligate in d character of Hamblin, regret that the New Yo able exceptions, is so se

SALEM. The citizen and are making extensi celebration of the ensu it will eclipse any thin in this State. The Cit appropriated an adequa city celebration—selecte liver the Oration—inv Companies to perform e ed by the Salem Brass for a splendid display of The Whigs have res doubt, enlisted by the and others, they will agreeable manner. Lauriat, the famous cension from Salem Co be a great attraction. munerated for his exert of Salem.

CONGRESS. What li readers will find in our Not much can be expe murderer as one of it offering to shoot down on examination; excu cutting the death of a n and sustain Bell in dea mics the truth of his vi

MANUFACTURE OF N cently been invented by which forty medle fifty machines, five per hundred thousand per one penny per thousand capital invested, power,

THEATRES AT A DIS that the National The past year, five thousand has made nothing at lea ates thirty-one theatres sion to each of which supported almost entire classes!

TREATY OF LIMITS certain letters of Mr. Y Kansas, that a Treaty in public of Texas for the, between the Texan te States. This is a matter of Arkansas, because of that State are claimed al

INCENDIARIES. These were made in Charleston erred in time to prevent lance of the citizens is attempts perfectly futile the chances of detection

100

100

POETRY.

THE TOCIN.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

Wake! children of the men who said,
"All are born free!"—Their spirits come
Back to the places where they bled
In Freedom's holy martyrdom,
And find you sleeping on their graves,
And hugging their chains,—ye slaves!

Ay—slaves of slaves! What, sleep ye yet,
And dream of Freedom, while ye sleep?
Ay—dream, while Slavery's foot is set
So firmly on your necks,—while deep
The chain her quivering flesh endures
Gnaws, like a cancer, into yours!

Hah! says ye that I've falsely spoken,
Calling ye slaves?—Then prove ye not:
Work a free press!—ye'll see it broken:
Stand, to defend it!—ye'll be shot:
O yes! but people should not dare
Print what "the brotherhood" won't bear.

Then from your lips let words of grace,
Gleaned from the Holy Bible's pages,
Fall, while ye're pleading for a race
Whose blood has flowed thro' chains of ages:
And pray—Lord, let thy kingdom come!
And see if ye're not stricken dumb.

Yes, men of God! ye may not speak
As by the Word of God, ye're bidden;—
By the press'd lip,—the blanching cheek,
Ye feel yourselves rebuked and chidden;
And if ye're not cast out, ye fear it—
And why?—"The brethren" will not hear it.

Since, then, through pulpit, or through press,
To prove your freedom ye're not able,
Go,—like the Son of Righteousness,
By wise men honored,—to a stable!
Bend there to Liberty your knee!
Say there that God made all men free!

Even there,—ere Freedom's vows ye've plighted,
Ere of her form ye've caught a glimpse,
Ere there, are fires infernal lighted
And ye're driven out by Slavery'simps.
Ah, well!—so persecuted they
The prophets' of a former day!

Go, then, and build yourselves a hall,
To prove ye're not slaves, but men!
Write "FREEDOM" on its towering wall!
Baptize it in the name of PEN;
And give it to Her holy cause,
Beneath the "Legion" of her laws!

Withal, let Freedom's anthem swell:
And while your hearts begin to throb,
And burn within you—Hark! the yell—
The torch,—the torrent of the Mob!
They're Slavery's troops that round you sweep,
And leave your hall a smouldering heap!

At Slavery's beck, the prayers ye urge
On your own servants, through the door
Of your own senate,—that the scourge
May gash your brother's back no more,
Are trampled underneath their feet,
While ye stand praying in the street!

At Slavery's beck, ye send your sons
To hunt down Indian wives or maids,
Doomed to the lash!—Yes, and their bones,
Whitening mid swamps and everglades,
Where no friend goes to give them graves,
Prove that ye're not Slavery's slaves!!

At Slavery's beck, the very hands
Ye lift to heaven, to swear ye're free,
Will break a truth, to seize the lands
Of Seminole or Cherokee!
Yes—tear a flag, that Tartar hordes
Respect, and shield it with their swords!

Vengeance is thine, Almighty God!
To pay it hath thy justice bound thee—
Even now, I see thee take thy rod—
Thy thunders, lashed and growling round thee—
Slip them not yet, in mercy!—Deign
Thy wrath yet longer to restrain!

Or—let thy kingdom, Slavery, come!
Let Church, let State receive thy chain!
Let pulpit, press, and hall be dumb,
If so "the brotherhood" ordain!
The Muse her own indignant spirit
Will yet speak out,—and men shall hear it.

Yes—while, at Concord, there's a stone
That she can strike her fire from still;
While there's a shaft at Lexington,
Or half a one on Bunker's Hill,
There shall she stand and strike her lyre,
And Truth and Freedom stand by her.

But should she *thence* by mobs be driven,
For purer heights she'll plume her wing;
Spurning a land of slaves, to heaven
She'll soar,—where she can safely sing—
God of our fathers, speed her thither!
God of the free,—let me go with her!

ANECDOTES.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION. Among the early settlers of Ohio, there was a man and his wife who were continually quarrelling and fighting, and who had several pitched battles, in which the former generally got worsted. The country was then infested with bears, and in attempting to drive one of them from his garden, the husband got in contact with him, who had no idea of being thus unceremoniously dismissed. They were in close embrace, when the husband roared out,—My dear, take the gun and shoot him! "Not I," exclaimed the feeling wife. "Why not?" cried the husband. "Because it's the only fight I ever saw that I didn't care which whist!"

LIVE GESE FEATHERS. An individual observing a number of geese stalking in front of a farm house, entirely stripped of their feathers, asked the old lady at the door, what it all meant? "Why," quoth she, "how will my feathers sell as *live* geese feathers, unless I pick 'em off while the critters are *alive*? If I'd killed 'em first, and then plucked their feathers off, would't they have been dead geese feathers, and not sold in the market? I'll go right and chop their heads off now!" This was a new definition of live geese feathers, that's a fact.

DRY JOKE. A reverend gentleman was one day on board a steamboat, in which there happened, also, to be another reverend divine, who was at that time head master of one of our public schools. As they approached the sea, the illustrious schoolmaster began to feel very squishy, and at last he came exceedingly so. In one of the intervals between the paroxysms of this malady, a friend stepped up to him and said, "Why, I little expected this of you; I thought you brought up nothing but young gentlemen."

A CHEAP HUSBAND. A peasant named Lorette, had a great desire to be married to a young girl, who had received from the lady of the Manor, as a dowry, ten dollars. The lady wished to see the lover: Lorette presented himself before her. He was a small, very ugly looking Savoyard. "My daughter," said she, "has not selected a handsome husband." "Ah, madam," answered Lorette, "what can one expect for ten dollars?"

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK, ss. Quincy, May 22, A. D. 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the twenty ninth day of June next, at nine of the clock before noon, on or in front of the premises, heretofore mentioned and described, all the right and equity that Nathan Josselyn, of Quincy, in said County of Norfolk, Shipwright, had on the twenty-eighth day of October now last past, when the same was attached on mesne process of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, to wit:—

A certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Quincy Point, (so called,) in said Quincy, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., by deed of warranty, with release of Dower, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 72, fol. 52.) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre, three quarters and six rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at a stake 22 feet easterly of the south-east corner of William Brooks's house lot, and running easterly to the south-east corner of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney, then southerly twenty feet to a stake standing on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, said line being in a straight line, thence in the same straight line to low water mark in said river, thence southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned bound, and running southerly 124 feet to a stake, then easterly to a stake standing in the bank of the river, said line being a straight line—then in the same straight line to low water mark—with the privilege of a passage way leading from the main road to the bridge into the premises—which passage way is 20 feet wide and bounds westerly on land of William Brooks, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Eliphalet Smith, by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 55, fol. 201) and bounded and described in said Deed as follows, to wit:—containing about one acre, bounded, beginning at the north-west corner of John Whitney's land, then running south-westerly by said Whitney's land to the south-west corner thereof, then westerly as the fence stands, 217 feet to a stake, then north-easterly to the first bound, on the turnpike, then easterly by the turnpike to the first bounds, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, sold and conveyed to said Josselyn by Mary Vinall, Adm'x, by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Norfolk, (lib. 62, fol. 127) and bounded and described in said deed as follows, to wit:—containing one acre and twenty seven rods, more or less—bounded, beginning at the north-east corner point of a lot of land conveyed to John Whitney—then running westerly by the turnpike leading to Hingham, to low water mark on Weymouth Fore River, then southerly along said river at low water mark to the point of intersection with the southerly boundary line of the premises herein conveyed, which southerly boundary line runs as follows: beginning at the first mentioned corner point of the lot herein conveyed, and running southerly 20 feet beyond the south-easterly corner point of the lot conveyed to John Whitney, then easterly to a stake on the bank of the river, standing equally on the premises herein conveyed and on land lately bought by Edward H. Robbins, Jr.—said line being a straight line, and thence in the same straight line to low water mark, with all the privileges and appurtenances to said land belonging.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land, situate at said Quincy Point, measuring eight rods on the bank of Weymouth Fore River, and containing one hundred and fifty seven rods of upland. The two first mentioned parcels of land, to wit—the parcels conveyed by Edward H. Robbins, Jr., and by Eliphalet Smith to said Josselyn, are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, for \$2000 and interest, (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 55, fol. 193.) And all said parcels of land are subject to a mortgage to Josiah Quincy and Jonathan Phillips, trustee, for \$1000 and interest. (See Norfolk Records of Deeds, lib. 92, fol. 215.)

Said parcels of land as above described, form the estate now in the occupation of said Josselyn, and comprise within their limits, a Dwelling House, Stable, Work Shops and Ship Yard.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.

Quincy, May 26. 5w

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—blue, black, and green, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMs and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret

Quincy, Nov. 4. 1f

Books, Stationery, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of the business of a **BOOKSELLER** and **BOOKBINDING**, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationery, Blanks, &c.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17. 1f

Cassimeres and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

Quincy, Oct. 14. 1f

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., &c.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Truss made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of other manufactures, which they can have; if his stock does not suit them, they may order them of any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Sullivan's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them; they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, indigestion, flatulency, rheumatism, nervous and ague, obstinate headaches, impure state of the fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have invariably proved a most speedy and efficacious remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, the inventor begs to say, that he can not abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community, by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to four pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the success of the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters is not to be taken by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. The inventor wishes to benefit the public health, and not destroy it for money. As evidence of their good qualities, the public are referred to the annexed certificates of the *unbiased* opinions of gentlemen extensively and favorably known.

Letter from Samuel Bowles, Esq., of Springfield, Editor of the Republican & Journal.

DEAR SIR—It is now thirteen years that I have suffered from an infirmity of the bowels—the consequence, as I suppose, of a severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. The natural action of the bowels is lost—constant and severe pains occur, with much weakness and depression. Cathartics being necessary every few days to counteract costiveness. I have consulted good physicians, and have tried almost all the kinds of pills advertised, which seemed suited to my case, without success. At last, having obtained a box of your Life Pills, and have found more benefit from them—more relief and adaptedness to my case, for a length of time, than from any medicine I have yet tried.

Springfield, June 1, 1837. 1f

Letter from Freeman Hunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. I do this more from a conviction of their beneficial influence upon the physical constitution of others than upon myself, as I have never been seriously ill in my life, although I have found it necessary occasionally to take something in the form of cathartic. I have, however, administered them to friends suffering under the various ills that "flesh is heir to." I have, also, given them to children troubled with worms, and have uniformly found them to afford immediate relief. This I know from experience upon myself, that their operation upon a *costive* system is not only without pain, but they do not afterwards leave the bowels in a costive state, which generally follows the use of other medicines.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1837.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, Sept. 2. 1f

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

Quincy, June 24. 1f

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, and he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30. 1f

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25. 1f

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending for the State of Massachusetts, **RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE**, and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4. 1f

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE *Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register*, for the years 1835-6.

The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Price of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 221 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23. 31m

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjacent to Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, &c., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore despised it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures, who have thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by a short course of this medicine. There can be no question but this medicine has performed wonderful cures in a host of cases, and that it is worthy of general attention.

Dose of the Sanative for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; for infants, a quarter drop. The directions explain the method of taking these portions, and contain a history of the medicine and its distinguished inventor. Price, three and one third six dollars (\$2.50) per half ounce.

The above medicine is for sale by D. S. Rowland, General Agent, 188 Washington Street, Boston, where numerous letters, testifying to the good effects of the medicine, may be seen. It is, also, for sale in this town at the subscriber's store.

Quincy, Jan. 27. 6m

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they have now on hand a good assortment of seasonable GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, COTTON, SATINETTES, SALISBURY, LYONSKINS, MERINOES, all kinds, ROSE BLANKETS, CIRASSIANS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

French, English and American PRINTS; Bleached and Unbleached SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS and DRILLINGS; Highland Plaid SHAWLS; BED TICKING; Cotton BATTING and WADDING; WOOL FROCKING; Satin Beaver and Boudle HATS; FUR CAPS; Men's Thick and Calf BOOTS; Women's " " Kid and Leather Walking " Shoes.

Boys', Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

Also—A good assortment of HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Crockery, Glass, China, Britannia, Japaned, Plated, Powder and Wooden WARE; Wrought and Cut NAILS; WINDOW GLASS.

WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES.

Also—A general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Every kind of Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions put up with care, and warranted to be of the best quality.

The subscribers have also, at their STOVE WARE HOUSE, Cooking Stoves, of most approved kinds, for wood or coal; Parlor and Chamber Grates; Cylinder Stoves; Fire Frames; Oven Mouths; Boiler and Ash, Liver cooking, and a host of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 26.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1838.

VOLUME 2.

Neponset Village Finding Store.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

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—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, LYONSINS, ROSE BLANKETS, WOOLLEN FLANNELS, COTTON DO, SALISBURY do, MERINOES, all kinds, CIRCASSIANS.

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Boys' Misses' and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES.

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All of the above articles are offered for sale at Boston prices for cash or approved credit.

All orders for Tin, Sheet Iron, Lead and Copper WORK promptly attended to.

BACON, BAIRD & GLEASON.

Dorchester (Neponset Village) Oct. 25.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer persons to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Letters about the Hudson.

JUST received and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Hunt's Letters about the Hudson River and Vermont, written in the years 1836-7, and embellished with a Map of the Hudson River, &c., etc.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"No publication contains a more extensive collection of facts relative to the trade, existing condition and future prospects of the flourishing cities and villages on the Hudson River, nor gives exhibiting a more correct delineation of the prominent objects of curiosity which should arrest the man of business or the traveller."—Troy Daily Whig.

"Within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages is given a lucid account of every thing that can interest the admirer of the Hudson. The style is simple, energetic, to the point, and creditable to the author."—Boston Galaxy.

"It contains more information about the noble Hudson and its vicinity than can be found in any other publication."—N. Y. Daily Times.

"It is written in an easy and agreeable epistolary style, and is evidently the production of an observer of nature."—N. Y. Evening Star.

"No traveller should be without this interesting guide book, for so it is emphatically in the highest sense of the term."—Boston Daily Times.

"It is a pretty and quite an interesting little volume."—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

"Mr. Hunt has an observing eye, and a ready pen, and has made up a pleasing volume, which will serve well as a travelling guide through the region of country embraced in his description."—N. Y. Com. Adv.

"The letters are from the pen of Freeman Hunt, a gentleman favorably known as an accurate and ready writer of scenes and localities which come within his observation."—Albany Argus.

"The book is in the highest degree, graphic, instructive, and interesting."—London (Eng.) Times.

Quincy, Oct. 7.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.

Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Warehouse, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29.

Notice.

THE subscriber has on hand at his Shop, head of Granite Street, a variety of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES and FANCY BOXES. Any one wishing to purchase, is invited to call and examine.

WILLIAM P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 5.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription, must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, conspicuously and correctly, inserted at the customary prices.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BREEK. Milton.
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
JAMES L. BAKER. Hingham.
H. S. A. TURNER. South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG. Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Salem.
N. B. OSBORNE. New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

HENRY ST. CLAIR.

Henry St. Clair!—How at the mention of that name a thousand dreams of friendship and youth—of the early and beautiful associations which linger like invisible spirits around us, to be called into view only by the magical influence of memory, are awakened! How does the glance of retrospection go back to the dim images of the past—from the banquet hall and the pleasant festival, down to the silent and unbroken solitude of the tomb.

We were as brothers in childhood—St. Clair and myself—brothers too in the dawning of manhood; and a more ingenuous and high minded friend I never knew. Yet he was strangely proud—not of the world's gifts—wealth, family and learning—but of his intellectual power—of the great gift of mind which he possessed—the ardent and lofty spirit which shone out in his every action. And he might well be proud of such gifts. I never knew a finer mind. It was as the embodied spirit of poetry itself, the beautiful home of high and glorious aspirations.

Henry St. Clair was never at heart a Christian. He never enjoyed the visitations of that pure and blessed influence, which comes into the silence and loneliness of the human bosom, to build up anew the broken altars of its faith, and revive the drooping flowers of its desolated affections. He loved the works of the great God with the love of an enthusiast. But beyond the visible and outward forms—the passing magnificence of the heavens—the beauty and grandeur of the earth, and the illimitable world of waters, his vision never extended. His spirit never overlooked the clouds which surrounded it, to catch a glimpse of the better and more beautiful land.

I need not tell the story of his young years. It has nothing to distinguish it from a thousand others. It is the brief and sunny biography of one upon whose pathway the sunshine of happiness rested, unshadowed by a passing cloud. We were happy in our friendship—but the time of manhood came; and we were parted by our different interests, and by the opposite tendency of circumstances peculiar to each other.

It was a night in autumn—a cold and starless evening—I remember it with painful distinctness, although a year after year has mingled with eternity,—that I had occasion to pass in my way homeward, through one of the darkest and loneliest alleys of my native city. Anxious to reach my dwelling, I was hurrying eagerly forward, when I felt myself suddenly seized by the arm; and a voice close in my ear whispered hoarsely—'Stop—or you are a dead man.'

I turned suddenly. I heard the cocking of a pistol, and saw by a faint gleam from a neighboring window, the tall figure of a man—one hand grasping my left arm, the other holding a weapon at my breast.

I know not what prompted me to resistance; I was totally unarmed, and altogether unacquainted with the struggle of mortal jeopardy. But I did resist—and, one instant I saw my assailant in the posture I have described—the next, he was disarmed and writhing beneath me. It seem as if an infant's strength could have subdued him.

'Wretch!' I exclaimed, as I held his own pistol to his bosom, 'what is your object?—Are you a common midnight robber—or bear you aught of private malice towards Roger Allston?'

Allston—Roger Allston!—repeated the wretch beneath me, in a voice which sounded like a shriek, as he struggled half upright even against the threatening pistol. 'Great God! has it come to this? Hell has no pang like this meeting! Shoot!'—he exclaimed, and there was a dreadful earnestness in his manner which sent the hot blood of indignation cold and ice-like upon my heart. 'Shoot!—you were once my friend—in mercy kill me!'

A horrible suspicion flashed over my mind. I felt a sudden sickness at my heart—and the pistol fell from my hand.

'Whoever you may be,' I said, 'and whatever may have been your motive in attacking me, I would not stain my hands with your blood. Go—and repent of your crimes.'

'You do not know me,' said the robber, as with some difficulty he regained his feet; even you have forgotten me. Even you refuse the only mercy man can now render me—the mercy of death—of utter annihilation!'

Actuated by a sudden and half-defined impulse, I caught hold of the stranger's arm, and hurried him towards the light of a street lamp. It fell full upon his ghastly and death-like features, and on his attenuated form, and his ragged apparel. Breathless and eagerly I gazed upon him, until he trembled beneath the scrutiny. I pressed my hand against my brow, for I felt my brain whirl like the coming on of delirium. I could not be mistaken. The guilty wretch before me was the friend of my youth—one whose memory I had cherished as the holiest legacy of the past. It was Henry St. Clair. Yes—it was St. Clair!—but how changed since last we had communion with each other! Where was the look of intelligence, and the visible seat of intellect—the beauty of person and mind?—Gone—and gone forever—to give place to the loathsomeness of a depraved and brutal appetite—to the vile tokens of a disgusting sensuality, and the deformity of disease.

'Well may you shudder,' said St. Clair, 'I am fit only for the companionship of demons; but you cannot long be cursed by my presence. I have not tasted food for many days—hunger drove me to attempt your robbery—but, I feel that I am a dying man. No human power can save me,—and if there be a God, even He cannot save me from myself—from the undying horrors of remorse.'

Shocked by his words, and still more by the increasing ghastliness of his countenance, I led the wretched man to my dwelling, and after conveying him to bed, and administering a cordial to his fevered lips, I ordered a physician to be called. But it was too late; the hand of death was upon him. He motioned me to his bed-side after the physician had departed; he strove to speak, but the words died upon his lips. He then drew from his bosom a sealed letter addressed to myself. It was his last effort. He started half upright in his bed—uttered one groan of horror and mortal suffering, and sunk back, still and ghastly, upon his pillow. He was dead.

I followed the remains of my unhappy friend to the narrow place appointed for all the living—the damp and cold church-yard. I breathed to no one the secret of his name and his guilt. I left it to slumber with him.

I now referred to the paper which had been handed to me by the dying man. With a trembling hand I broke the seal of the envelope, and read the following, addressed to myself:

'If this letter ever reaches you, do not seek to find its unhappy writer. He is beyond the reach of your noble generosity—a guilty and a dying man. I do not seek for life. There is no hope for my future existence,—and death—dark, and terrible, and mysterious, as it may seem—is less to be dreaded than the awful realities with which I am surrounded.'

'I have little strength to tell you the story of my fall. Let me be brief. You know how we parted from each other. You know the lofty hopes and the towering feelings of ambition, which urged me from your society—from the enjoyment of that friendship, the memory of which has ever since lingered like an upbraiding spirit, at my side. I arrived at my place of destination; and aided by the introductory epistles of my family, I was at once received into the first and most fashionable circles of the city.'

'I never possessed those principles of virtue and moral dignity, the effect of which has been so conspicuous in your own character. Amidst the flatteries and attentions of those around me, and in the exciting pursuit of pleasure, and the kindly voice of admonition was unheard, and I became the gayest of the gay; a leader in every scene of fashionable dissipation. The principles of new companions were those of infidelity, and I embraced them with my whole soul. You know my former disposition to doubt—that doubt was now changed into a settled unbelief, and a bitter hatred towards all which I had once been taught to believe sacred and holy.'

'Yet amidst the baleful principles which I had imbibed, one honorable feeling still lingered in my bosom, like a beautiful angel in the companionship of demons. There was one being, a young and lovely creature, at whose shrine all the deep affections of heart were poured out in the sincerity of early love. She was indeed a beautiful girl—a being to bow down to and worship—pure and high-thoughted as the sainted one of paradise, but confiding and artless as a child. She possessed every advantage of outward beauty—but it was not that which gathered about her, as with a spell, the hearts of all who knew her. It was the light of her beautiful mind, which lent the deep witching of soul to her fine countenance—flashing in her dark eye, and playing like sunshine on her lip, and crossing her fair forehead with an intellectual halo.'

'Allston! I look back to that spring-time of love even at this awful crisis of my destiny, with a strange feeling of joy. It was the only green spot in the wilderness of the past—an oasis in the desert of being. She loved me, Allston—and a heart more precious than the gems of the east, was given up to a wretch unworthy of its slightest regard.'

'Hitherto, prider than principle had kept me above the lowest degradation of sensual indulgence. But for one fatal error I might have been united to the lovely being of

my affections; and oh! if sinless purity and persuasive love could have had power over a mind darkened and perverted as my own, I might have been reclaimed from the pathway of ruin—I might have been happy.'

'But that fatal error came; and came too, in the abhorrent shape of loathsomeness drunkenness. I shall never in time or eternity forget that scene; it is engraved on my memory in letters of fire. It comes up before me like a terrible dream—but it is a dream of reality. It dashed from my lips the cup of happiness, and fixed forever the dark aspect of destiny.'

'I had been very gay, for there were happy spirits around me; and I drank freely and fearlessly for the first time. There is something horrible in the first sensations of drunkenness. For relief I drank still deeper—and I was a drunkard, I was delicious, I was happy. I left the inebriated assembly, and sought my steps, not to my lodgings, but to the home of her whom I loved—nay, adored, above all others. Judge of her surprise and consternation, when I entered with a flushed countenance and unsteady tread! She was reading to her aged parents, when with an idiot's grimace I approached her. She started from her seat—one glance told her the fatal truth; and she shrunk from me—aye, from me, to whom her vows were pledged and her young affections given—with fear, with loathing, and undisguised abhorrence. Irritated at her conduct, I approached her rudely, and snatched from her hand the book which she had been reading. I cast it into the flames, which rose brightly from the hearth. It was the volume which you call sacred. I saw the smoke of its consuming go upward like a sacrifice to the demon of intemperance, and there, even there, by that Christian fire side, I cursed the book and its author.'

'The scene which followed beggars description. The shriek of my betrothed—her sinking down in a state of insensibility—the tears of maternal anguish—the horror depicted on the countenance of the old man—all these throng even now confusedly over my memory. I staggered to the door. The reception I had met with, and the excitement thereby produced, had obviated in some measure the effect of intoxication; and reason began to assume its empire. The full round moon was up in the heavens—and the stars—low far, how passing beautiful they shone down at that hour! I had loved to look upon the stars—those bright and blessed evidences of a holy and all-pervading intelligence; but that night their grandeur and their exceeding purity came like a curse to my weary vision. I could have seen those beautiful lights extinguished, and the dark night cloud sweeping over the fair face of the sky, and have smiled with grim satisfaction, for the change would have been in unison with my feelings.'

'Allston! I have visited, in that terrible agony which mocks at consolation, the grave of my betrothed. She died of a broken heart. From that moment, all is dark, and hateful, and loathsome, in my history. I am reduced to poverty—I am bowing to disease—I am without a friend. I have no longer the means of subsistence; and starvation may yet anticipate the fatal termination of the disease which is preying upon me.'

'Such is the tale of the once gifted and noble St. Clair. Let the awful lesson it teaches sink deep in the hearts of the young and ardent of spirit.'

A VENETIAN TRAGEDY.

The privileged orders of Venice were subjected to a rigorous and vigilant discipline,—and paid off at a dear rate for the minute portion of sovereignty which hazard offered them. The jealousy of the government regarding them was carried to an extreme height. Three regulations, among the multitude which concerned them, will suffice to give an idea of the yoke, which, in the midst of all their pomp and pride, pressed gallingly upon them.

The first forbade their absence from the State, without special permission from the Council of Ten. The second prohibited the acquisition of any landed property out of the State; they desired by this to remove the temptation of treachery to the Republic from the idea of finding an asylum elsewhere. The third is a still more severe decree, awarding capital punishment to any among them who should have any communication with foreign ambassadors. The terror of this law was so great that not only ministers from foreign courts, but their secretaries and domestics,—were avoided in Venice, as though they had the plague. The decree had many results—one with circumstances truly tragical.

Alvise Sanuto was a young man who gave the brightest promise to his country. He had made a brilliant display of courage at the battle of Lepanto, in which he performed prodigies of valor. His prudence and sagacity in State affairs had more than once called forth the admiration of the *Maggior Consiglio*. His aged father called him the pride and ornament of his family. Venice placed him in the ranks of her first citizens. Alvise was destined to die the death of infamy—and his virtue itself was to deal the blow!

Public and private manners were at that time severe. Women, who are ever the ameliorators of manners, never quitted their own robes, excepting for the churches, and to them they were wrapped in a veil, which concealed their forms and faces. There are still existing indications of this antique severity,—in the balconies of the palaces, the parapets of which were made high and huge as they are, that it might

be difficult to look over them. Alvise had a soul of fire. To love was with him an imperious necessity of his nature, but he had not yet found the woman who could inspire it. A new French ambassador came at this time to Venice, with such pomp as to awaken general curiosity; the manners and customs of the foreigners also appeared strangely new to the inhabitants of the lagoons; for the ladies who accompanied Amalia, daughter of the ambassador, displayed a life and vivacity at which great were the astonishment and the scandal.

Amalia was seventeen years of age, and united to a cultivated and lively wit, those French graces of manner, which, if they are not themselves beauty, are even more powerful than it in seducing the soul.

Sanuto saw her the day in which she was presented to the Doge, and she seemed to him something above humanity. He gazed on her with so little command of himself, that she perceived it—and where is the maiden who does not perceive him who gazes on her with admiration? She read it in the noble countenance of Alvise all he felt in that moment, and for the first time her heart palpitated and was troubled. Sanuto found himself from that day an altered man. He knew himself to be wretched, and believed that his wretchedness would end only with his life, because the severe and never-to-be-infringed laws of his country, rendered the hope of ever uniting himself with the foreign maiden a chimera. His restless and ardent imagination suggested means of seeing her again, who had become dear to him above every thing. His abode was separated from that of the ambassador by a narrow canal. He bribed a French female servant, and passing the distance which divided them on a plank, penetrated, unperceived, into the chamber of Amalia.

It was midnight, but the maiden, also disturbed by tender thoughts, had not laid down.

She sought in her new trouble to find peace and comfort in prayer. She was on her knees before an image of the Virgin with clasped hands. Alvise beholding this angelic countenance, partially illumined by the uncertain radiance of the lamp, could not withhold an exclamation, which recalled the maiden from her pious supplication. Terrified at seeing him, she thought, with the superstition of the time, that it was a phantom sent by the genius of evil to tempt her; and raising, she began to invoke the aid of holy words against him, when Alvise, coming forward, threw himself at her feet, and before surprise allowed her to speak, discovered his love to her with all the eloquence of passion, the inconsiderate step to which it had led him, and the inevitable death which awaited him should he be discovered. Terror, more than anger, took possession of the soul of Amalia.

'Oh, Heaven!' she exclaimed, when Alvise had ceased; 'miserable Amalia—imprudent youth! what madness has led thee thus to expose thine own life, and my good name?—Quit the threshold thy boldness has profaned, and know that I shall think thy death well merited.' Here she sighed. 'Those will come at my call! who will not leave thy insult unpunished.'

Saying this, she pointed imperiously to the door. Sanuto heard her with the air of a man struck by a thunderbolt. 'Then I will die,' he exclaimed; 'my life is hateful to me without thee—Amalia! thou art taking thy first steps in this valley of woe. Thou wilt love some day—remember then the wretched Alvise; thou wilt then understand the extent of his misery, and how desirable and sweet a thing it is for him to put an end to it.'

He turned to go in despair. Amalia held him back. 'I do not wish your death,' said she; 'live, but forget me—forget this fatal moment forever!'

'To forget you is impossible—to lose you is to die; but your pity sweetens the last moments of my life.'

'Alvise!' exclaimed Amalia, weeping, 'live for my life.'

'For thy love, Amalia? Dost thou comprehend all the force of these words?'

The maiden trembled; but the image of her dying lover conquered.

'Yes—live for my love,' she repeated, almost inaudibly.

Miserable pair! They forgot all in their love, and saw not the abyss widening beneath their feet! A spy of the State inquisition, going round in the silence of the night, saw Alvise enter the palace—knew him, and denounced him to the terrible tribunal, before which he was brought the same morning, and convicted of having entered the palace of the French ambassador. He was required to reveal his purpose in going there. He maintained an obstinate silence. The amazed inquisitors, accustomed to the prayers and entreaties of all who came before them, reminded him that death would be the inevitable consequence of his silence. 'Death!' replied he, 'I died it at Lepanto for the glory of my country and the salvation of Italy. In that day I showed that it was impossible I should ever become a traitor. I call Heaven to witness that I am none now; but there is something more dear to me than life—more dear than fame—that imposes silence on me.'

He was beheaded, and his body exposed to public view between the two columns of the Piazzetta San Marco, with this inscription only, 'For crime against the State.' The people were mute and agitated at the sight. The companions in arms—the relations and friends of the deceased—abandoned themselves openly to

their grief. Venice was changed into a scene of lamentation.

On the evening of this day, Amalia was standing on a gallery of the palace, overlooking the grand canal. She was watching pensively the slow and monotonous course of the moon, which shone timidly in the serene heavens above her. Her thoughts were of Sanuto. She was roused from her abstraction by the passing of a long line of gondolas illuminated with torches, and from which there issued a wailing chant, like that which implores peace for the dead. A sad presentiment filled the soul of Amalia. She demanded what it was, and heard with terror that it was the funeral procession of a noble Venetian, beheaded for the crime of high treason. When the head the name of Alvise, she threw herself to the ground, and striking in her fall against a projection in the balcony, received her death wound!—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

REMARKABLE CASE.

A case of deceptive circumstantial evidence lately came to knowledge, than which, a more remarkable cannot be found on record. The information was communicated by one who was personally engaged in the investigations attending it.

In a country town in the State of Maine, a few months since, the wife of a laboring man, who had lived for a long time on very indifferent terms with him, suddenly died. As she was apparently in perfect good health on the day of her death, and there had been violent quarrels between them, the man was regarded with a considerable degree of suspicion. At the burial of his wife, her relations attended. To these the husband had always cherished a great hostility; but on this occasion he was particularly urgent that they should return with him, after the funeral, to partake of a meal at his table. They were ill disposed to do this, both on account of their recollection of the treatment of his wife, his uniform hostility to them, and the very suspicious circumstances of the wife's death. He continued to urge them to return to his house and partake of the entertainment with so much earnestness, that they could resist no longer. The meal was placed before them, at which a dish of *baked beans* was abundantly served, and of which they were urged to partake liberally. Much time had not elapsed after the meal before every individual of the party were taken sick, some were so violently affected that their lives were despaired of. These very suspicious circumstances determined the neighbors to have the man arrested, and this was accordingly done. The house was searched, and a quantity of arsenic was found, of which it was afterwards ascertained that he had bought a considerable quantity of an apothecary, a short time previous to the death of his wife. Another corroborating circumstance was, that the accused had on the day which his wife died, carried to her while at work in the field a glass of liquor—an act of courtesy, such were the terms on which they had lived, it was quite out of his custom to proffer. The man was placed in custody, and preparations were made for his trial. The physician who attended the deceased, was satisfied that the death was from poison; and would give his evidence to that effect. Public opinion was greatly excited on the subject, and the conviction of the individual was confidently anticipated at the approaching session of the Court.

Things being thus circumstanced, the physician, whose evidence, as we have related, was decided on the point of the death being occasioned by poison, happened to be on a visit to the town of B. The circumstances being generally known, Dr. M., who was a personal friend of the physician, sought an interview with him, and inquired of him if he examined the body internally after death, and on being answered in the negative, he placed before him, in a strong manner, the situation in which he would find himself when called on before a court and jury for evidence of his assertion that the death was from poison. It was soon decided that a disinterment and an examination of the body should be immediately made, and Dr. M., with another medical friend, accompanied the first named physician to the place of the presumed murder. The people of the vicinity expressed great satisfaction at knowing of this intention, and were eager to assist in the disinterment, assured that it would only add confirmation to their belief in the guilt of the accused. The body was quickly removed from the earth. A question then arose where the examination should take place—for as it had been buried three weeks, no one was willing that it should be brought into his dwelling house; a neighboring barn was first proposed, but to this the physician objected on account of the want of sufficient light. The meeting-house was then named, and thither the body was carried. It was placed on a table in the centre aisle, and the examination commenced in the presence of the assembled and eager multitude who filled the pews and galleries. Dr. M. prepared to open the abdomen, and the gentleman who accompanied him, undertook in the meanwhile, the examination of the head. To the former, of course, the attention of all was chiefly directed. The operation of opening the head, however, advanced more rapidly than that of the abdomen, and the removal of the cranium discovered, to the surprise of the operators and spectators, a suffusion of blood in the organ and all the unequivocal marks of *apoplexy*, while the stomach and the other digestive organs were found to exhibit not the slightest in-

indications of the presence of any poisonous substance! The surprise, and probably in their excited state of mind against the supposed criminal, the disappointment of the spectators was extreme. The result of the examination was, however, irresistible in proof, that the death was occasioned by apoplexy, and not by poison, and the man's life saved,—for it is scarcely to be doubted, but a jury would have convicted him upon the evidence of the circumstances which we have enumerated.

It will be asked, how is the circumstance of the sickness of the wife's relatives, which the man urged so earnestly to take, to be accounted for? It is explained by a singular fact, of which one or two other instances are known to have occurred. The beans, of which the meal was principally composed, had been baked in earthen vessels, and were allowed to grow cold; they had been kept long enough to have turned acid to a slight degree, and when they were placed in the oven to be reheated, the action of the acid on the sides of the jar, decomposed the glazing with which the interior of the jar was coated, and of which sulphuretted lead is the chief ingredient; a poisonous substance was thus developed, and infused into the contents of the jar, and those eating of the beans were attacked with symptoms of illness more or less severe, according to the part of the jar from which the beans were taken of which they ate. After this, it was not difficult to admit, that the arsenic found in his possession, might have been purchased for the destruction of rats, as he had constantly averred was the case.

We leave this statement, the authenticity of which may be confidently relied on, to the reflection of our readers. They can have little doubt, that had this individual been brought to trial, (as he would have been, but for the interposition of the B. physician,) without the examination of the body, his life would have been sacrificed,—few juries would have hesitated to convict him. It would have been one instance added to the many on record, of the danger of a reliance on mere circumstantial evidence, however strong, and the importance of thoroughness in the investigation of all questions of medical jurisprudence.

MORE STEAMBOAT MURDERS.

The steamer Pulaski on her passage from Charleston to Baltimore burst her boiler during a heavy gale. It is supposed she had about two hundred passengers on board, about sixty of which number have been saved. The following from the Baltimore American is an account of the explosion as given by Maj. Heath.

The major states that he had just retired to his state room, about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, but had not yet gone to bed, when the explosion took place, and was followed by a scene of the utmost noise and confusion. The passengers rushed immediately on deck, where, all the lights being extinguished, they could form no accurate idea of the extent of the injury. Our informant having been in the forward cabin, found his way to the bow of the boat, and stood there with some forty or fifty others in the most intense anxiety, the vessel tossing violently to and fro, and the air filled with the agonizing shrieks of the wounded and the dying, mingled with the fruitless appeals of those in the water asking for help.

At this time the mast, by means of which a large portion of those about it were enabled to keep their places on the forward deck, gave way, and in falling, killed a French gentleman. In less than an hour after the explosion, the boat parted in two, and the large portion of it, to which the machinery was attached, sunk immediately, carrying with it many passengers, particularly the ladies who were in the cabin. It was subsequently ascertained that four portions of the wreck continued to float, all of them supporting a greater or lesser number of sufferers. On the part of the wreck on which our informant was, there were about thirty. The portions of the steamboat remained for some time near each other, but were finally separated by the waves, and were not afterwards seen.

Of the captain of the steamboat, nothing was seen after the explosion of the boiler, and the supposition is that he was immediately killed. The sufferers they endured were dreadful indeed. Thirty human beings, unused to hardships, suddenly set adrift on a rough sea—their only dependence the fragments of a frail vessel, to keep which together required all their exertions—immersed in water to their knees, exposed to the sun, with scarcely any clothes upon them, and suffering the agonies of hunger and thirst for four days and nights—is a situation more easily conceived than described.

Whilst they were on the wreck, several died of fatigue and hunger, and at one period a proposition was made to draw lots who should be killed for the sustenance of the rest, but it was at once rejected, and never afterwards renewed.

One of the survivors, a lad twelve or fourteen years of age, has since gone stark mad from anxiety and suffering, with no hope of recovery. No baggage of any kind was saved. All the passengers had money, and it is estimated that at least \$150,000 in bank notes and specie have been lost, and upwards of \$10,000 in watches and jewelry.

Among the incidents of this disaster, one of the most affecting mentioned is, that the Rev. Dr. Woart and wife, after a most fervent prayer, clasped their child in a mutual embrace, and in a few minutes the three sank together resignedly into the waves.

The following are additional particulars.

In the breaking up, the whole boat went under water, but upon the separation of the keel from the upper part of the boat, the bow and stern emerged again. Very shortly after, the forward portion of the stern was depressed beneath the water, and the hinder portion elevated into the air; upon the highest portion of which were from fifty to sixty persons; more

than two thirds of whom were ladies and children. This continued within the view of those passengers upon the bow of the boat about one hour, when it entirely disappeared.

We will now proceed to speak of the bow and the fate of those whom it contained. Upon this portion of the wreck there were originally eighteen. All immediately proceeded to lighten their fragment, by throwing into the sea every thing not necessary to secure salvation, which gave it greater buoyancy.

On Friday, about twelve o'clock, while floating upon the ocean, two sails were seen, one in a north-east direction, and the other in a south-west direction, about five or six miles distant.

On Saturday morning early, a portion of the wreck was discovered about five miles distant, with a small sail and flag flying; this remnant made a successful attempt to reach those upon the bow, whom they joined about noon. They were five males; they attached themselves immediately to their fellow sufferers upon the bow, whose number they swelled to twenty-three, and abandoned their raft.

The twenty-three then proceeded to erect a jury-mast, upon which a square sail was hoisted—the wind continuing to blow from the south-east, (in which quarter it had been ever since the wreck,) they were blown towards land, which became visible about four o'clock in the afternoon. At sunset, quite a strip of land was distinctly seen, and trees discovered. The night was passed without any material change, and on Sunday morning, upon the occasional lifting of the fog, land was quite apparent, about three or four miles off, they continued to approach until they got within half a mile.

The wind which had been gradually coming round, settled to north-east about eleven o'clock, which blew the wreck along the coast about the same distance from land during the day. The wind gradually increased in violence, and the rain poured down during the whole of Sunday, until five o'clock, when it became calm and the rain ceased. On that night the wind came out from the north-west. On Monday it was clear and quite calm. At twelve that day, the wind blew a light breeze from the south-west.

About four o'clock, four vessels passed within three miles, steering east. On Tuesday morning about sunrise, a schooner was seen about five miles off, in an easterly direction. She continued to near until within three miles, when the exhausted sufferers were discovered—she then immediately squared sails, and bore down to the wreck, which she spoke about half past eight o'clock, in the forenoon.

She then passed by and anchored within a short distance. The Captain lowered his boats immediately, and succeeded in transferring the whole of the sufferers to his vessel, where every proper comfort, at his command, was humanely furnished these unfortunate beings.

Intelligence was given by these, that they had seen another portion of the wreck during the whole of the preceding day, and early that morning. The captain bore down in the direction designated, (easterly,) and in about an hour came up to it; from this he had the gratification of rescuing gentlemen and women, in an exhausted and worn out condition.

For the Quincy Patriot.

TOWN SCHOOL HOUSES.

At the last meeting of the Quincy Association, Auxiliary to the Norfolk County Association, for the improvement of Common Schools, the Committee to whom the following subject was referred, viz:—Are the School-Houses in this town as convenient as they might be? if not, what improvement can be made in them?—made the following Report, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Lewis Bass, Charles A. Cummings and Jonathan French.

REPORT.

When we consider that most of our children spend a considerable portion of their time, the most impressive period of their lives, in the school-house, we see that their location and architecture should be such as to please and call forth those qualities in the youthful mind, which will be a source of happiness to them and to community in every stage of life.

The construction of school-houses connects itself closely with the love of study, proficiency, health and length of life. It is believed by your committee that if the subject of school-houses should receive that attention which it demands, the trouble and expense of making them commodious and interesting would be returned a thousand fold, in the improvement of those habits, tastes and sentiments, which are soon to be developed in public manners.

Habits, tastes and sentiments, acquired in youth, are so permanently fixed in the mind, that they are seldom eradicated. Every thing connected with a school-house, should be lovely and interesting. All philosophers agree, that external objects affect temper and character. If their influences are imperceptible, the result will be the more certain, for imperceptible influences are never resisted. They should be located where external objects are such, as will improve, rather than corrupt the morals.

The site for a school-house should be at a little distance from the public street, on an elevation, or at least, where the play-ground can be made dry. The ground should be graduated to conduct the water off, and graveled, or turfed around the house. The most objectionable location of our school-houses, is the Centre School. It is in the most business part of our village, and quite too near the street, and besides, it is bounded on two sides by the burying-ground. Funeral processions often pass through the yard while the children are at their noisy sports. All reflecting minds are aware, that these associations must have an unhappy effect on the youthful mind.

The school-house in the South District is less objectionable; being situated in an airy

place and surrounded by young shade trees, which are an ornament as well as a convenience; yet this is quite too near the street, and not sufficiently elevated to conduct the waters off.

Every yard or play-ground should contain at least one fourth of an acre, and those parents who have seen the children belonging to our annual schools, playing about their houses, will not think your committee unreasonable, when they say that one third of an acre would be no more than sufficient to accommodate them as they should be.

It would be well to have them large enough to contain some ornamental trees, with flower borders, which children may be taught to cultivate and enjoy. Were our play-grounds sufficiently large, and enclosed from the street as they should be, many inconveniences to neighbors and children, would be avoided. If they were inviting, there would be little difficulty in keeping children within their own limits. It is an admirable trait in the character of children that they take the keenest delight in the simplest pleasure. Such pleasures as are imparted by the wayside flower, the running stream, or the music of birds, are sufficient for the more passive, and the impetuous and exuberant of spirit, only want a place to let off the redundant activity of their arms and legs; and how cheaply can these sources of gratification be purchased.

Your committee are of opinion that many of our school-rooms are quite too small for health or convenience. Were they properly ventilated, so that their could be changed as often as it should be, the objections to small rooms in part, would be done away.

In the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, there are eight hundred feet, cubic measure, to each apartment, for one patient. In our Prison, at Charlestown, seventeen and a half cubic feet are allowed to each prisoner's cell. In addition to this, there are apertures and flues in the walls for changing the air. In a Penitentiary erected at Philadelphia, a few years since, thirteen hundred cubic feet were allowed to each prisoner solitary confined; yet in some of our school-rooms, less than 95 feet are allowed to a scholar. Were they properly ventilated, the size might be determined by the convenience of the school. It is obviously a great fault in the construction of a room, if when a class is brought upon the floor to recite, the teacher is obliged to turn his back to his school when he looks at the class, or upon the class when he looks upon the school. Neither should the teacher have a side view of either the class or school. They should both be directly in front of the teacher. This convenience is found only in the Centre school-room. A horizontal or level floor is more convenient and increases the space for air, and as the room is heated downwards by the specific levity of heated air, it makes the temperature more equable. In the opinion of your committee, it is detrimental to health, to seat children upon an incline plane, where they cannot plant their feet horizontally on the floor. In our school-houses, where children are thus seated, a piece of plank should be fitted to the floor in each seat for them to place their feet upon. This could be done at a small expense, and it would save the children much pain and uneasiness.

Children as well as adults, will sit easier and more upright if the back of the seats slope a little from them at the shoulder blades, and also if the seat themselves incline a little, the front part being a little the highest. For a deposit of books, etc., it would be more convenient to have the desk a box, with a cover hung upon hinges for a lid. The shelves under the desks in our school-rooms, are far less convenient, and their contents are liable to be perpetually dropping off, hence books are often found on the floor—slate fall and disturb the school, and where the seats are on an incline plane, any round substance dropping from them, will be found in the centre of the room, after having disturbed some half a dozen scholars in its descent.

The height of seats and desks should of course be graduated to fit the different sizes of scholars, but as the size of the scholars cannot be precisely determined, it is far better to have the seats too low, than to have the child suspended between the heavens and earth, or in other words, 'off soundings.'

There should be windows in every school-room, sufficient to furnish suitable light at all times, and means provided for excluding any excess. Window-blinds or curtains, therefore, are essential. Where the sun is allowed to shine in upon the scholars, the transition is much greater than in the open air, while at the same time, the eye being intensely engaged in looking at minute objects, has its pupil widely distended, so that the greatest quantity of light falls upon the optic nerve. No persons going with their eyes unprotected, ever cross the Andes, without losing their sight. Such facts admonish us to beware of exposing the eyes of the young, either to very intense light, or to great transitions, while engaged in looking at small letters, or making fine marks on white paper. We ought always to remember that the laws of nature are never violated with impunity.

In most of our school-rooms, passing outdoor objects and events draw off the attention of the scholars. This should have been avoided by having them at a distance from the streets. Where scholars are liable to be thus disturbed, the windows should be set high in the wall, and where there is not a sufficient height, the lower tier of lights might be of ground glass. It is very desirable that school-rooms should be properly ventilated. Man may live for days, endure great hardships, and perform great labors, without food, without drink, without sleep—but compel him to breathe the same air three or four times, and he instantly dies; or let him breathe air less contaminated, and its effects are visible; and if repeated and continued, will produce disease and death.

'Atmospheric air consists mainly of two ingredients, one only of which, sustains animal life. The same part of the air supports life and sustains combustion, so that in wells, cellars, or caves where a candle will not burn, a man will die. This ingredient is called oxygen, and constitutes only about twenty-one parts in one hundred of the air. The other principal ingredient is nitrogen or azotes, and will not sustain life.' This proportion is perfectly adapted to the wants of the world. Were the quantity of oxygen greatly increased or diminished, all animated nature must soon perish. 'In breathing, oxygen is absorbed, so that from the air received into the lungs, which contains twenty-one one-hundredths of oxygen, but eighteen one-hundredths are expelled. An adult person spoils, or renders unfit for the vital process, one gallon of air in a minute. Suppose a school-room to be thirty feet square and nine feet high—it will contain 13,996,000 cubic inches of atmospheric air.'

'According to Davy and Thompson, two accurate chemists, an individual requires and contaminates 6,500 cubic inches of air in a minute.' One hundred scholars will respire 650,000 cubic inches in the same time. In about twenty minutes all the air of such a room will have become contaminated if fresh supplies are not provided.

'As the blood and air meet each other in the lungs, not only is a part of the vital air destroyed, but a poisonous ingredient is generated. This poison constitutes about four parts in a hundred of the breath thrown out from the lungs. If the poisonous parts be not regularly removed (and they cannot be removed but by inhaling fresh air) the blood absorbs them and carries them back into the system.' The poisonous parts are called carbonic acid. This being heavier than common air, its tendency is to fall to the floor. The quantity produced by the respiration of one hundred scholars will be about fourteen hundred cubic inches in an hour.

In our school-rooms where the children are seated on an inclined plane, the small children who sit low on the front tier of seats, are liable to be affected by this noxious gas. 'The best apparatus for expelling foul air from a room, consists in the proper means of introducing a supply of warm fresh air, and the best method of supplying this air is, unquestionably, by having a furnace in the cellar.' Your committee are aware that some will object to this mode of ventilating, but it is the least objectionable.

It is very injurious to health to have a current of cold air pouring in upon children when warm; and if the air is changed every hour, as it should be, there must be a current of air from some source.

The contaminated air which passes from the lungs, being heated almost to a blood heat, rises to the upper part of the room, (except the carbonic acid) where there should be an aperture to let it off. The ceiling should be arching or concave, in which case, one aperture will be sufficient. This should have a trap door raised by a string running over a pulley and extending down into the room, so that it can be occasionally raised. School-rooms should be of sufficient length, so that six or eight feet of the end next the street, may be partitioned into three rooms, the middle room to be reserved for a recitation room, or a place where children can retire to study a particular lesson, and for various other purposes. All teachers are fully aware, that in our large village schools, a room of this description is very much needed. The two rooms on each side of the entries; one for boys, the other for girls. These should be sufficiently large for their hats, bonnets, etc.

The floor of the room should be level and not an inclined plane. The teacher should have a platform extending across the other end of the room, which should be elevated nine or twelve inches.

The desks should be directly in front of the teacher's platform, reserving an aisle through the centre of the room, three feet or three and a half in width, and one on each side of the room, if its width will admit, otherwise, the desks may extend to the walls. Desks should be eighteen inches wide and should slope from one to one and a half inches. Each of the large scholars should be allowed two feet of desk, but small children can be made comfortable with a little less. Five or six children may be seated at the same desk, but they should each have a seat by themselves, which should be made in the form of a chair; and confined to the floor. Each tier of seats will require four feet—desk eighteen inches—space between desk and seat, two inches—seat, thirteen inches—space between seat and desk, fifteen inches. All which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

CHAS. A. CUMMINGS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO 'SPURZHEIM.'

Mind is most assuredly connected with matter and manifested by means of some corporeal organ or organs. In this state of its existence, it cannot act or produce any phenomena independently of matter. Destroy the eye and we cease to see, and the mind to take cognizance of the things of sight. Remove or destroy in any way the mind, and we cease any longer to think. So close appears the connection of the manifestations of the mind with the brain, that it is impossible to treat of the former, without the pre-supposed existence of the latter. This doctrine has been confirmed by all eminent Physiologists who have made truth the grand object of pursuit—and who have established facts by observation. Some there are, however, who will not be convinced, how strong so ever the proof adduced by other men, and who wait for the visible and ocular demonstration of a brain in the act of performing its function of thoughts. Such minds labor under so great mental aberration, that it is in vain to set before them the lessons of observation and experience.

They, like Pyrrho, need to be watched, even in their noon-day walks, but they themselves become the victims of their own blind bigotry and incredulity.

As this truth, viz:—that the brain is the organ of the manifestations of the mind, began to be established, then arose various speculations in regard to the method of its performing its functions. Some maintained the brain to be unity; others divided it into four parts or divisions. Some, again, maintained as many functions as fibres; others differed from either. It is not intended to review all the systems of philosophers upon this point—or the whole of any individual system, but only to improve upon a few suggestions thrown out by your correspondent 'Spurzheim.'

It may with propriety be said, that Phenology cannot point out or make known the innate dispositions of man, by any external developments of the head. The difficulty of judging with certainty, arises from the fact, that the size and shape of the skull fails to declare the actual shape and amount of brain buried beneath it. The skull not only varies in thickness in different individuals, but also in the same individual at different stages of existence. It differs not as a whole, but the inequality in the thickness of its several parts is also very apparent. The skull of a female found in Orleans, had the part over the phenological organ of Philoprogenitiveness of a much greater thickness than any of the other parts. This did not 'appear to be the effect of injury or disease—as there was no appearance of fracture or any indication of its ever having been in a diseased state.'

If we take the skulls of two individuals, the one notorious for want of intellect and the moral feelings, and under the complete and entire influence of the animal propensities; the other distinguished for his moral and intellectual endowments, and fill them with water—the former will be found to contain as great a quantity as the latter. Hence, there are two brains of equal size, which, nevertheless, present a striking contrast, and which Phenology fails to demonstrate. As it is, its maxims, that size indicates power. I will allow that here is power in both—yet the strength of the animal propensities is much greater than that of intellect.

Says 'Spurzheim,' 'From what data the conclusion is drawn, that the brain of the orang outang is as perfect as that of man, does not appear. It is also asserted to be more perfect than that of the idiot—and still affirmed to be more deficient in organization, than the one in the human species! I am not prepared to admit this contrariety, without more substantial proof than mere assertion.' Mark my language on this point from which 'Spurzheim' drew this inference—So great is the resemblance between the brain of man and the orang outang, that it is difficult to decide whether it is not as perfect as that of man. It is found to be more perfect than that of the idiot—still it is not to be denied that it is more deficient in the organization of the brain than the human species. These were my words. Here it is distinctly stated that the brain of the orang outang is more perfect than the idiot's, but not so perfect as man's. I have never myself, personally examined and compared the brains of the orang outang, idiot, etc., but rely upon the assertions of eminent Physiologists. Spurzheim himself, that great champion of Phenology, in his work on the Anatomy of the Brain, says—'The brain' spoken of, 'belonged to a girl, who died, aged seventeen, and was idiotic from birth. She died in the asylum in Cork. Dr. Abell, of that town, and Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, had the goodness to send me the natural skull and casts, in plaster, of the brain and bust. A comparison of this brain with one of a healthy and well constituted individual, will show its anterior lobes to be exceeding deficient, and the convolutions that commonly exist in the upper region of the forehead to be wanting altogether. It is even less complicated and more poorly developed, especially anteriorly, than the brain of the orang outang.' And in another place he says, 'even the brain of the orang outang—which, among all other brains, has the greatest analogy with the human brain in its healthy state, and a greater analogy than the brains of many idiots—is yet deprived of several parts.'

But, continues your correspondent 'Spurzheim,' 'Phenologists believe that small size in the brain is an invariable cause of idiocy—but not the only cause of it.' From this it is to be inferred that man will exhibit less intelligence than the elephant—and the monkey and dog less than the ox and hog; for all know that the brain of man is smaller than that of the elephant, and those of the monkey and dog than those of the ox and hog. The spinal cord is divided into four divisions, Cerebral, Dorsal, Lumbar and Sacral. Each of these detaches several pair of nerves. The Cerebral, eight—Dorsal, twelve—Lumbar, five—Sacral, five—in all, thirty.

The Cerebral come out between the bones of the neck, on either side, from the spinal marrow, to be distributed to the muscles. The Dorsal, in like manner, come out between the dorsal vertebrae of the back. The Lumbar, from between the lumbar or joints of the loins.

Sacral, being a branch or termination of the spinal marrow in the Os sacrum. Several cords unite to form the great sciatic nerve of the leg. Here are many pairs of nerves, and I still maintain that the functions of the spinal cord are but the repetitions of two different kinds, viz—sensation and voluntary motion.

As I have already extended this communication to a greater length than I intended, I will make one more observation and conclude. Phenologists have made Philoprogenitiveness and Concentrativeness separate fundamental faculties. This appears to be a mistake—Philoprogenitiveness is but a modification of Adhesiveness—and Concentrativeness is but Firmness, guided by an impulse of the will, and many others similar. It seems probable

that phenologists have fixed up organs, that being the greatest bumps yet discovered upon a Spurzheim had thirty-five; but a phenologist came across an individual bump different from any one else he was a great eater, they called nuss. And now every one has large are gluttons and gorilla.

APPLICATION OF THE

The correspondent of the New York Advertiser, gives the following particulars which occurred in the House in the late speech on the Texas question. Mr. Adams made some unpleasant illustrations, to the treatment which he had on a former occasion.

The Chair interposed while commenting on this point, and his remarks were out of order, reference to the question before the House.

Mr. Adams replied in a firm way perfectly in order. He had a majority of the House, a system of petitions; and he was a striking illustration of the fact.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to the case of the slave petition again interrupted by Mr. Legg, who insisted that he was

The Speaker concurred with and told Mr. Adams that such marks could not be allowed.

The ex-President then rose, warmth declared that he was not that his remarks were most respectful—that he had a right to his illustrations—historical illustrations he made against the House—attacked by the Speaker to do so, he to the House, and demand that the country might know men that were prepared to defend of speech, as they had already right of petition.

The Speaker then began to speak. He said he had called the order for irrelevancy.

Here Mr. Adams rose, and Speaker, exclaimed, 'I demand that he shall cause the clerk to read the words which he declares to be irrelevant.'

Great confusion arose. Cried 'chair! chair!' resounded parts of the Hall.

The Speaker said he was not to cause the words to be read refused to do so. He then again had called the gentleman of M order for irrelevancy.

'No, sir,' exclaimed Mr. Adams, 'I wish the House to know that the Chair does not state the law. The question at issue is, a member may be permitted to address the House, and striking illustration of his illustration drawn from the reigns of the House.'

While the ex-President was speaking, the Speaker endeavored to restore order, and beat with his hammer to check him. The gentleman was not to be so easily silenced, energetic tones above all the din.

The Speaker again proceeded, decision from which he said he appealed—and again Mr. Adams, saying that his statement was insisting on the irrelevant language in writing, that the House was upon it.

The Speaker—'The gentleman's seat—he is out of order.'

Mr. Adams—'I insist on words being taken down.'

The Speaker—'The gentleman's seat.'

Mr. Adams—'I call for the rule which requires exceptions put in writing.'

The greatest commotion and prevailed, in the midst of which Adams nor the Speaker could both were manifestly talking violence; their gesticulation continued.

When their voices could be heard the following colloquy was heard. The Speaker—'The gentleman's seat.'

Mr. Adams—'I say I am not seated.'

The Speaker—'The gentleman's seat.'

Mr. Adams, (still standing) be read for which I have called.

The Speaker—'I call on the gentleman to sit down.'

Mr. Adams—'And I too call enforce its rules.'

Mr. Grinnell, of Georgia, gent-at-arms will take the gentleman's order.'

Cries of 'order! order!'

'Take your seat,' resounded.

When quiet was restored, pressed a hope that the House the question on the appeal, although had stated the matter at it rectly.

The decision of the chair was pronounced.

Mr. Adams then left the House, produced all this excitement, and remarks were arrested by the hour.

ACCIDENT. A person of Philadelphia, took hold of a friend, who held of him, and in the scuffle the former fell upon a large knife used for his hand was entirely severed from it.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1838.

THE LATE OCCURRENCE. The melancholy accident, noticed in our last paper, which occurred at L. G. Horton's Bakery, resulted in the death of the young woman, who expired on Sunday afternoon last, having survived in great pain four days. Every attention during her sickness was rendered by the family in which she was employed and the neighbors, to alleviate her sufferings. Funeral services were performed in the Episcopal Church by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, and a large concourse of people attended. Immediately after her decease, a Coroner's Jury was summoned, consisting of Messrs. Lemuel Brackett, Josiah Savil, John Briesler, Edmund Marsh, George Nightingale and Freeman Moore, who came to the annexed decision.

That she (Catherine Quigley) came to her death by the discharge of a gun, loaded with small shot, by the hand of Edward R. Davenport, in a heedless manner, without intent to cause the same, he thinking that the gun was not loaded.

SHARP SHOOTING. Mr. Ozias M. Pope of this town, for amusement after dinner, shot at the distance of fourteen rods, arms end, four balls in succession within an inch and a half of the head of a nail, driven in a tree. It is worthy of note, that the two first balls entered precisely the same hole; he then changed sight, and the other two penetrated in the same manner, within an inch of the other shots. Kentuckians may boast of their skill, but Yankees are their equals, if not superiors, when they try.

FORGERY. Henry Foster of Boston, who fraudulently obtained money from the Quincy Stone Bank, the particulars of which were published after his trial and sentence at Dedham, has again been convicted on two indictments at Salem for forging bank checks, and sentenced in addition to his former sentence, on both of these, to four years hard labor in State Prison. He was by occupation a blacksmith, had recently been married, and committed the forgeries in order to purchase dresses for his wife, furniture, &c.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. The Lowell Courier states that a child of that city, aged twenty months, was discovered between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, to be playing with a quantity of percussion caps. But little was thought of the occurrence, until, at the expiration of about two hours, the child was seized with vomiting, and threw up one cap. An emetic being administered, three more were discharged from the stomach. No relief however was afforded, and the little sufferer continued to be distressed with nausea and vomiting, the extremities gradually became cold, and at seven o'clock in the evening, death terminated the scene. On the next morning an examination of the body was made, and in the stomach were found twenty-one percussion caps, and twelve in the small intestines. These, altogether with the four thrown off before death, made thirty-seven swallowed by the child.

FOREIGN ITEMS. The directors of the Great Western steam ship company have passed a resolution that another great steam vessel be immediately commenced, which is to be called The City of New York.

No less than four new companies have been formed in London for steam navigation across the Atlantic.

A meeting of merchants and ship owners was held at Liverpool, on the 23d May, at which it was resolved to form a joint stock steam navigation company, to facilitate the intercourse between that port and New York. The proposed capital of the company is £500,000, to be divided into shares of £100.

It is announced in the Liverpool papers that the city of Dublin are also preparing to share in the competition of trans-Atlantic navigation.

FATAL TEMERITY. A couple of young men employed in a store in New York, laid a wager as to which could climb the highest on the fall by which goods were hoisted to the upper stories. One of them climbed to the fourth story, and safely descended; the other also reached the fourth floor, and was still descending, when he slipped his hold and fell to the first floor. In passing the well of the second floor, his chin caught on the rim of the well, by which he was thrown horizontally to the floor, and on landing, his back was broken in three places, producing instant death.

SLAVERY IN BARBADOS. A ship, recently received from the office of the Barbados Mercury, announces that the Governor had signed the bill, passed by the Legislature, for the immediate abolition of slavery in the Island, and that it would be sent for the Royal approval by Her Majesty's packet Mutine, to sail the next day. The abolition is total, and to take place on the first of August. It seems to be generally conceded that the apprenticeship system has proved a failure, and that the British Government will not any longer oppose absolute and immediate emancipation in all of the British West India Islands. On this subject a recent number of the London Sun has the following: "Ministers will offer no further opposition to any measure which may be introduced, having for its object the immediate emancipation of the apprentices. The numerous public meetings held in England, Scotland and Ireland, during the recess, have convinced Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, that the voice of the United Kingdom is in favor of immediate, unconditional emancipation; and we are happy to be able to state that all cabinet hostility to the measure will henceforth be withdrawn."

SUB-TREASURY BILL. This important measure of the National Administration has been defeated by a decided vote—yes 111, nays 125—a majority of fourteen. The House consists of two hundred and forty-two members—six only were absent.

HOME SKETCHES. BOSTON HARBOR—ITS ISLANDS. To the editor of the Patriot: Where can we feast our eyes, at this season of the year, on a scene of nature more delightful than Boston Harbor, containing as it does, seventy-five square miles, on which are bespangled an hundred isles, which, by their various forms, sizes, degrees of fertility and cultivation, and separated as they are a little apart from each by the waters of the Atlantic, presents a spectacle of beauty that beggars description. No wonder that Miss Martineau admired the haven of Boston—no wonder that the English compare it with the harbor of Liverpool. We are not surprised that the harbor and bay of Boston compete with the Bay of Naples, the handsomest in the world. It is lovely to look upon from

our rugged senite hills, but the pleasure is heightened by a sail among its islands. Oh! there is an inward pleasure in beholding God's works that human tongue cannot utter. We see the star spangled heaven above us with its myriads of orbs—we behold the ocean, perhaps from some little summit, swelling in grandeur and sublimity as it recedes from our gaze, even to where the horizon dips its canopy in its waters—we see the mountain standing in majesty above the rest of earth, shading by its size from our view a portion of the world beyond it; in short, wherever we turn our eyes, either up or around us, we witness enough to admire, wonder, fear and adore that Being who surveys the universe.

The most noted islands in Boston Harbor are forts Warren and Independence; they lie about two and a half miles easterly from the city, dividing the inner from the outer harbor, about one mile distance from each other, and the only channel for large ships passes between them. Deer Island, about five miles east, and Long Island command the outer harbor. Thomson and Spectacle Islands lie near Squantum, and within the parallel of Long Island. Rainsford or Hospital Island is about one mile southeasterly from Long Island. Gallop, George and Lovel Islands lie east by south from seven to eight miles from Boston, and between Broad Sound and Nantasket Road in Hingham Bay. The island on which the Light House stands, lies south sixty-nine degrees, east eight and two-thirds miles. The Brewsters, Calf, Green Islands, etc. lie northerly from the Light House, forming a chain of islands, ledges and rocks about three miles to the Graves Rocks, between which no ships attempt to pass. There is one great improvement wanting to cause these islands to look still more beautiful, and that is trees, both fruit and ornamental. There are certainly very few trees on the islands of Boston Harbor, which in early times must have been slain by hands and eyes that were unfeeling as they were unfeeling. Like every thing terrestrial, these islands are gradually wearing away, and where cattle grazed sixty years since, the sea now dashes its angry billows, and lashes with surge after surge the last remains of earth forever from human view. From the appearance which the islands now present, (says a writer) these were once round, or in other words, were nearly circular at the base, and rose above the water like a dome; but the northern blasts, in connection with the terrible force of the tides accompanying such storms, have completely washed away every one of them upon the north side, in such a manner, that they actually appear like half an island, having had a vertical section, and hence there is a perpendicular bank facing the north, while the south and west gradually slope to the edge. To the east the tide has made some destruction but it bears no proportion to the north. This peculiarity is observable in all the islands which have soil. Towards the outer light-house, the islands are almost barren ledges of rocks, having been washed of the earth from time immemorial. It is on the north eastern side that the most danger is to be apprehended. Thomson's Island, lying between the Castle and Moon Head, is secured by natural barriers, as the former receives and resists the force of the tide before it reaches Thomson's, but Long Island though defended in a measure by others has lost considerable soil. Spectacle Island, so called, from its resemblance to a pair of spectacles, is sinking away by slow degrees, and nothing will prevent it.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The approaching anniversary of our national independence will be celebrated in Quincy, by an assemblage of all the Schools, both public and private, in this town; before whom will be delivered an Address on Education, by the Rev. Mr. Lunt. The School Committee and Teachers of Quincy have concluded upon the following arrangements for the day: The services will be in the Stone Meeting House. The children composing the several schools, will assemble in front of the Town Hall, at nine o'clock in the morning; and each school, under the direction of their respective Teachers, will form by itself, in procession. At half past nine o'clock, precisely, the procession, under the direction of Mr. Ibrahim Bartlett, the Chief Marshal of the day, will march to the house of the Rev. Mr. Lunt, where they will receive the Orator and officiating Clergy, and returning go into the Meeting House at ten o'clock. The Reverend Clergy, Municipal Officers, Prudential School Committee, and Citizens generally of Quincy, are hereby respectfully invited to unite in the celebration and form with the procession. As the manner in which the celebration is to take place, has nothing of political or party feeling or interest, but is designed to embrace all the religious societies and political parties in the town, it is hoped that all the inhabitants will cordially unite in the services of the day, thereby manifesting an interest in promoting the cause of education and moral improvement—a cause equally and deeply interesting to all. What can be more beautiful and pleasing spectacle, than to behold five or six hundred children, under the care of their Teachers, neatly dressed, marching together, and afterwards seated and listening to an Address adapted to the occasion? After the services are over the children will again form in procession and repair to the Town Hall, where some refreshments will be provided for them.

Per order of the Committee,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Secretary.

NOTICES.

The third service at the Episcopal Church, on Sunday, during the month of July, will commence at six o'clock in the afternoon.

The Shareholders in the Methodist Episcopal Meeting-house at Quincy Point, and all persons wishing to be interested in the Society, are requested to meet at the Quincy Point School-house, on THURSDAY, at half past six o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of attending to the business of the Meeting-house and the Society.

The sick are all taking GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, which is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over fearful diseases.

DIED.

In this town, Miss Catherine Quigley, aged 22. In Randolph, 21st inst., Mrs. Patty H., wife of Col. Charles Fuller, aged 34.

Pews at Auction.

ONE HALF of Pew No. 20, in the Unitarian Church, belonging to Mr. Joseph Brackett, will be sold at auction, July 4th, at eight in the forenoon. Also—One Gallery PEW, at the same time, to the highest bidder.

Quincy, June 30 HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Notice. MR. WILLIAM MILLER, is expected, will give a Concert, in this place, in the course of three or four weeks, notice of which will be given hereafter.

Quincy, June 30.

Postponement.

A PART of the Sale, advertised to take place on Thursday last, was postponed on account of the rainy weather, to MONDAY next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the Brackett Farm.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Quincy, June 30.

Grass at Auction.

THE Grass standing on about seven acres of Land, belonging to George W. Beale, at his house, will be sold on MONDAY next, July 2d, at 5 o'clock, in the afternoon.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, June 30.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to this office, in small sums, the past and present year, for Advertising or Job Work, are earnestly requested to adjust the same.

Quincy, May 5.

Hair Cutting & Shaving.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a room, over Messrs. Briesler and Carter's Store, and is ready to wait upon customers, at any hour of the day, who wish their Hair cut in the most fashionable style and their Beards shaved with ease.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, June 16.

SAMUEL LEE PAGE.

To Let.

A LARGE WHARF, at Quincy Point, convenient to the Light House, forming a chain of islands, ledges and rocks about three miles to the Graves Rocks, between which no ships attempt to pass. There is one great improvement wanting to cause these islands to look still more beautiful, and that is trees, both fruit and ornamental. There are certainly very few trees on the islands of Boston Harbor, which in early times must have been slain by hands and eyes that were unfeeling as they were unfeeling. Like every thing terrestrial, these islands are gradually wearing away, and where cattle grazed sixty years since, the sea now dashes its angry billows, and lashes with surge after surge the last remains of earth forever from human view. From the appearance which the islands now present, (says a writer) these were once round, or in other words, were nearly circular at the base, and rose above the water like a dome; but the northern blasts, in connection with the terrible force of the tides accompanying such storms, have completely washed away every one of them upon the north side, in such a manner, that they actually appear like half an island, having had a vertical section, and hence there is a perpendicular bank facing the north, while the south and west gradually slope to the edge. To the east the tide has made some destruction but it bears no proportion to the north. This peculiarity is observable in all the islands which have soil. Towards the outer light-house, the islands are almost barren ledges of rocks, having been washed of the earth from time immemorial. It is on the north eastern side that the most danger is to be apprehended. Thomson's Island, lying between the Castle and Moon Head, is secured by natural barriers, as the former receives and resists the force of the tide before it reaches Thomson's, but Long Island though defended in a measure by others has lost considerable soil. Spectacle Island, so called, from its resemblance to a pair of spectacles, is sinking away by slow degrees, and nothing will prevent it.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at his residence in Washington Street.

Quincy, May 26.

E. SMITH.

Carpenters' Planes.

AN assortment of Carpenters' Planes, such as Long and Short Jointers, Jack, Smooth, Plough, Match, Bead, &c.

Quincy, June 2.

BRIESLER & CARTER.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, by order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, on MONDAY, the 9th day of July next, the following described property, being a part of the Real Estate of the late Ebenezer Kingman, deceased—

Five acres of Pasture Land, called the South Pasture; four acres of Tillage Land; eight acres of Pasture Land, called the North Pasture; three acres of Meadow and Upland, with a considerable lot of Wood upon the same—the Wood will be sold separately, and then the Land; about six or seven acres of prime Grass Land.

All of said property is well situated, a short distance from Weymouth River, and affords a rare opportunity to those who may wish to purchase parcels of first rate Land so near the business part of the place and so easy of access.

Said sale will be on the premises, near the residence of the late Ebenezer Kingman, deceased; if foul weather an adjournment will be made. Terms at the sale.

JAMES WHITTEMORE, Adm.

Weymouth, June 9.

Notice.

A YOUNG MAN, a portion of whose time is unemployed, is desirous of obtaining writing in Posting Books, Copying, &c. Satisfactory references given if required. For further information, apply at this office.

Quincy, May 5.

Veils.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of BLACK LACE VEILS, a rich and fashionable article.

Quincy, May 19.

Nathaniel N. Hunt's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

NATHANIEL N. HUNT, late of Weymouth, in said county, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent; and six months from the second Tuesday of May last are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and they will attend at the office of Fisher A. Kingsbury, in Weymouth, on the last Saturdays of the months of June, August and September, at four of the clock on each of said days.

Dated this fourteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

MINOT THAYER, } Commissioners.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, }

June 16.

New Prints.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received a large assortment of English, French and American PRINTS, new and beautiful styles, at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine them, as they comprise the largest assortment we have ever offered for sale.

Quincy, Apr. 28.

Book & Job Printing.

THE subscriber, at the office of the Quincy Patriot, under Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, executes, neatly and expeditiously, Book and Job Printing of every variety, on favorable terms.

Attorney's Blanks, Business & Visiting Cards, Bank Checks, Bills of Lading, Blank Notes, Note and Bill Books, Circulars, Policies of Insurance, Pamphlets, Constitutions of Societies, Labels, Notifications, Handbills, Ball Cards, &c. &c.

While he expects to receive the favors of his friends, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, May 5.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Pasturage.

THE subscriber has leased Pettuck's Island and is ready to receive Horses, Cattle, &c. to pasture the present year on the same. Further information may be had by applying at Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, Saturday evenings, to

Quincy, May 12.

JOHN M. CLEVERLY.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

Quincy, Jan. 7.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Carriage Manufacture.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch; hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggy WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIES.
25 " Wagons.
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS.
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

At the corner of Milk and Congress Streets, Boston. Patent Lever, Horizontal, and heavy cased vertical WATCHES, of various patterns and prices. Eight day brass striking CLOCKS, brass Timepieces, and wood clocks, all of which will be warranted and kept constantly for sale by the subscribers, together with an assortment of CUTLERY, fine Gold RINGS, WATCH CHIMINGS, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED and warranted.

Persons sending their Watches may be assured that they will be carefully attended to.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

WILLIAM P. MCKAY, HENRY T. SPEAR.

Boston, Apr. 21.

Hancock House.

The subscribers thankful for the liberal patronage they have received, would inform their friends and the public that they have recently erected a new and commodious House, which is now open for the reception of company.

Is pleasant location, airy rooms and convenient distance from Boston, renders it a very desirable country residence for gentlemen and families, as every exertion will be made to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of travellers and boarders, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, June 9.

DANIEL FRENCH & SON.

To be Let.

Part of a House, situated in Granite Street. Apply to

Quincy, April 7.

BENJAMIN BASS.

Lightning Rods.

THE subscribers are prepared to erect Lightning Rods on Houses, on the improved plan, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

TIRRELL, BARTLETT & CLAPP.

Quincy, June 16.

Provision Store.

THE subscriber proposes to open, this day, near Dea. Webb's Brook, (so called) a PROVISION STORE, where he intends to keep a constant supply of the best of Provisions the market affords.

All kinds of VEGETABLES may be procured as above.

BUTTER, CHEESE, PICKLES, LARD, DRIED APPLES, WHITE BEANS, &c. &c.

The public are invited to call and examine, and their support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, May 5.

JOHN PAGE.

Copartnership Notice.

JOHN BRIESLER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has formed a connection with Mr. Samuel Carter, Jr., and hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm of

BRIESLER & CARTER.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers that they have on hand a quantity of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, Hard and Hollow WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, &c. &c.

On hand—Twelve first rate COPPER PUMPS, all sizes.

Quincy, May 19.

BRIESLER & CARTER.

Harvey Field.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Store to be Let.

THE Store open to Washington and Hancock Streets, near the Hancock House, Quincy.

The subscriber also offers to sell the remaining stock of GOODS in said store, (in small or large quantities,) at the lowest cash prices, consisting of Family Groceries, Men's Boots and Shoes, Dancing Pumpes, Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Quincy, June 9.

GEORGE NIGHTINGALE.

that phrenologists have fixed upon thirty-eight organs, that being the greatest number of bumps yet discovered upon any single head. Spurzheim had thirty-five; but modern Phrenologists came across an individual having a bump different from any one else, and because he was a great eater, they called it Alimentiveness. And now every one having that organ large are gluttons and gormandizers.

VERITAS.

APPLICATION OF THE GAG LAW.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives the following particulars of a scene which occurred in the House in the course of Mr. Adams' speech on the Texas question. It appears that Mr. Adams made some unpalatable allusions by way of illustration, to the treatment which he had received on a former occasion.

The Chair interposed while Mr. Adams was commenting on this point, and declared that his remarks were out of order, as they had no reference to the question before the House.

Mr. Adams replied in a firm tone, that he was perfectly in order. He had charged upon a majority of the House, a systematic suppression of petitions; and he was adducing now a striking illustration of the fact.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to comment on the case of the slave petition, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Legare of South Carolina, who insisted that he was out of order.

The Speaker concurred with Mr. Legare, and told Mr. Adams that such a course of remarks could not be allowed.

The ex-President then rose, and with great warmth declared that he was not out of order—that his remarks were most pertinent to the subject—that he had a right to introduce illustrations—historical illustrations—of the charge he made against the House—and if not permitted by the Speaker to do so, he would appeal to the House, and demand the ayes and noes, that the country might know who were the men that were prepared to destroy the freedom of speech, as they had already trampled on the right of petition.

The Speaker then began to state the question. He said he had called the gentleman to order for irrelevancy.

Here Mr. Adams rose, and interrupting the Speaker, exclaimed, 'I demand of the Speaker that he shall cause the clerk to take down the words which he declares to be out of order!'

Great confusion arose. Cries of 'order! order! chair! chair!' resounded from different parts of the Hall.

The Speaker said he was under no obligation to cause the words to be taken down; and refused to do so. He then again stated that he had called the gentleman of Massachusetts to order for irrelevancy.

'No, sir,' exclaimed Mr. Adams, 'that is not the issue. I wish the House to understand that the Chair does not state the matter correctly. The question at issue is, whether or not a member may be permitted to adduce a pertinent and striking illustration of his argument—an illustration drawn from the recorded proceedings of the House.'

While the ex-President was making this statement, the Speaker endeavored in vain, by vociferating 'order,' and beating on his desk with his hammer to check him. The venerable gentleman was not to be stopped, and his clear, piercing, energetic tones were heard high above all the din.

The Speaker again proceeded to declare the decision from which he said Mr. Adams appealed—and again Mr. A. interrupted him, saying that his statement was inaccurate, and insisting on the irrelevant language being put in writing, that the House may fairly judge upon it.

The Speaker—

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
FOURTH OF JULY.

This day we celebrate,
Which set our country free;
The heroes' deeds relate,
Who gained our liberty;
Who fought and bled,
At every vein—
To break the chain,
Which tyrants made.

We'll raise our voices higher,
And clearer, sound our notes;
Than when the liquid fire,
Found passage down our throats;
A Despot's call
We would obey,
Than feel the sway
Of alcohol.

Our freedom, we'll resound,
And open wide our mouth;
For those in bondage bound,
Residing at the south:
Nor silent be,
A thrust to save,
At that bold knave,
Mobocracy!

We'll cheerfully extol
Our country, in our glee;
Which guarantees to all,
(If white) their liberty.
Speak fearlessly
For those that dwell,
In the dark cell
Of slavery.

This glorious jubilee,
May we devoutly keep;
Rejoice with all the free;
With those in bondage weep;
And pray to heaven,
That the foul sin
Of colored skin,
May be forgiven.

SELF ADVICE.

Command thyself—no sudden answer give—
With zeal do good, for that alone you live—
To know the worth of time, remember death;
This life is short, and passing is thy breath.
Be sober-minded—wear a look serene—
Act before God, although by men unseen—
Speak not in vain, nor foolishly depart
From gentle words, and purity of heart—
To truth and charity, and peace inclined,
With caution censure and applaud mankind—
Seek knowledge fair, but shun insipid mirth,
There is no time for folly while on earth—
Feed no ill will—no sudden friendship make—
Betray no trust—no obligation break—
Whatever you neglect, to this attend,
Pity the poor, and be the stranger's friend.
Promise with heed—weigh every action right,
And scan the conduct of each day at night—
Instructed by past failings to be wise.
In talk secure, pursue one steady plan,
For actions show the noblest part of man.
Act with relation to a future state,
Retort no slander—render love for hate;
Religion, friendship, and philosophy,
Shall conquer death, and thou shalt never die;
Death cannot hurt, but grant thee sweet release,
From pain and trouble to eternal peace.
And hast thou read, O vain, inconstant man,
Read it once more, and fault it if you can,
Now calmly lay thy hand upon thy heart,
And say, "I from this I never will depart."

ANECDOTES.

MATRIMONIAL LIP. In one of the surgical wards of the Glasgow infirmary, Sir Astley Cooper came to a patient who had undergone the talionation operation. He sat down upon the bed, and said, with great naïveté, "What a capital nose you have got! A capital nose, indeed! It reminds me of a young gentleman at Edinburgh, who had lost his lower lip, and who was courting a young lady. The young lady would not have him because he could not kiss her. The man, in this dilemma, applied to a doctor who cut an order lip from below his chin, turned it up and in this way made him a kissing lip. He now returned to the lady with a good lip—was accepted, and in due time married."

FAIR PLAY. Mr. Curran, who was a very small man, having a dispute with a brother counsel, who was a very stout one, at which words ran high on both sides, called him out. The other, however, objected, "for," said he, "you are so little that I might fire at you a dozen times without hitting, whereas the chance is, that you would shoot me at the first fire." Upon my conscience that was a capital reply," replied Curran, "but to ensure you that I don't wish to take any advantage, you may chalk my size upon your body, and all hits out of the ring shall go for nothing."

CUTTING PATTERNS. "Please sir," said a snub nose girl of fourteen years of age, to a country dealer in dry goods, "to send me the patterns of your calicoes and pique, for she is going to get a new gown soon and she wants to see what'll wash." "Who is your ma'am?" "My ma'am is Aunt Oily Dee, sir." "Your sister was here yesterday and took patterns of all the kinds I have." "Yes sir, I know that—but she sewed them all up for patchwork and wouldn't give me any, but told me to go for shopping myself."

COURTSHIP AMONG THE FACULTY. A young physician, while on a friendly visit to a family, with whom he was intimate, said to a young lady, a member of it—"You seem unwell, Miss. What is the matter?" "Are you a Doctor, and cannot tell? Feel my pulse," replied the lady. "I do." "Where shall I find him?" "Here, if you will accept my heart," exclaimed the son of Galen, with an enthusiasm worthy a poet. The two are one.

SEVERE RETORT. At the bursting of a boiler, a stout Yankee plunged into the river and saved the life of the Captain. As soon as they reached the shore, the Captain was profuse of thanks to the preserver of his life. "Save your thanks, my hearty," exclaimed the son of Old England, "I only saved you from the water in the hope that I should have the pleasure of seeing you hung for the willful murder of your passengers."

GOOD SORT. A man boasting in a company of ladies, that he had a very luxuriant head of hair, one of the fair dames remarked, that it was owing entirely to the mellowness of the soil.

Health Restored!!

THE distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington Street, and Dr. Hewitt, the celebrated Bone-setter, 297 Washington Street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston) having witnessed the happy effects of GOLICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the General Agent of this great modern medicine permission to refer to them through the public journals. Such acts of disinterested benevolence and noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeak their genuine philanthropy.

The General Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures, as we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumbago," and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. Hewitt's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative, she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains! Another—A gentleman aged forty-five, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a confirmed consumption, was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

After tending the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

DEAR SIR—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a confirmed consumption, pronounced past any relief and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours, respectfully, etc.

THOS. M. BENDER.

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1835.

DEAR SIR—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great deal of matter, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now well. Others also bear testimony to its good effect.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1835.

DEAR SIR—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer.

Yours, truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1835.

This medicine may be procured of the Agent for this town and vicinity.

Quincy, June 9.

JOHN BRIESLER, Agent.

THOS. S. MARSH,

Opposite the Stone School House, School Street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS, and all other articles of MILLINERY. Fancy Caps and Bonnets ready made, and Mourning do. Gloves, Hoses, and all other articles for Mourning. Grave Clothes always ready made. Thread Laces, Insertions and Edgings, Black Lace for Veils, White Thulle and Blond Lace, Bobbinet and Wash Blond, do. Silk and Bobbinet Quillings, Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop and Long Lowns.

She has just received a good assortment of STRAW BONNETS, viz. Dunstable, open work, eleven braids, and colored. Green and dark colored palm leaf Bonnets; Misses school palm leaf Bonnets, at fifty cents each. Caps for Boys. A few elegant knit Caps for Ladies, and many other articles.

Fancy Millinery and Straw Work done per order as usual.

Quincy, Apr. 21.

6m

Woolen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and elaret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

CASSIMERES and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

JAMES F. FOSTER, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite No. 304, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unbilled Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protruding Anus, by wearing which persons, troubled with a decent of the rectum ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for Protruding Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which he can have if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Yours, respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1835.

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CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

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VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and elaret

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Books, Stationary, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has taken the store, opposite the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying on the business of BOOKSELLING and BOOKBINDING, where he intends to keep for sale all School Books used in this and the adjacent towns, together with an assortment of Account Books, Stationary, Blanks, etc.

School committees, traders, and others, will be supplied at Boston prices.

All orders received by stage or mail will be promptly executed, and Books ordered not on hand will be procured immediately.

Old Books RE-BOUND, and Account Books manufactured.

Subscriptions will be received for all Periodicals and the numbers delivered at the Bookstore free of charge for postage.

Quincy, Mar. 17.

CASSIMERES and Sattinets.

A PRIME assortment of Cassimeres and Sattinets, some very low price, for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 14.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Fashionable Emporium.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

Over J. Babcock, Jr.'s Store, (Railway,) Milton.

THE subscriber solicits the patronage of the neighborhood to his stock of GOODS, having purchased at one of the first wholesale houses in the city of Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He has, also, on hand a fashionable assortment of FROCKS, DRESS COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, which he will sell cheap for cash.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, Dec. 30.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travel, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE,

Quincy, March 4.

Hayward's Statistical Works.

THE Columbia Traveller and Statistical Register.

The New England and New York Law Register, for the years 1835-6.

The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.

The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian Denomination in America, 1836.

Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.

Comparative Views of New England, New York, and the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statistical, geographical, judicial, religious, and political information, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged as to answer an almost innumerable number of questions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small expense.

For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.

Boston, Sept. 23.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY L. OFFEN GOELICKE.

Translated from the German.

THE Matchless Sanative, invented by the immortal Louis Offen Goelicke, M. D., of Germany, Europe, is astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by physicians of every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations of any ever prepared by human hands; a medicine obtained equally from the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, thus possessing a three fold power; a medicine of more value to mankind than the united treasures of our globe, and for which we have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind providence; a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who have heretofore opposed it, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many who have resigned to the grasp of the insatiable grave; a precious and powerful medicine, which has thoroughly filled the great vacuum in the materia medica, and thereby proved itself to be the conqueror of physicians.

From the Brunswick Advertiser.

One person in our village, who was considered by his physician to be in a Consumption, has taken the Sanative and is now well. Another person, subject to epileptic fits, has been greatly benefited by